

Hazell's

Annual

for 1896.

A CYCLOPÆDIO RECORD OF MEN
& TOPICS OF THE DAY

"ABORT, PERPLEXITY!"

CHARLES LARRE.

ELEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

3/6

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used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before to two teas preferably w

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INCORPORATED
1848.

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THIS SOCIETY combines the advantages of
Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at usual ages for Assurance, £1200 or £1250 may generally be secured from the first for the yearly payment which would elsewhere assure (with profits) £1000 only—the difference being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 to 25 per cent.

The WHOLE SURPLUS goes to the Policy-holders, on a system at once safe and equitable—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a loss to the common fund. On this principle large additions have been made to the policies of those who live to participate, notwithstanding the lowness of the premiums.

The SURPLUS at the 7th Septennial Investigation with Division of Profits (1894) amounted to **£1,423,018**, or deducting amount paid as Intermediate Bonuses, **£1,362,186**—of which **£970,390** was divided among **13,220** Policies entitled to participate, and **£391,796** reserved for future accumulation and division.

More than One Half of the Members who died were entitled to Bonuses which, notwithstanding that the premiums do not as a rule exceed the non-profit rates of other Offices, were on the average, equal to an addition of about 50 per cent. to the policies which participated.

Examples of Premium for £100 at Death—With Profits.

AGE.	25	30*	35	40†	45	50
During Life ...	£1 18 0	£2 1 6	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7
21 Payments ..	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 0 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

The usual *non-participating* Rates of other offices differ little from these Premiums.

* A person of 30 may secure £1000 at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 15s.

[This Premium would generally elsewhere secure £800 only, instead of £1000.]

OR he may secure £1000 by 21 payments of £27 13s. 4d.—*being thus free from payment after age 50.*

† At age 40 the Premium *ceasing at age 60* is for £1000 (with profits), £33 14s. 2d., being about the same as most Offices require during the whole of life. To **Professional Men** and others, whose income is dependent on health, the limited paymentsystem is specially recommended.

The ACCUMULATED FUNDS exceed £9,000,000.

Arrangements as to SURRENDER, NON-FORFEITURE, LOANS on POLICIES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of CLAIMS, FREE RESIDENCE, etc., are specially liberal.

REPORTS with full information and TABLES of RATES may be had on application.

October 1895.

JAMES GRAHAM WATSON, *Manager.*

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LONDON OFFICE: 17, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.—J. MUIR LEITCH, *Secretary.*



31, GT. PORTLAND STREET, W. *Telegrams* SELFHELP, LONDON.

THE pick of the output of a number of Irish Factories, and of Peasant handiwork, comes solely to my DEPOT here; and from hence are distributed all over the Globe. The taste bestowed on their selection, the variety, and the value are beyond question. Nothing but what is made of Pure Wool finds any space in my warehouse. Great strides have been made by the manufacturers of recent years towards meeting the wants, and even fancies, of the British public; and they fear no competition in their own class of goods. Now that *shoddy* is rampant everywhere, all interested in the perpetuation of the good name and fame of our manufactures should study to support those who strive after that object; assist thereby in the development of Irish trade, my immediate interest; and at the same time procure satisfaction to themselves.

Description of some of my Standard Goods:—

IRISH FRIEZES (strong, rough TWEEDS) made in the Marquis of Waterford's Industrial House (*vide* special circular). These are *par excellence* the Cloths for **Country Suits**, for **Travellers**, for **Sportsmen**, and for **Cold Climates**, being substantial, warm, pliable, hard-wearing, and almost weather-proof; made in useful mixtures; dark and light, plain and plaids. Make also most useful and comfortable Ulsters. Price 3s. yard, 28 inches wide.

IRISH HOMESPUNS.—These, like the FRIEZES, are admirable for gentlemen's Country Suits, Fishing, Shooting, Golfing, etc.; they are lighter in weight, and more loosely woven, after the style of **Harris Homespuns**. 28 inches, 3s. yard; in pretty light weavings and fancies.

Very stout **IRISH TWEEDS** for rough country wear at home or abroad; wonderful value. 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. yard; splendid for Farmers, Gamekeepers, Mechanics, and Settlers in cold climates.

Extra thick FRIEZES, plain and napped, for heavy travelling and driving Ulsters or Suits in high latitudes. Double width, 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. yard.

Useful and substantial **IRISH TWEEDS** for ordinary wear, town or country, 2s. 9d., 3s., and 3s. 3d. yard, 28 inches. (For boys' wear many of these are excellent, being hard twisted and closely woven.)

IRISH "SAXONY" TWEEDS for better wear, of smooth appearance, made from fine colonial wools; 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. yard. Finest, 4s. and 4s. 6d. yard.

IRISH (thin) HOMESPUNS make capital suits for warm climates or for home summer wear, being light, woolly, and cool, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. yard, 28 inches. Some of these are also admirably suited for ladies' Gowns, Cloaks, and Ulsters; others for Cycling, etc.

DONEGAL HOMESPUNS, hand-spun and hand-woven by the peasantry, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. yard, according to weight and merit, 26 to 29 inches wide. The thin ones are perfect for tropical climates, the medium for ordinary summer lounge wear, whilst the heavier are almost identical with the genuine high-priced Harris homespuns, and made in exactly the same way.

Cork, Galway, and Mayo peasant-made homespuns, 2s. 3d. upwards.

UNDYED HOMESPUNS, light, medium, and heavy, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. yard.

IRISH HOMESPUN TWEEDS for a serviceable suit, and boys' wear; 28 inches, 2s. 8d. yard.

Special **IRISH TWEEDS** for Mourning and Clerical wear, 2s. 9d., 3s., 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d., 28 in.

IRISH SERGE CLOTHS (pure indigo navy and woaded black) of superior manufacture and high recommendation. Single width, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 9d.; double width, 6s. to 10s. yard, according to weight and fineness of wool. The wealthiest yachtsman can't purchase better cloths.

IRISH MELTONS: PILOT CLOTHS; DIAGONALS; VICUNAS; WHIP-CORDS or RIDING TWEEDS and TROUSERINGS; all of sterling value, and bottommost prices.

IRISH FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, TRAVELLING RUGS, HORSE CLOTHING; all of exceptional worth. Such goods are not to be had in the ordinary way of trade.

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FLANNEL TWEEDS for thinnest tropical suits, made of selected wools, mostly natural browns; well spun, and woven on hand-looms. They wear extremely well and don't shrink. Anglo-Indians, "Cape" residents and others are urged to give this speciality of mine a trial. 1s. 9d. and 2s. yard, 28 in.

Patterns of any of above by request. Applicants must be explicit in stating their wants as to quality, and fancy regards pattern. A promise also must be given that they will be returned within a week, anywhere in the United Kingdom (those living in London are expected to call and view the stock for themselves); abroad, by next mail after a week's time for examination. Indefinite applications are passed over.

Private buyers are allowed a discount of 10 per cent. off above prices for orders aggregating over 100 yards at a time—71 per cent. ditto over 50 yards; and 5 per cent. over 25 yards—an inducement to circulate the patterns amongst friends, especially when sent to distant countries.

Parties abroad, not caring to wait for Patterns to be sent to order from, may depend upon my exercising every care in selecting for them, if they give a clear indication of their wants and enclose a remittance (as I know by experience the kind of clothes best suited to every climate and country). Any surplus will be enclosed in parcel.

A British tailor's charges for making and trimming an ordinary suit complete varies from about a guinea in the country to 35s. in London: from this information a rough estimate can be made of the total cost—cloth and making.

All cloths average 28 inches wide, except when stated to be double width; 7 yards single width, or 3½ yards double is the quantity for an ordinary-sized man's suit; 5 yards to 9 yards for Ulster, according to length and if cape is required. The weight of a suit length varies from 3½ lbs. for a light Homespun or Tweed to 8 lbs. for a thick Frieze. When parcels are to be forwarded by post the cost must be added to remittance; if by rail or sea, charges will be booked forward.

Shippers having connections will first-class tailors in the Colonies should call and inspect my stock.

For Index to Advertisements, see second page following end of Literary matter.

All communications *re* Advertisements to be addressed to

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Increase of Receipts in 1894	-	-	£1,250,966
Increase of Surplus in 1894	-	-	£939,778
Increase of Insurances and Annuities in 1894	-	-	-
			£10,661,815

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THE COMPANY HAS RETURNED TO THE PUBLIC
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THE BALANCE OF 28½ MILLIONS has increased in the Company's hands to nearly
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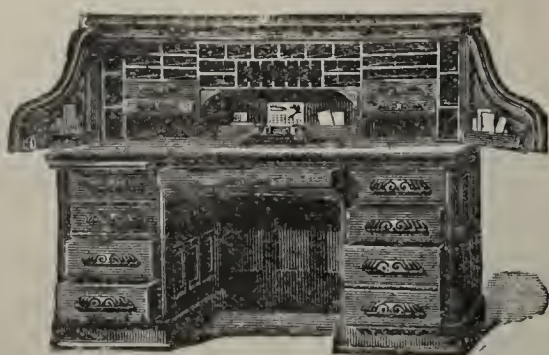
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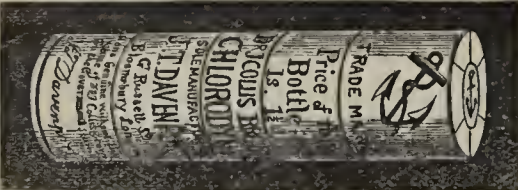


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COLDS,
ASTHMA,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—

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This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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18

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P R E F A C E .

WAS it not Lord Brougham who defined the man of culture as the man who knew something about everything, and everything about something? The definition, slightly altered, is one that singularly well describes HAZELL'S ANNUAL—so well that its sub-title might almost be “the book of culture.” It contains everything about some things, and something about almost everything. The course of events during 1895 has taken a most inquisitive turn. There are not so many *res gestæ* to record—that is, in Great Britain—but the reports of Commissions and of Committees are plentiful enough. Secondary Education, Opium, the Poor Law, Prison Reform, Indian Finance, Joint Stock Company Law—these are some of the subjects on which voluminous reports have been issued during the year, and all will be found dealt with in the following pages. The one great Parliamentary achievement of the year, by universal consent, has been the Factory and Workshop Amending Act, which was introduced by Mr. Asquith and carried through Parliament after the fall of Lord Rosebery's Government. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity to present a summary, clear and concise, and free from confusing technicalities and cross-references, of the whole of recent legislation on this subject, special means being adopted to indicate the effect of the amending Act.

The new maps inserted in the present edition illustrate the state of affairs in Indo-China, the Valley of the Upper Nile, and in Sierra Leone and the Niger Hinterland, while the settlement of the Pamirs boundary is also made plain. There can be no question as to the largely increasing number of readers in this country who now take an intelligent interest in foreign affairs, and these maps, in conjunction with the Histories of Foreign Countries for the year, should be useful to them. The ANNUAL is also, it is pleasant to find, of great service and interest to readers out of England. During the last year letters have come from (to take but a selection at random) all parts of the Continent, from Calcutta, Madras, Hong Kong, and Rangoon in the east, from the Dubrica River and Freetown in Western Africa, from Umtali in Mashonaland, from Australia and New Zealand, showing how the book is appreciated and read by men of every class and colour all over the world.

For the rest, the old policy has been followed of retaining everything that is of permanent use and abiding interest, and of inserting everything worth recording either for reference, or in view of what may happen during 1896. Biographies are of course given of the members of the new House of Commons, and a list will be found of the pollings in the various constituencies, together with articles on the General Election and on the recent developments of the great Political Parties. But on the following pages a KEY TO CONTENTS is given, supplemented by a LIST OF NEW ARTICLES, both of which may be consulted with advantage. It only remains again to thank, with a cordiality which increases every year, the able and distinguished staff of contributors, and the officials who readily assist in the revision of the ANNUAL, and to appeal to correspondents and readers everywhere for those suggestions, corrections, and criticisms which are always so welcome.

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From Latest Progress Report:—

At the Mildura Settlement, where upwards of 10,000 acres of land are already under cultivation by irrigation, being thus transformed from an arid country into thriving and beautiful orchards, the first substantial return yet made (the last season's) amounting to £45,000, or about 30 per cent, on the outlay, which is productively remunerative, made by the settlers up to the present time. It is anticipated that the gross value of the products for the ensuing season will be more than double the above amount. At a recent Inter-colonial Fruit Growers' Association's Citrus Fair, held at Mildura, there was a magnificent display of fruits and vegetable products in great variety. The exhibit of dried fruits, apricots, peaches, figs, lemons, nectarines, sultanas, currants, and raisins were of excellent quality, as were the crystallised fruits, bottled fruits, jams, jellies, etc. Wines and brandy, olives and olive oil, were also among the productions shown, the effect being to set forth in a very striking way the productive capabilities and hitherto comparatively unknown resources of Australia. There was a great gathering of fruit-growers and their representatives from all parts of

Australia, and papers were read on a great number of subjects having a scientific and practical bearing upon the industries practised. The *Sydney Morning Herald* remarks that it was a grand sight to see over 200 young, sturdy, intelligent, and educated men attending these conferences day after day, and listening to the papers read and the discussions which followed, from nine a.m. to nine p.m. It was admitted by the judges that the display of oranges and lemons of Mildura growth was the finest that had been made in Australia.

During the past year Mildura has been visited by prominent men from Europe, the United States, and the Australian Colonies, including some of the most distinguished horticulturists, etc., who have freely expressed and published highly favourable opinions of its progress and prospects in the columns of the leading papers.

The Renmark Colony has only been developed up to the present time to the extent of about one-fourth that of Mildura, but it is contemplated to devote special efforts to bringing this South Australian Irrigation Colony up to the same point of progress within a short period.

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JANUARY.

1	W	Circum. Bk. Hol. Scot., Hol. Stock
2	Th	[Ex., Qtr. Sess. Week.
3	F	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 8 ^m , S. 4 ^h 1 ^m .
4	S	
5	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Christmas.</i>
6	M	Epiph. Twelfth Day. Divs. due at
7	Tu	Last Quarter 3 ^h 25 ^m p.m. [Bank.
8	W	Cambridge Lent Term begins.
9	Th	Fire Insurances expire.
10	F	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 5 ^m , S. 4 ^h 10 ^m .
11	S	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	S	<i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
13	M	[Moon 10 ^h 10 ^m p.m.
14	Tu	Oxford Hilary Term begins. New
15	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 2 ^m , S. 4 ^h 17 ^m .
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 55 ^m , S. 4 ^h 28 ^m .
23	Th	First Quarter 2 ^h 42 ^m a.m.
24	F	
25	S	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 46 ^m , S. 4 ^h 41 ^m .
30	Th	Full Moon 8 ^h 55 ^m a.m.
31	F	

FEBRUARY.

1	S	Pheas. and Partridge Shooting ends.
2	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i> Purification
3	M	Sc. Q. Day. [V. Mary. Candlemas.
4	Tu	
5	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 35 ^m , S. 4 ^h 53 ^m .
6	Th	Last Quarter 6 ^h 38 ^m a.m.
7	F	
8	S	Half-Quarter Day.
9	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i>
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 23 ^m , S. 5 ^h 6 ^m .
13	Th	New Moon 4 ^h 13 ^m p.m.
14	F	St. Valentine.
15	S	Ramadan or Turkish Lent begins.
16	S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i>
17	M	
18	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.
19	W	Ash Wednesday.
20	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 7 ^m , S. 5 ^h 21 ^m .
21	F	First Quarter 9 ^h 14 ^m p.m.
22	S	
23	S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent.</i> Ember Week.
24	M	St. Matthias, Apostle.
25	Tu	
26	W	Ember Day.
27	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 53 ^m , S. 5 ^h 33 ^m .
28	F	Ember Day. Full Moon 7 ^h 51 ^m p.m.
29	S	Ember Day.

MARCH.

1	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i> St. David.
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 40 ^m , S. 5 ^h 44 ^m .
5	Th	
6	F	Last Quarter, 11 ^h 29 ^m a.m.
7	S	Earliest Day for Spring Quarter Sess.
8	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent,</i>
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 24 ^m , S. 5 ^h 56 ^m .
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	New Moon 10 ^h 48 ^m a.m.
15	S	<i>4th Sunday in Lent,</i>
16	M	
17	Tu	St. Patrick.
18	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 8 ^m , S. 6 ^h 8 ^m .
19	Th	
20	F	Spring commences 2 ^h a.m.
21	S	
22	S	<i>5th Sunday in Lent.</i> First Quarter
23	M	[11 ^h 57 ^m a.m.
24	Tu	
25	W	Annunciation V. Mary. Lady Day.
26	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 50 ^m , S. 6 ^h 21 ^m .
27	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
28	S	Oxford Hilary Term ends.
29	S	<i>Palm Sunday.</i> Full Moon 5 ^h 21 ^m a.m.
30	M	
31	Tu	Fox Hunting ends.

APRIL.

1	W	Hilary Law Sittings end.
2	Th	Maundy Thursday. <i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 34 ^m ,
3	F	Good Friday. [S. 6 ^h 33 ^m .
4	S	
5	S	<i>Easter Sunday.</i> Last Qtr. 0 ^h 24 ^m a.m.
6	M	<i>Easter Monday.</i> Bank Hol. Qtr. Sess.
7	Tu	<i>Easter Tuesday.</i> Hol., Law Off. [Wk.
8	W	Oxford Easter Term begins.
9	Th	Fire Insurance expires. <i>Sun</i> R.
10	F	[5 ^h 18 ^m , S. 6 ^h 45 ^m .
11	S	
12	S	<i>1st Sunday after Easter,</i> Low Sunday.
13	M	New Moon 4 ^h 23 ^m a.m.
14	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
15	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 5 ^m , S. 6 ^h 55 ^m .
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	Cambridge Easter Term begins.
19	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter.</i>
20	M	First Quarter 10 ^h 47 ^m p.m.
21	Tu	Latest Day for Spring Quar. Sess.
22	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 4 ^h 50 ^m , S. 7 ^h 6 ^m .
23	Th	St. George.
24	F	
25	S	St. Mark, Evangelist.
26	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Easter.</i>
27	M	Full Moon 1 ^h 47 ^m p.m.
28	Tu	
29	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 4 ^h 37 ^m , S. 7 ^h 18 ^m ,
30	Th	

MAY.

1	F	St. Philip and St. James. Hol.,
2	S	[Stock Exchange.
3	S	<i>4th Sunday after Easter.</i>
4	M	Royal Acad. opens. Bank Hol., Scot.
5	Tu	[Last Quarter 3 ^h 25 ^m p.m.
6	W	<i>Sun R. 4^h 24^m, s. 7^h 29^m.</i>
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	Half-Quarter Day.
10	S	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
11	M	Rogation Day.
12	Tu	Rogation Day. New Moon 7 ^h 46 ^m p.m.
13	W	Rogation Day.
14	Th	Ascension Day.
15	F	Scotch Whitsunday. Scotch Qtr. Day.
16	S	<i>Sun R. 4^h 8^m, s. 7^h 44^m.</i>
17	S	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>
18	M	
19	Tu	<i>Sun R. 4^h 4^m, s. 7^h 49^m.</i>
20	W	First Quarter 6 ^h 21 ^m a.m.
21	Th	[Term ends.
22	F	Easter Law Sittings end. Oxf. East.
23	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.
24	S	<i>Whit Sunday. Ember Week.</i>
25	M	<i>Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.</i>
26	Tu	<i>Whit Tuesday. Full Moon 9^h 57^m p.m.</i>
27	W	Ember Day. <i>Sun R. 3^h 54^m, s. 7^h 59^m.</i>
28	Th	
29	F	Ember Day.
30	S	Ember Day.
31	S	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>

JUNE.

1	M	
2	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.
3	W	Last Quarter 8 ^h 2 ^m a.m.
4	Th	Corpus Christi.
5	F	<i>Sun R. 3^h 47^m, s. 8^h 9^m.</i>
6	S	
7	S	<i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	<i>Sun R. 3^h 45^m, s. 8^h 13^m. [8^h 43^m a.m.</i>
11	Th	St. Barnabas, Apostle. New Moon
12	F	Mohammedan Year 1314 com.
13	S	
14	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	<i>Sun R. 3^h 44^m, s. 8^h 17^m.</i>
18	Th	First Quarter 11 ^h 41 ^m a.m.
19	F	[Summer commences 10 ^h p.m.
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</i>
22	M	<i>Sun R. 3^h 45^m, s. 8^h 19^m.</i>
23	Tu	[Camb. East. Term begins.
24	W	St. John Bap. Mids. Day. Qtr. Day.
25	Th	Full Moon 6 ^h 55 ^m a.m.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	<i>4th Sunday after Trinity. Cor. Q. Vic.</i>
29	M	St. Peter, Apostle. Qr. S. Wk. [1838.
30	Tu	

JULY.

1	W	<i>Sun R. 3^h 49^m, s. 8^h 18^m.</i>
2	Th	
3	F	Last Quarter 1 ^h 23 ^m a.m.
4	S	Declaration American Independence.
5	S	<i>5th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
6	M	Dividends due at Bank.
7	Tu	Glasgow Fair Week.
8	W	<i>Sun R. 3^h 55^m, s. 8^h 14^m.</i>
9	Th	Fire Insurances expire.
10	F	New Moon 7 ^h 35 ^m p.m.
11	S	Oxford Trin. Term ends.
12	S	<i>6th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	St. Swithun.
16	Th	<i>Sun R. 4^h 4^m, s. 8^h 8^m.</i>
17	F	First Quarter 4 ^h 4 ^m p.m.
18	S	
19	S	<i>7th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	<i>Sun R. 4^h 12^m, s. 8^h 1^m.</i>
23	Th	
24	F	Full Moon 5 ^h 45 ^m p.m.
25	S	St. James, Apostle.
26	S	<i>8th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	<i>Sun R. 4^h 22^m, s. 7^h 51^m.</i>
30	Th	
31	F	

AUGUST.

1	S	Lammas Day. Sc. Qr. Last Qr. 6 ^h 34 ^m
2	S	<i>9th Sunday after Trinity.</i> [p.m.
3	M	<i>Bank Holiday. Royal Acad. closes.</i>
4	Tu	
5	W	<i>Sun R. 4^h 32^m, s. 7^h 39^m.</i>
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	<i>10th Sunday after Trinity. New Moon</i>
10	M	[5 ^h 2 ^m a.m.
11	Tu	Half-Quarter Day.
12	W	Trinity Law Sittings end, Grouse
13	Th	[Shooting begins.
14	F	<i>Sun R. 4^h 46^m, s. 7^h 23^m.</i>
15	S	First Quarter 9 ^h 2 ^m p.m.
16	S	<i>11th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	<i>Sun R. 4^h 54^m, s. 7^h 12^m.</i>
20	Th	Black Game Shooting begins. Brew-
21	F	[ster Sessions between now and
22	S	[Sept. 14th.
23	S	<i>12th Sunday after Trinity. Full Moon</i>
24	M	[7 ^h 4 ^m a.m.
25	Tu	[St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
26	W	<i>Sun R. 5^h 5^m, s. 6^h 58^m.</i>
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	<i>13th Sunday after Trinity.</i>
31	M	Last Quarter 10 ^h 55 ^m a.m.

SEPTEMBER.

1	Tu	Partridge Shooting begins.
2	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 16 ^m , S. 6 ^h 42 ^m .
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	New Moon 1 ^h 43 ^m p.m.
8	Tu	Jewish Year 5657 commences.
9	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 28 ^m , S. 6 ^h 26 ^m .
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	15th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Wk.
14	M	First Quarter 4 ^h 10 ^m a.m.
15	Tu	
16	W	Ember Day.
17	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 40 ^m , S. 6 ^h 8 ^m .
18	F	Ember Day.
19	S	Ember Day.
20	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. [p.m.]
21	M	St. Matthew, Ap. Full Moon 10 ^h 49 ^m
22	Tu	Autumn commences 1 ^h p.m.
23	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 50 ^m , S. 5 ^h 54 ^m .
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	<i>Sun</i> R. 5 ^h 58 ^m , S. 5 ^h 43 ^m .
29	Tu	St. Michael & All Angels. Mic. Day.
30	W	[Qr. Day. Last Qr. 1 ^h 58 ^m a.m.]

NOVEMBER.

1	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity. All Saints'.
2	M	Holiday Stock Exchange. Fox Hunt-
3	Tu	[ing begins.]
4	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 2 ^m , S. 4 ^h 25 ^m .
5	Th	Gunpowder Pl. N. Moon 7 ^h 27 ^m a.m.
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	P. of Wales b., 1841. Ld. Mayor's D.
10	Tu	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 12 ^m , S. 4 ^h 16 ^m .
11	W	Martinmas. Sc. Qtr. Day. Hf.-Qtr. D.
12	Th	First Quarter 5 ^h 41 ^m a.m.
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 26 ^m , S. 4 ^h 4 ^m .
19	Th	
20	F	Full Moon 10 ^h 25 ^m a.m.
21	S	
22	S	25th Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 38 ^m , S. 3 ^h 57 ^m .
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Last Quarter 2 ^h 44 ^m a.m.
29	S	1st Sunday in Advent.
30	M	St. Andrew, Apostle.

OCTOBER.

1	Th	Pbeas. Shtg. b. Camb. Mich. Term b
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Dividends due at Bank.
6	Tu	New Moon 10 ^h 18 ^m p.m.
7	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 13 ^m , S. 5 ^h 22 ^m .
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
11	S	19th Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	First Quarter 2 ^h 47 ^m p.m.
14	W	Fire Insurances expire.
15	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 27 ^m , S. 5 ^h 5 ^m .
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke,
19	M	Quarter Sessions Week. [Evan.]
20	Tu	
21	W	Full Moon 4 ^h 17 ^m p.m.
22	Th	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 39 ^m , S. 4 ^h 50 ^m .
23	F	
24	S	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
25	S	21st Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	
27	Tu	<i>Sun</i> R. 6 ^h 48 ^m , S. 4 ^h 40 ^m .
28	W	St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.
29	Th	Last Quarter 3 ^h 21 ^m p.m.
30	F	
31	S	

DECEMBER.

1	Tu	
2	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 48 ^m , S. 3 ^h 51 ^m .
3	Th	
4	F	New Moon 5 ^h 51 ^m p.m.
5	S	
6	S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 7 ^h 57 ^m , S. 3 ^h 49 ^m .
10	Th	Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends.
11	F	
12	S	First Quarter 0 ^h 29 ^m a.m.
13	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.
14	M	
15	Tu	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 2 ^m , S. 3 ^h 49 ^m .
16	W	Ember Day.
17	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
18	F	Ember Day.
19	S	Camb. Mich. Term ends. Ember Day.
20	S	4th Sunday in Advent. F. M. 4 ^h 5 ^m a.m.
21	M	Mich. Law Sit. end. St. Thomas, Ap.
22	Tu	[Winter com. 7 ^h . a.m.]
23	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 7 ^m , S. 3 ^h 52 ^m .
24	Th	
25	F	Christmas Day.
26	S	Bank Holiday. St. Stephen M.
27	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. S. John Ev.
28	M	Innocents' Day. [Last Qr. 0 ^h 9 ^m p.m.]
29	Tu	
30	W	<i>Sun</i> R. 8 ^h 9 ^m , S. 3 ^h 57 ^m .
31	Th	

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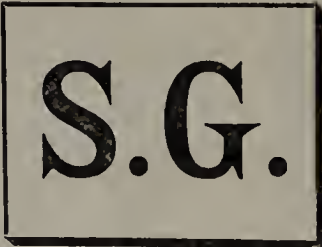
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KEY TO CONTENTS.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL, being compiled on the alphabetical system, is its own index. It has, however, been thought well to give here the following condensed summary of its contents. It will be understood that no pages are mentioned, because when an article is specified it is only necessary to turn to that page on which it appears in its proper alphabetical place. The following summary is a purely arbitrary and not an exhaustive one, but it may give some idea of the enormous variety of the subjects treated of in the **ANNUAL**, and enable the reader, when desirous of gaining information on some special point, to turn to other articles bearing upon it. The list of **New Articles** written specially for the '96 edition will be found on a subsequent page.

Afforestation.

Agriculture. A special article on this subject has been prepared for the '96 edition, embracing the following heads:—

- I. DRAINAGE AND MANURES.
- II. ENCLOSURES SINCE '45.
- III. AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION SINCE '73.
- IV. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
- V. IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY STATUTE LAW.
- VI. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.
- VII. ALLOTMENTS.
- VIII. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.
Allotments Act, The, '90.
Cider Makers, National Association of.
Royal Agricultural Society.

Architecture, English.

Royal Institute of British Architects.

Art.

- Art, '95.
- National Gallery.
- National Portrait Gallery.
- Royal Academy.
- Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
- Royal Irish Academy.
- Royal Scottish Academy.
- Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.
- Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Banking. A special article appears on this subject, embracing the following heads:—

- I. THE UTILISATION OF DEPOSITS.
- II. BANKERS' LIEN.
- III. THE SCOTCH BANK CREDIT SYSTEM.
- IV. PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF ISSUE.
- V. REGISTRATION OF BANKING COMPANIES.
- VI. NUMBER OF BANKS AND BRANCHES.
- VII. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
- VIII. FIXED ISSUES AND CIRCULATION OF NOTES.
- IX. THE CLEARING-HOUSE SYSTEM.
- X. DISCOUNT MARKET.
- XI. CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS.
- XII. DEPRESSED BANKING OUTLOOK.

Baronetries Conferred '95.

Bimetallism.

Biography. Biographies of prominent men and women, English, Colonial, and Foreign, will be found under the headings of their proper names; also biographies of the leading sovereigns of the world—*e.g.*, William II., Emperor of Germany. Biographies of distinguished men, who are also M.P.s or Peers, will be found under Commons or Peers as the case may be.

See New Biographies in list of New Articles.

Canals.

Charitable Societies. An alphabetical list of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions having offices in London.
Charities, London Parochial.

Colonies. See **British Empire**, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates for a tabular summary; Diplomatic for Ministerial Representatives; and under their alphabetical headings for full description as to their geographical, historical, political, commercial, and social position, and the events of '94, of the following, amongst others:—

- Antigua.
- Australia.
- Bahamas.
- Barbados.
- Basutoland.
- Bechuanaland.
- Bermuda.
- British Central Africa.
- British Central Africa Protectorate.
- British Columbia.
- British Guiana.
- British Honduras.
- British North Borneo.
- Burmah.
- Canada.
- Cape Colony.
- Ceylon.
- Cyprus.
- Dominica.
- East Africa, British.
- Falkland Islands.
- Fiji.
- Gambia.
- Gibraltar.
- Gold Coast.
- Hong Kong.
- India.
- Jamaica.
- Lagos.
- Leeward Islands.
- Malta.
- Manitoba.
- Mashonaland.
- Matabeloland.
- Mauritius.
- Natal.
- New Brunswick.
- Newfoundland.
- New South Wales.
- New Zealand.
- Niger Coast Protectorate.
- Niger Territories.
- North-West Territories.
- Nova Scotia.
- Ontario.

Colonies—continued.

Queeneland.
Rhodesia.
Sierra Leone.
Somali Coast Protectorate.
South Australia
Straite Settlements.
Tasmania.
Trinidad.
Uganda.
Victoria.
Western Australia.
West Indies.
Windward Islands.
Zanzibar.
Zululand.

For Colonies of Foreign Powers, *see* Colonies and Dependencie of European Powers, Diplomatic, etc., similarly.

Commerce. Amongst other articles *see* Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Banking. *See* above.
Bankruptcy.
Chamber of Arbitration (London).
Foreign Money.
Gold Fields and Production.
Insurance.
Law.
Lloyd's.
London Chamber of Commerce.
Markets, Principal London.
Money Market.
Stock Exchange Movements, '95.
Stock Exchange Terms.
Trade, '95.
Trade, Board of, etc.

See also under the headings of the various companies, commercial History, '95.

Commons, House of. *See* Parliamentary, *infra*. A biography of every member of the House is given under the heading Commons.**County Councils.** A list of the successful and unsuccessful candidates at the London County Council election of March '95 and the votes recorded for them is given under this heading, and a record of the Council's work during '95; also a list of the chairmen and chief officers of the County Councils of England and Wales.**Death Duties.****Diplomatic.** Under this heading the Ministries of Foreign Countries, their representatives and consular agents in England, and the English representatives and consular agents appointed to them, are fully set out.**Drama, '95.****Education.** This article contains a full review of the present position of Education in the United Kingdom, and is divided thus:—

I. INTRODUCTION.

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

- (1) England and Wales.
- (2) Scotland.
- (3) Ireland.

III. THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

- (1) Technical Education.
- (2) Commercial Education.
- (3) Higher Elementary or Continuation Schools.

See also the Public Schools and Universities of the United Kingdom under their alphabetical headings, and

City and Guilds of London Institute.

Higher Education of Women.

Education—continued.

London School Board.
National Union of Teachers.
Science and Art Department.
Teachers Guild.
University Extension.
Wales, Secondary Education in.

Employers' Liability. *See* special article embracing a history of legislation on the subject, brought up to date.**Engineering.** Descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes in progress throughout the world are given in this article.**Factory and Workshop Legislation.** In this article is given a summary of the whole body of factory legislation, the provisions of the Act of '95 being specially indicated.

I. SANITARY PROVISIONS, SAFETY AND HEALTH.

II. EMPLOYMENT AND MEAL HOURS.

III. MISCELLANEOUS: LAUNDRIES, OUT-WORKERS, ETC.

Finance.

Finance National.

I. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

II. THE REVENUE.

III. EXPENDITURE.

IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

V. THE BUDGET, '95.

Bimetallism.

Stock Exchange Movements.

Foreign Affairs. Articles are given under their proper headings on every country and state in the world, with short sketches of their constitutions and of their geographical, historical, political, commercial, and social positions, together with a summary of the events of '95. *See also* Diplomatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign Navies, and sketches of the political divisions in the larger states—*e.g.*, France, Political Parties of. The following countries are among those dealt with:—

Abyssinia.

Afghanistan.

Africa.

Algeria.

Annam.

Argentina.

Armenia.

Austria-Hungary.

Belgium.

Beluchistan.

Bokhara.

Bolivia.

Borneo.

Brazil.

Bulgaria.

Cambodia.

Cameroons.

Chili.

China.

Chitral.

Cochin-China.

Colombia.

Congo Free State.

Costa Rica.

Cuba.

Dahomey.

Damaraland.

Denmark.

East Africa, German.

East Africa, Portuguese.

Ecuador.

Egypt.

Erythrea.

France.

Foreign Affairs—continued.

French Congo.
Germany.
Greses.
Greenland.
Guatemala.
Guiana.
Guinsa, French.
Hawaiian Islands.
Hayti.
Honduras.
Iceland.
Indo-China.
Italy.
Japan.
Java.
Libsria.
Madagascar.
Mexico.
Montsnegro.
Morocco.
Netherlands.
Nsw Guinsa.
Nicaragua.
Nile, Valley of the Upper.
Orangs Free State.
Pamirs.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Russia.
Samoa.
San Domingo.
San Salvador.
Senegal.
Senegambia.
Servia.
Siam.
Spain.
Swaziland.
Sweden and Norway.
Switzerland.
Thibet.
Tonquin.
Transvaal.
Tunis.
Turkey.
United States.
Uruguay.
Venezusla.

General Election of '95.**Geography. See**

Arctic Exploration (with Map).
Geographical Progrsssa, '95.
Royal Geographiaol Society.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Insurance. This article contains a full review of the great Insurance Companies divided as follows:—

- I. FIRE.
- II. LIFE.
- III. MARINE.
- IV. ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
- V. MINOR BRANCHES AND EXTRAORDINARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

Ireland.

Government of.
Irish Land Acts, etc.

Knighthoods. See Knighthoods conferred, '95, Knights, and descriptions of the various orders under Bath, Garter, India, etc,

Labour Movement. This article is arranged as follows:—

- I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
 - II. OTHER CONGRESSES.
 - III. THE BUILDING TRADE.
 - IV. THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.
 - V. THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.
 - VI. THE SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY.
 - VII. THE UNEMPLOYED.
 - VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.
 - IX. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NOTES.
- See also*
Co-opration.
Employers' Liability Bill.
Factory and Workshop Legislation (*see above*).
Homs Colonisation Settlement.
Labour Commission, Report of.
Trads Unions.
Women's Industrial Council.

Law. A summary of the principal legal decisions of the year is given in the article entitled Law in '95. *See also* Administrators under Wills.

Affidavit.
Affirmation.
Bills of Sale.
Chancellor, Lord High.
County Courts.
Death Duties, etc.
Executor.
Gams Laws.
Habsas Corpus.
Incorporated Law Society.
International Law, Institute of.
Judges.
Judicial Separation.
Landlord and Tenant.
Law Officers of the Crown.
Licensing Acts.
Limitations, Statute of.
Marriage Regulations.
Marriags with a Deceased Wife's Sister.
Master and Servant.
Supreme Court of Judicature.
Writs.

Literature. A record of the year's Literature is presented, arranged in the following divisions:—

- I. BIOGRAPHY.
- II. CRITICISM AND ESSAYS.
- III. FICTION.
- IV. POETRY.
- V. HISTORY.
- VI. RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.
- VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Local Government Act, '95, The.

Maps. Maps of the following countries will be found under their proper headings:—

Africa, The Political Divisions of.
Arctic Exploration.
Congo Frss State.
Indo-China.
Korsa.
Nigr Territories.
Nils, Valley of the Upper.
Siam and her Nsighbours.

Medical Review of the Year.**Mercantile Marine of the World.****Military.**

Army, British, '95.
Artillery.
Foreign Armies.
Militia.
National Rifle Association.

Military—continued.

Volunteers.
War Office Reforma.
Yeomanry.

Mining.

- I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.
- II. COAL SUPPLY OF UNITED KINGDOM.
- III. RENT AND ROYALTIES.
- IV. WAY-LEAVES ON COAL.
- V. ESTIMATE OF ROYALTIES AND WAY-LEAVES.
- VI. RECENT PROGRESS IN MINING.
- VII. CONDITION OF WORKERS IN MINES.

Miscellaneous. The following are some of the more important articles which cannot be conveniently classified:—

Académie Française.
Address, Forms of.
Archæology, '95.
Arotic Exploration (with Map).
Anarchy.
Australian Federation.
Baronetcies conferred, '95.
British Institute of Public Health.
British Medical Association.
British Museum.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Census.
Charitable Societies.
Charity Commissioners (England and Wales).
City Guilds.
Civil Service.
Clubs.
Co-operation.
Copyright, English.
Courtesy Titles.
Cremation.
Death Certification.
Disestablishment.
Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Emigrants' Information Office.
Emigration.
Extradition.
Fabian Society.
Foreign Moneys.
Foresters.
Freemasonry.
Friendly Societies.
Humanitarian League.
Imperial Federation.
Imperial Institute.
Incorporated Society of Authors.
Indian Civil Service.
Indian National Congress.
Institute of Chartered Accountants.
Intercolonial Conference.
International Copyright.
Inventions, '95.
Joint Stock Companies, Report upon.
Journalists, Institute of.
Kew Gardens.
Kew Observatory.
Land Nationalisation Society.
Land Restoration League, English.
Legion of Honour.
Libraries.
Licences.
Lifeboats.
Lloyd's.
Lloyd's Clauses.
Local Option.
Local Taxation.
London Corporation.
London Reform Union.
Lunacy Returns, '95.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Markets, Principal London.
Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
Metropolitan Water Supply.
Mint, Royal.
National Rifle Association.
National Society, The.
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Oddfellows.
Opium, Royal Commission's Report.
Patents.
Peerages Conferred, '95.
People's Palace.
Photography, '95.
Police Courts.
Police of the United Kingdom.
Population of the World.
Psychical Research, The Society for.
Public Libraries Acts.
Public Works Loan Commissioners.
Referendum.
Royal College of Surgeons.
Royal Colonial Institute.
Royal Family, Annuities to.
Royal Normal College for the Blind.
Rural Labourers' League.
Sanitary Institute, The.
Sea Fisheries of Great Britain.
Shorthand.
Spiritualism.
Suez Canal.
Telephone.
Thames Conservancy.
Vaccination.
Westminster Abbey.
Y.M.C.A.
Zoological Society.

Music. See biographies of eminent composers and singers *passim*, and the following:—

Bayreuth.
Guildhall School of Music.
Musio, '95.
Royal Academy of Music.
Royal College of Music.

Naval.

Foreign Navies.
Marines.
Naval Manœuvres, '95.
Navy, British, '95.

Obituary, '95.

Occurrences during Printing. See pp. 677, 678.

Orders. See under their proper headings for the various Orders of the Bath, the Garter, the Star of India, etc.

Parliamentary and Political.

Acts of Parliament (Feb.—Sept. '95).
Bills, Parliamentary.
Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.
Commons, House of:

1. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS, with a Biography of each.
2. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES AND POLLINGS at the General Election and the Subsequent Bye-Elections.

Commons, Officers of the House of.
Divisions.
Election of an M.P.
Employers' Liability.
Franchise.
General Election, '95.
Home Office.

Parliamentary and Political—continued.

Home Rule Bill.
Ireland.
Local Government Act, '94, The.
Local Government Board.
Lord Chancellor.
Ministry.
Parliament.
Parliamentary Papers.
Parliamentary Procedure.
Parliaments, Clerk of.
Peerage, Alphabetical and Biographical List of.
Peers, Officers of the House of.
Peers who have been Commoners.
Political Parties of the United Kingdom.
Prime Minister.
Privy Council, Alphabetical and Biographical List of.
Proportional Representation.
Registration.
Rowing.
Secretary of State.
Serjeant-at-Arms.
Sessions, Parliamentary, Feb.—Sept. '95, containing an outline of the principal business transacted, analyses of the chief measures considered and Acts passed, and the substance of the reports made by some of the Committees appointed to investigate questions of moment.
Speaker.
Standing Orders.
Supply.
Trade, Board of.
Treasury.
War Office.
Ways and Means.

Peers. *See* Parliamentary, *supra*.

Peerages Conferred, '95.

Poor Law, Royal Commission's Report.

Prison Reform, Committee's Report.

Public Schools. *See passim, e.g.,* Eton.

Railways. A new article has been specially written for the '96 edition embracing the following heads:—

I. RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

II. RISE AND PRESENT EXTENT OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

III. RAILWAYS AND NATIONAL LIFE.

IV. RAILWAYS AND TRAVEL.

V. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

VI. RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

VII. RAILWAY EVENTS IN '95.

Religions.

Church of England, Established.

Anglican Church.

Bishops.

Canons.

Church Army.

Church Association.

Church Congress, '95.

Church Defence Institution.

Church House.

Convocation, Houses of.

Dean and Chapter.

Diocese.

Laymen, Houses of.

Baptists.

Congregationalism.

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Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.

Free Church of England.

Friends.

Religions—continued.

Jews.

Missionary Societies.

Moravians.

New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian).

Presbyterianism.

Church (Presbyterian) in Ireland.

Church of Scotland (1 Established, 2 Free,

3 United Presbyterian, 4 "Auld Lights").

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian),

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Religious Tract Society.

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Salvation Army.

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Licensing Acts.

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Trade. *See* Commerce.

Unification of London.

Universities.

Aberdeen.

Cambridge.

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Ireland.

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London Teaching, Report of Commission.

St. Andrews.

Victoria.

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University Extension.

Wales Established Church Bill.

War Office Reforms.

Women.

Clubs for Ladies.

Higher Education for Women.

Holloway College.

Women's Suffrage.

Women's Trade Unions.

Young Women, Organisations for Benefit of.

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NEW ARTICLES.

A list of some of the more important new articles included in the present edition is given below.

- Acts of Parliament passed (Feb.—Sept. '95).
 Afforestation.
 Anthropology, '95.
 Archæology, '95.
 Army, British, '95.
 Art, '95.
 Astronomy, '95.
 Athletics, '95.
 Bankruptcy.
 Baronetries conferred, '95.
 Baseball, '95.
 Biographies, New :—
 Arnold, Sir Arthur.
 Banffy, Baron (Prime Minister of Hungary).
 Bourgeois, M. Léon (Premier of France).
 Burmester, Willy.
 Buxton, Sir T. Fowell.
 Davidson, John.
 Eyton, Rev. Canon.
 Faure, Félix (President of France).
 Gardiner, S. R.
 Goluchowski, Count (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister).
 Gould, F. Carruthers.
 Havelock, Sir A. E., G.C.M.G.
 James, Rev. H. A. (Head Master of Rugby).
 Lecky, W. E. H.
 Le Gallienne, Richard.
 Lunn, Rev. H. S.
 Moore, F. Frankfort.
 Morton, Levi P. (Governor of New York State).
 Mottl, Herr Felix.
 Olney, Richard (Secretary of State).
 Orléans, Duc d'.
 Reid, G. H. (Premier of New South Wales).
 Robinson, Sir Hercules G. R.
 Rosenthal, Moritz.
 Sanderson, J. S. Burdon (Regius Professor of Medicine).
 Wilkin, Sir W. H. (Lord Mayor of London).
 Biology, '95.
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 Foreign Navies.
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 Geographical Progress, '95.
 Geology, '95.
 Home Colonisation Settlement.
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 Indian Finance, Royal Commission's Report.
 Indo-China (with map).
 Inventions, '95.
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 Poor Law, Royal Commission's Report.
 Prison Reform Committee's Report.
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 Rowing, '95.
 Sessions, Parliamentary (Feb.—July, and Aug.—Sept., '95).
 Stock Exchange Movements, '95.
 Theology of the Year.
 Trade, '95.
 War Office Reforms.
 Yachting, '95.

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1896.

A Cyclopaedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

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Abbas Pasha, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, '92. He was b. July 14th, 1874, and was thus, counting lunar months, according to the Mohammedan calendar, eighteen years old when he ascended the throne. At the time of his father's death Prince Abbas Pasha and his younger brother Mehemet Ali were studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where they had been for five years. He had there exhibited a very attractive character, and displayed great aptitude for the study of law and of politics. On receiving the news of the death of Tewfik Pasha the young prince at once started for Egypt, where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm. His Highness was afterwards appointed by the Queen Hon. K.G.C.B. Early in '93 he made a change in the *personnel* of his ministry, substituting statesmen of anti-English sympathies. On Lord Cromer's remonstrating with him, however, a compromise was arrived at, but still the Khedive's attitude to England cannot be regarded as a friendly one.

Abdul Aziz, the reigning Sultan of Morocco, was born in 1883, and so was only fourteen years of age when he suddenly and unexpectedly was called upon to succeed his father Muley-Hassan in '94. There were elder brothers of his, sons of the late Sultan by other wives, and much plotting to disturb the succession took place, but in vain. Abdul Aziz married a daughter of Muley Ershid, uncle of his father (June 25th, '94), and in a few months made his position secure.

Abd-ul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, was b. Sept. 21st, 1842. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76). Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The *Berlin Treaty*, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia. See *TURKEY, History*, '95.

Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is the eldest son of Mohammed Afzul Khan, grandson of Dost Mahommed, and nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, and was b. 1830. He took sides against his uncle in the civil war of '64, and won the battles of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. In '68 he was defeated by Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, and fled for protection to Russian territory. The Russians provided him with a residence at Samarcand, and a pension. In '79 he made his way to the Cabul frontier, and, having gained the allegiance of the leading men of that city,

was (July '80) acknowledged Ameer by the British Government. Recent events have pointed to the conclusion that the Ameer's sympathies are far more English than Russian. In Sept. '93 a British mission was received by him with marked cordiality, and a satisfactory understanding as to Anglo-Afghan boundaries and other disputed points was arrived at. His Highness's subsidy was also increased from 12 to 18 lakhs. He was appointed a K.G.C.S.I. in Jan. '94, and later the Queen invited him to visit England. This he was unable to do, but in '95 his second son, the Shazada Nasrullah Khan, came to England as his representative, and was accorded a warm welcome.

Aberdeen, Lord. See under PEERS.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1495 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded *Marischal College*, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The arts and divinity classes meet in the old college, while the science law and medical meet in the new. Chancellor, Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Lord Rector (re-elected '93), the Marquis of Huntly. Principal, Sir W. D. Geddes, LL.D.; there are 23 professors and upwards of 700 students. In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one representative to Parliament (present member, J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is now empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. In '92, the Government being appealed to to aid the Buildings Extension Scheme of the University, agreed to grant £40,000 in instalments, on condition of an equal sum being contributed locally. This amount was more than secured, and the University have already expended since '92 in sites and buildings upwards of £100,000. In connection with the four hundredth anniversary of the College several new buildings were inaugurated in Oct. '95. Its degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.D., M.B., C.M., M.D., B.Sc., D.Sc.

Aberystwith College. See UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES (ABERYSTWITH).

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area, 150,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000. The country is made up of semi-independent small states, the chief of which are Tigré in the north, Amhara in the west

and centre, and Shoa in the south. The capital of Shoa is **Ankobar**, and its outlet the Gulf of Tadjurah. Abyssinian trade passes through **Adowa**, the present capital, to the port of **Massowah**, now Italian. Government monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains. Religion a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and Jews called **Falashas**, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigre assumed the chief power as **Johannes II.** To him, in '89, succeeded **Menelek II.**, King of Shoa, but by the treaty of Uccialli concluded with Italy in that year the country was practically made an Italian protectorate. Considerable friction between the King and the Italian Government, however, has recently existed. See **AFRICA** (map) and **ERYTHREA**.—**History**, '95. A scientific mission from Russia, headed by Lieut. **Leontieff** of the Imperial Guard, left Constantinople for Abyssinia (Jan. 8th), its avowed objects being scientific exploration and the effecting of a closer union between the Russian and Abyssinian churches. When the mission had been successfully accomplished, however, it was rumoured that it had achieved political ends, and a mission from the Negus to the Czar accompanied it on its return journey (June 26th). As a result of this mission diplomatic agents of each country were appointed at St. Petersburg and in Abyssinia in July, and undoubtedly the Negus regarded the mission as having given him support against Italy and her action in Erythrea (*q.v.*).

Academy, The French (*Académie Française*), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, the *Académie des Sciences*, the *Académie des Beaux Arts*, and the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*. The Academy consists of forty members, and its especial duties are the composition of the historical dictionary of the French language, and the examination of important literary, historical, and scientific works. It meets at the **Palais de l'Institut** every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m., and holds an annual meeting in November. Each of the forty members receives 1500 fr. a year, and the Secretary receives 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy. The list of members is as follows, the dates of their election following the name: **MM.** Legouvé '55, Duc de Broglie '62, **Emile** Olivier '70, Duc d'Aumale '71, **Alfred** Mézières '74, **Alexandre** Dumas '74, **Jules** Simon '74, **Gaston** Boissier '76, **Victorien** Sardou '77, **Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier** '78, **Rousse** '80, **Sully-Prudhomme** '81, **Cherbuliez** '81, **Perraud** '82, **Edouard** Pailleron '82, **Coppée** '84, **Joseph** Bertrand '84, **Ldouvic** Halévy '84, **Léon** Say '86, **Edouard** Hervé '86, **Gréard** '86, **Comte d'Haussonville** '88, **Jules** Claretie '88, **Henri** Meilhac '88, **Melchior** de Vogüé '88, **de Freycinet**

'90, **J. Viaud** (**Pierre Loti**) '91, **Ernest** Lavisse '92, **Thureau** Dangin '93, **Henri** de Bornier '93, **Challemeil** Lacour '93, **Brunetière** '93, **Sorel** '94, **Paul** Bourget '94, **de Heredia** '94, **Henri** Hous-saye '95, and **Jules** Lemaitre '95. The Secretary is **Gaston** Boissier.

Accountants. See **INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, AND SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS.**

Acts of Parliament. All public Acts affecting the United Kingdom, and all local Acts affecting only limited areas, as well as private Acts of Parliament, are published, and can be obtained (if in print) at various prices, from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., who also publish at the close of each session a cheap edition of the public Acts in covers.

Acts of Parliament passed Feb.—Sept. '95. The following is a list of all the public Acts passed during the two sittings of Parliament Feb. 5th—July 6th and Aug. 12th—Sept. 5th, '95. Particulars of the more important of them will be found in the article **SESSION.**

Appropriation Act, '95, 58 & 59 Vict. (Ch. 31). Appropriation Act, '95, Session 2, 59 Vict. (Ch. 6).

Army (Annual) Act, '95 (Ch. 7).

Australian Colonies Duties Act (Ch. 3). See **SESSION**, sect. 33.

Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy) Act, '95, Session 2 (Ch. 3). See **SESSION**, sect. 130.

Colonial Boundaries Act, '95 (Ch. 34). See **SESSION**, sect. 38.

Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, '95 (Ch. 4).

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, '95 (Ch. 15).

Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act, '79, Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 6).

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '95 (Ch. 40). See **SESSION**, sect. 40.

Courts of Law Fees (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 14). Court of Session Consignations (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 19).

Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 13). See **SESSION**, sect. 45.

Documentary Evidence Act, '95 (Ch. 9). See **SESSION**, sect. 47.

Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '95, Session 2 (Ch. 1). See **SESSION**, sect. 130.

Extradition Act, '95 (Ch. 33). See **SESSION**, sect. 50.

Factory and Workshop Act, '95 (Ch. 37). See **SESSION**, sect. 51 and special article.

False Alarms and Fire Act, '95 (Ch. 28). See **SESSION**, sect. 52.

Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 36). See **SESSION**, sect. 53.

Finance Act, '95 (Ch. 16). See **SESSION**, sect. 54 and article **FINANCE, NATIONAL.**

Fisheries (Close Season Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 29). See **SESSION**, sect. 55.

Friendly Societies' Act, '95 (Ch. 26). See **SESSION**, sect. 56.

Grand Jury (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 8).

Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Act, '95 (Ch. 30). See **SESSION**, sect. 57.

Isle of Man (Customs Act), '95 (Ch. 38).

Judicial Commission Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 44).

Lands Clauses (Taxation and Costs) Act, '95 (Ch. 11).

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 41).

Law of Distress Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 24). See **SESSION**, sect. 65.

Local Government (Scotland) Act, '94, Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 1).
 Local Government (Stock Transfer) Act, '95 (Ch. 32). See SESSION, sect. 68.
 Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, '95 (Ch. 27). See SESSION, sect. 71.
 Metropolitan Police (Receiver) Act, '95 (Ch. 12).
 Mortgagees Legal Costs Act, '95 (Ch. 25). See SESSION, sect. 74.
 Naturalisation Act, '95 (Ch. 43). See SESSION, sect. 76.
 Naval Works Act, '95 (Ch. 35). See SESSION, sect. 77.
 Outdoor Relief (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 22). See SESSION, sect. 78.
 Post Office Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 18). See SESSION, sect. 82.
 Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2 (Ch. 5). See SESSION, sect. 130.
 Public Works Loans Act, '95, Session 2 (Ch. 2). See SESSION, sect. 130.
 Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, '95, Session 2 (Ch. 4). See SESSION, sect. 130.
 Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Channel Islands Children) Act, '95 (Ch. 17).
 Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 42). See SESSION, sect. 85.
 Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, '95 (Ch. 21). See SESSION, sect. 86.
 Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 2). See SESSION, sect. 87.
 Shop Hours Act, '95 (Ch. 5). See SESSION, sect. 88.
 Speaker's, Mr., Retirement Act, '95 (Ch. 10). See SESSION, sect. 27.
 Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, '95 (Ch. 39). See SESSION, sect. 91.
 Tramways (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 20).
 Volunteer Act, '95 (Ch. 23). See SESSION, sect. 96.

ADDRESS, FORMS OF.

Below are given the proper modes of addressing, both personally and by letter, those members of the Peerage, the Baronetage, the Church, etc., in which some difficulty may at times be experienced.

Archbishop—commence *My Lord Archbishop*; refer to personally as *Your Grace*; and address letter to "His Grace the Archbishop of —." An Archbishop's wife and the other members of his family enjoy no title as such. **Archdeacon**—commence *Venerable Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Venerable the Archdeacon of —." **Baron**—commence *My Lord*; refer to personally as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; and address letter to "The Rt. Hon. Lord —." **Baroness** or **Baron's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Ladyship* or *My Lady*; and address to "The Lady —" or more strictly "The Rt. Hon. the Baroness —." **Baron's son**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Hon. John —." **Baron's daughter**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Madam*; and address, if unmarried, to the "The Hon. Jane —," if married to an esquire to "The Hon. Mrs. —." **Baronet**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "Sir William —, Bart." **Baronet's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "Lady —" (without Christian name, unless she be the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl). **Bishop**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; address to "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —." **Retired Bishops**—commence *Right Rev. Sir*; address to the "Right

Rev. Bishop" [then the surname]. **Bishops Suffragan**—commence in the same way, and address to "The Bishop Suffragan of —." A Bishop's wife and children enjoy no title whatsoever as such. **Canon**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to the "Rev. Canon —." **Cardinal**—commence *Your Eminence*, refer to as same, address to "*His Eminence*—." **Clerk in Holy Orders**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Rev. John Jones," or, if the Christian name be not known, to "The Rev. — Jones." **Countess** (see **Earl**). **Dean**—commence *Very Rev. Sir*; refer to personally as *Sir*; address to "Very Rev. the Dean of —." **Diplomatic**: **Ambassador**—commence *My Lord* or *Sir*, according to rank; refer to as *Your Excellency*; and address to "His Excellency Lord —" (or *Sir Thomas*—, as the case may be), **H.B.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary** and **Minister Plenipotentiary** to —." The style of "Excellency" is not used in the case of a minister or minister resident: these should be addressed as "H.B.M. Minister" or "H.B.M. Minister Resident." The same initials are used in the case of a consul. **Dowager**—the widow of a peer or baronet should be addressed as "The Dowager Duchess of —," or "The Dowager Lady —," when her son or grandson succeeds to the title and is married. **Duke**—commence *My Lord Duke*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "His Grace the Duke of —." **Duchess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "Her Grace the Duchess of —." **Duke's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Duke's younger son**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Lord Henry —." **Duke's daughter**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Lady Ellen —." **Earl**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of —." **Earl's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Earl's younger son**, same as the younger son of baron. **Earl's daughter**, same as the daughter of a duke. **Countess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "The Rt. Hon. the Countess of —." **Judge of the High Court of Justice**—commence *Sir*; refer to in letter only as *Sir*, but on the bench as *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Sir John —." **Judge Scottish**—commence *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Lord —." **Knight**—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "Sir Thomas —." If a **Knight Bachelor** (Kt., the form of knighthood usually conferred upon a judge, and the law officers amongst others) it is not customary to add "Knight," except in formal documents; but if the person addressed be a K.G. or K.T. or K.P. or G.C.B., etc., etc. it is usual to add the initials after the name. When the person addressed is a knight of several orders, give at least the initials of the most illustrious. **Knight's wife**, same as wife of a baronet. **Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland**—commence *My Lord Marquis* or *My Lord*, according to rank; address to "His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant," or, if a duke, to "His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant." **Lord Mayor**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, or York, or Dublin," as the case may be. **Lady Mayoress**, same as baroness, addressing to "The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayoress." **Lord Provost of Edinburgh**—com-

mence *My Lord*; address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Provost." Lord Provost of Glasgow—commence the same; but address to "The Hon. the Lord Provost." Marquis—commence *My Lord Marquis*; and refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address "The Most Hon. the Marquis of —." Marchioness—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Most Hon. the Marchioness of —." Eldest son as if he legally held the second title of his father. Younger son, same as younger son of a duke. Marquis's daughter, same as daughter of a duke. Mayor—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Mayor of —," or in any formal documents to "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —." Prince—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Your Royal Highness*; and address, if a prince, "His Royal Highness Prince —," or, if a duke also, "His Royal Highness the Duke of —." Princess—commence, *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Royal Highness*; and address to "Her Royal Highness the Princess —," or, if a duchess, to "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of —." Privy Councillor—commence and refer to according to rank, but address to the "Right Honourable —," and if a commoner omit Esq. (e.g., "The Rt. Hon. E. T. Bouverie"). M.P. should be added after the surname, or after Bart. or Esq., if belonging to the House, a baronet, etc. (e.g., Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.; Jesse Collings, Esq., M.P.). A Privy Councillor's wife and children take no title as such. Queen—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Majesty*; and address "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." Viscount—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; address to "The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount," or "The Lord Viscount —." Viscountess—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Viscountess —," or "The Viscountess —." Viscount's son or daughter, same as son or daughter of a baron. NOTE.—A marquis, or an earl, or a viscount by courtesy is addressed as if he were a peer and enjoyed one of those titles by right. In communications upon official business give the office held by the person addressed in a line beneath the name. In writing proper names the first part of a compound name must not be confused with a Christian name; e.g., J. Robinson-Browne must not be addressed as "Robinson-Browne, Esq.," and in the case of a knight, Sir William Jones-Smith must not be written to as Sir Jones-Smith, which would be as incorrect as Sir Campbell or Sir Jones. In '93 it was officially announced that the Queen "has been pleased to approve of the use and recognition throughout Her Majesty's dominions of the title of 'Honourable,' at present appertaining only locally to members of executive or legislative councils in colonies possessing responsible government, for so long as they may remain entitled thereto, whether for life, or during tenure of the qualifying office." See COURTESY, TITLES OF.

Aden. A town and territory on the S. coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, forming a British dependency. Total area, 70 sq. m. Pop. 41,912. Consists of a rocky promontory not unlike Gibraltar, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus, and is under a Resident, who acts as military and civil governor. The harbour, a very fine one, touched at by 1500 ships annually, is the

entrepôt of trade for surrounding countries. It is a coaling station for the British navy, and as such is strongly fortified. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D., Chief Rabbi, is son of the late Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Appointed Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64. Dr. Adler is the author of several works of a controversial character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith," and has contributed to the principal Reviews. He was elected Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May, '91, and was installed on June 23rd in the Great Synagogue of London.

Administrators under Wills. In the event of a person having personal property dying without a will application is made, generally by the deceased's relatives, to the District Registrar of the Probate Court, who thereupon grants letters of administration to the person proposed for the office, who will have to make affidavits of the assets and debts, and sign the prescribed oath. He will then pay the debts owing by the testator, and distribute the remainder of the estate in accordance with the various Acts dealing with the property of intestates.

Aërial Navigation. There are two systems of aerial navigation in vogue—viz., ballooning and aviation. The former involves the use of machines lighter than the air; while the latter may be accomplished only by the use of apparatus heavier than the air. For a discussion of the subject and accounts of the flying machines of Mr. Maxim and Mr. Phillips, see '95 and previous eds. Also consult "The Problem of Manflight," by James Means (W. B. Clarke & Co., Boston, U.S.A.); "Progress in Flying Machines" (*American Engineer Office*); "Experiments in Aerodynamics," Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. xxvii.; *Century Magazine*, Oct. '91; *Journal Royal United Service Institution*, July '92; Pettigrew's "Animal Locomotion"; Brewer and Alexander's "Aeronautics," being an abridgment of aeronautical specifications filed at the Patent Office '51-'91. The International Engineering Congress, Chicago, '93, had a special section devoted to aviation, and several valuable papers were discussed.

Affidavit. A written statement sworn to or affirmed before a person having authority to administer oaths. It must be drawn up in the first person, and divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and dealing each with a distinct portion of the subject. It must be expressed in distinct and positive terms, so as to afford matter for a charge of perjury if false. When used as evidence in an action it must be confined to statements of fact. When used to support applications merely incidental to the conduct of a suit, it may state the deponent's belief as distinguished from his knowledge, but must give the grounds of such belief. It may be sworn (1) in England, in court or before any one of the judges, or before a commissioner appointed to take affidavits; (2) elsewhere in the Queen's dominions before any person au-

thorised to administer an oath; (3) in foreign countries before a British consul or vice-consul. Evidence may be taken by affidavit in any action in which the parties consent to that course; but then leave to try the case with a jury will generally be refused.

Affirmation. The law of England requires an oath to be taken by persons about to discharge various public functions—e.g., a person about to give evidence in a court of justice takes an oath that he will speak the truth; a member of Parliament before taking his seat takes the oath of allegiance. But by several statutes, beginning with the early part of the reign of William IV., and ending with the early part of the present reign, Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and persons who had seceded from any of these bodies, but retained a conscientious objection to taking oaths, were permitted to make an affirmation upon every occasion on which they would otherwise have had to take an oath. By the Common Law Procedure Act '54, § 20, every person called as a witness in a civil action who might refuse, on conscientious grounds, to take an oath, was enabled to make an affirmation instead. By an Act of '61 persons called as witnesses in criminal trials were permitted, on declaring that the taking of an oath was according to their religious belief unlawful, to make an affirmation instead. By the Evidence Further Amendment Act '69, explained by an amending Act of '70, a person called as a witness in any proceeding, civil or criminal, might, if he objected to take an oath, and if the court were satisfied that it would have no binding effect upon his conscience, give his evidence upon affirmation simply. By the **Parliamentary Oaths Act '66** it was enacted that every person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, should be allowed, on making an affirmation in the form therein prescribed, to take his seat in either House. In the case of *Clarke v. Bradlaugh* (vol. 7, Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division), it was held by Mr. Justice Mathew, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that this Act did not apply to any person enabled by the Acts of '54, '61, or '69, to give his evidence on affirmation in a court of justice, but only to persons entitled upon every occasion on which an oath may lawfully be required to make an affirmation instead. By the **Oaths Act '88** any person objecting to be sworn on the ground either that he has no religious belief, or that an oath is contrary to his religious belief, may make his solemn affirmation "in all places and for all purposes" where an oath is or shall be required by law.

AFFORESTATION.

Forests are stated to be useful to a country—first, as a source of timber and fuel supply; and, secondly, as regards their sanitary and climatic influences. In Great Britain we have about 3,000,000 acres of woodlands, which is less than 4 per cent. of its total area. The national woodlands include about 115,293 acres, but only about 57,304 are under timber crops in the New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and other smaller tracts. The excess of imports of foreign forest produce in Great Britain over the exports is about £18,000,000; but this sum does not include mahogany, cutch gambier, caoutchouc, and gutta-percha, which are imported to the extent of about £4,500,000. Half our timber

imports, at the least, ought to be produced at home. A very reckless destruction of forests has taken place both in England and Scotland during the present century and previously. In many countries forests have also been destroyed without fresh afforestation; and, while the world's demands for timber are yearly increasing, the productive area under forests is steadily decreasing. In the United Kingdom five times as much timber is now consumed as a century ago. In the growing of trees for effect in plantations, and for other ornamental purposes, which is called **arboriculture**, British landowners are unrivalled; but as for the cultivation of trees on scientific principles for yielding profitable crops, which is **sylviculture**, this is grossly neglected in the United Kingdom. Our landowners might make their woods more profitable if better attention were given to the selection of trees suitable to different soils, and to more efficient management after the trees were planted. There is much bad land, unsuitable for growing anything but timber trees, which might be utilised with great advantage for this purpose, particularly in the highlands of Scotland and the west side of Ireland.

An important discouragement to afforestation in the United Kingdom is that there is no chance of a return for the outlay for very many years. There appears, however, to be no reason why, if our present woodlands were well and economically managed, they should not produce nearly £2,000,000 per annum. The President of the Scottish Arboricultural Society stated in January last that his forester had submitted some figures which proved that a sum of 10s. an acre of profit had been secured by the growing of larch on ground the freehold of which was not worth £1 an acre. Again, in a recent letter written to the Surveyors' Institution by Mr. James Price, Consulting Engineer for Railways in Ireland, he said that "if the British Government in '48 had taken in large tracts of Ireland, then to be had almost for nothing, by this time they would possess great national forests most profitable, giving large employment and improving the whole climate. One pound spent in planting poor lands will produce more pounds in 60 years than £1 invested in almost any trade; certainly than if invested at any reasonable rate of compound interest." The present system of rating woodlands deters many landlords from planting forest trees on an extensive scale, because, while many years must elapse before any appreciable pecuniary return is obtained from the capital invested in afforestation, the rates chargeable must be paid yearly. The effect of this rating has been that thousands of acres have remained waste lands which would otherwise be probably growing good crops of timber, whereby the income of landlords would have been increased, and also the wealth of this country by a valuable utilisation of the productive power of the soil, and in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland by improving the productive capacity of large tracts of adjacent land owing to the shelter afforded by these plantations. It is also declared that until the existing law in relation to the use of timber on entailed estates throughout the kingdom has been altered there is but little inducement for a vast number of landowners to invest money in sylviculture, because in England their successors in the entail may not have the full use

of the investments, while in Scotland a spendthrift might legally deprive the future heirs of entail.

Notwithstanding the discouragements to afforestation from the law of rating and entail, it is stated in Brown and Nisbet's *Forester* (6th ed., '94) that the future prospects of forestry in this country are more promising now than they were a quarter of a century since, as at that time practical forestry was but little understood, even by those who devoted most attention to it; "but now landed proprietors, scientific men, and practical foresters are beginning to see that, unless in the future a well-applied and judicious system of sylviculture is adopted in this country, the effects of our neglect will certainly be felt when the present surplus supplies of other countries are no longer available for the satisfaction of our demands for timber." At the Oxford meeting of the British Association in '94, Professor Balfour, President of the Biological Section, in his address on forestry, said that the true solution of this question in Great Britain is to be found in the diffusion of accurate knowledge of forest science. The select committee of the House of Commons on Forestry in '87 recommended the establishment of a Forest Board, and stated that from the evidence they received a course of instruction and examination in forestry would be desirable, and were of opinion that the best mode of carrying this into effect might be one of the functions entrusted to such a Forest Board. There is no such Board at present, but some of the work of the proposed Board has been assumed by the Board of Agriculture by the Act of '80, and various small sums are allotted to four different minor institutions for technical instruction in forestry. The Surveyors' Institution has recently started a **Forestry Museum** in London, which should have an important educational influence. It also conducts **examinations in forestry** for admission to the class of Professional Associates and for Fellowship of the Institution. In a letter published in the *Times*, signed "A Botanist," which carried on the discussion on British forestry opened by Professor Balfour at Oxford, the former properly states that "forestry ought to take the place in English education which it takes in France and Germany, and ought also to have its prizes to attract a high class of students. We should do for home forestry what we are doing for Indian forestry, but before all this is likely to take place a well-informed public opinion must be created." In the event of afforestation in the United Kingdom being carried on on a large scale in the near future, very many unemployed labourers would be engaged in the operation. Much work, too, in connection with tending woodlands and getting in timber can be best done during the winter months, when far more labourers remain unemployed.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khyber, about 600 miles. Its area is about 300,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Suliman mountains; on the S. by Beloochistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by Turkestan as far as the Oxus. Cabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,000,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military

expeditions from Cabul. The chief tribes are the Ghilzais in the province of Cabul, the Duranis between Herat and Kandahar, the Aimaks and Hazaras in the Paropamisus mountains, north of the Duranis, and the Uzbeks and Tajiks. The four principal provinces are Cabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. The present **Ameer** is Abdurrahman Khan (*q.v.*). Under his rule much progress has been made, and at Cabul he has established factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on. By an agreement made with the Ameer by Sir Mortimer Durand in '93, Chitral, Bajaur, Swat, and the neighbouring states in Indus-Kohistan were left outside the Afghan and within the British sphere, while Asmar in the Kunar valley, north of Jellalabad, was retained by him. Waziristan was put wholly under British influence. It was also arranged that the subsidy of 12 lakhs to his highness should be increased to 18 lakhs, and that all the restrictions on the import of arms, stores, etc., should be removed. **Exports:** tobacco, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and ehintz. For Agent to Governor-General of India see **DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95.** The Commission appointed to demarcate the Indo-Afghan boundary in the Kunar and Bajaur direction left Peshawar (Dec. 1st). The Ameer's acceptance of the invitation to England, provided his health was maintained, was received at Calcutta (Feb. 28th). Afterwards, however, the plan was abandoned, and it was announced (March 26th) that the Shahzada, Nasrullah Khan, the Ameer's second son, would visit England instead. An agreement for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier from the Hindu Kush to the Kunar river between Asmar and Bajaur was signed by the Commissioners, Mr. Udny and Gholam Haidar Khan (April 13th). Nasrullah Khan, after a most cordial reception in India, arrived at Bombay, and went on board the steamer *Clive* and sailed for England (29th). Umra Khan of Jandol, after the defeats inflicted upon him in Chitral (see **INDIA**), fled into Afghanistan, where the Ameer had him imprisoned (June 11th). The agreement as to the frontier line between English and Afghan territory from Chaman to Domandi, a distance of 330 miles, was formally ratified (July 29th). The Shahzada left England on his return journey (Sept. 3rd). His lengthy stay led to considerable comment; and it was stated that it was mainly caused by the ineffectual attempt of the Ameer to arrange for the presence of a diplomatic representative in London. The northern boundary of the country was settled in the course of the delimitation of the Pamirs. See article on and map of **PAMIRS**, **TUE.**

AFRICA.

The present condition of affairs and the latest details that have come to hand about the various parts of this vast continent will be found dealt with under their proper alphabetical headings throughout the book. Africa is being gradually shared out between various European Powers, chief of whom are England, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Portugal. To illustrate this partition we give opposite a map showing the political divisions of the continent according to the most recent reports. Those parts of Africa which are just now very prominently before the public will be found to have special maps given them under their pro-



per headings. The area owned by Great Britain in Africa amounts roughly to 2,250,000 square miles; by France, 3,500,000; by Germany, 890,000; by the Congo Free State, 850,000; by Portugal, 900,000; by Italy, 600,000; and by Spain, 250,000. Egypt and Tripoli occupy about 840,000 square miles; Liberia, 37,000; the Boer Republics, 162,640; and the unappropriated territory in Central Africa amounts to about 1,500,000 square miles. The history of and general information as to the principal countries, colonies, and protectorates will be found under these headings:—

ABYSSINIA.
ALGERIA.
BECHUANALAND.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.
CAMEROONS.
CAPE COLONY.
CONGO FREE STATE.
DAHOMY.
DAMARALAND. (PORTUGUESE).
EAST AFRICA (BRITISH, GERMAN, and EGYPT).
ERYTHREA.
FRENCH CONGO.
FRENCH GUINEA.
GAMBIA.
GOLD COAST.
HAUSA ASSOCIATION.
LAGOS.
MASHONALAND.
MATABELELAND.
MOROCCO.
MOZAMBIQUE.
NATAL.
NIGER TERRITORIES.
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.
NYASSALAND.
ORANGE FREE STATE.
SENEGAL.
SIERRA LEONE.
SONALI COAST PROTECTORATE.
SOMALILAND.
SUDAN.
SWAZILAND.
TRANSSVAAL.
TUNIS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR.

Under the headings of COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS and BRITISH EMPIRE (table), the latest statistics relating to these countries, colonies, etc., will be found. See map, opposite.

African Transcontinental Railway. See **ENGINEERING** in '95 ed.

African Transcontinental Telegraph. See **ENGINEERING** in '95 ed.

Agricultural Society. See **ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture may be defined as the science of cultivating the ground in such a manner as to cause it to produce in plenty and perfection those vegetable products which are useful to human beings and to those animals that are reared and kept for food and labour. This science also includes the breeding and management of such animals. In all countries it is coeval with the first dawn of civilisation, and is the principal industry of the world.

I. DRAINAGE AND MANURES.

The drainage of clay lands was one of the leading requirements in agriculture. Up to '43 very little was done in this direction, except tapping springs and attempting to convey away the rain that fell on the surface by drains so shallow that they were often spoiled by the plough. For centuries farmers had tried, without good results, various means for saving their corn crops on clayey soils in wet seasons. Thorough drainage of agricultural land was not understood until Smith, of Deanston, pointed out its principles. Ten years subsequently, through the efforts of Parkes, who advocated a more scientific method of draining, and Reade's cylindrical pipes, and Scrogg's machine for their manufacture, it began to be used with great efficiency, and so beneficial was it that hundreds of thousands of acres of heavy land, which was only fit for poor pasture or to grow at long intervals uncertain crops of corn, have been laid dry, rendered friable, and brought into good rotation for the growth of roots and cereals. The produce of the greater part of clay land has been more than doubled, and the expense of working it has been materially reduced by thorough drainage. Its rental has therefore been much enhanced. The total expenditure for drainage and other land improvement in Great Britain, from the commencement of the Public Money Drainage Acts in '47 and under the subsequent Improvement Companies Acts and others up to the end of '94, amounts to £16,521,277 12s., distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Drainage	8,968,731	5	1
Farm buildings	4,702,361	5	4
Labourers' cottages	1,067,336	16	8
Fencing and embanking	432,993	12	9
Roads	161,275	18	4
Clearing and reclamation	146,442	16	11
Planting	93,199	2	7
Other agricultural improvements	265,660	7	0
Subscriptions to railways	116,923	1	1
Mansion houses, etc.	566,357	6	3
Total	£16,521,277	12	0

Four millions of this amount was public money lent by the Exchequer under the Public Money Drainage Acts for draining agricultural land, nearly all of which has been repaid by those to whom it was advanced. The remainder has been found through the several Land Improvement Companies, under their special Acts, and by landowners themselves, under the Improvement of Land Act, '64, and the Limited Owners' Residences Act.

Up to '35 the manures generally used, in addition to farmyard dung and night-soil, were lime, chalk, gypsum, marl, soot, salt, salt-petre, rape-cake, and bones. By investigations in the properties of the soil by Sprengel and in the properties of new manures by Liebig, nitrate of soda, Peruvian guano, super-phosphate of lime, super-phosphates from coprolites and ammoniacal manures, were soon afterwards much used, whereby the old rules of cropping were revolutionised. The new drainage and the new manures made farming very profitable, as far more corn and fodder were raised by them than otherwise would have been produced.

II. ENCLOSURES SINCE '45.

The General Enclosure Act of '45 was passed to facilitate the enclosure of commons and wastes, and commissioners were appointed under it for England and Wales, now called the Land Commission for England. These officials were to decide whether enclosures were expedient. Every kind of common was subject to be enclosed by the statute; but all lands in the New Forest and the Forest of Dean and village or town greens were excepted from such. It was further provided that no lands within fifteen miles of London and certain specified distances of other large towns could be enclosed. It also required allotments to be appropriated for recreation and others for the poor as field-gardens. Power was given for the appropriation of portions of the ground proposed to be enclosed for public purposes—as the formation of roads and footways, public drains, embankments, water-courses, public ponds, wells, or watering-places, or for enlarging or making burial-grounds, the supply of stone and gravel, or any other purpose of public convenience or usefulness, or for the general convenience of interested persons. The number of enclosures from 1700 up to 1886 amounts to about 8,372,662 acres. According to a return made to the Land Commissioners, up to '76 the total amount of land dealt with by them was 600,000 acres, which was divided among 26,000 separate owners. The estimated value of these wastes was £6,140,000. The total quantity of land allotted for public purposes was only 14,107 acres. The Metropolitan Commons Act, '76, prohibits the Commissioners to sanction any enclosures in the Metropolitan area until they are satisfied that these will not only benefit private interests but the neighbourhood. There are clauses in the statute which provide for the management, protection, and preservation of commons. By the Statute of Merton, 1236, parliamentary sanction was given to the enclosure of wastes by the lord of a manor if sufficient pasture were left for the live stock of his tenants; and by the Statute of Westminster the Second, 1285, enclosures were allowed as against commoners, who, without being tenants, had pasture rights by a special grant. In '52 parliamentary sanction was made compulsory for enclosing land held in severalty without clear tenant-rights. By the Law of Commons Amendment Act of '93 it is provided that an enclosure of any part of a common, purporting to be made under the statutes of 1236 and 1285, shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the Board of Agriculture, who, in giving or withholding their consent, are to have regard to the same considerations, and are, if necessary, to hold the same inquiries as are directed by the Act of '76. Notwithstanding the fact that a large quantity of land, approaching 1,000,000 acres, has been taken into cultivation since '45 in England and Wales, there is reason to believe that about as much agricultural land has been occupied from this period by the increase of cities, towns, roads, and railways. The regulation and enclosure of commons, and the holding and management of allotments mentioned in the Enclosure Acts for recreation grounds and field gardens, are affected to some extent by the Local Government Act of '94. Notice of any application to the Board of Agriculture in connection with a common is to

be served on the council of every parish and district in which the common is situated.

III. AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION SINCE '73.

From '45 up to '73 British farmers, by the extensive adoption of scientific agriculture, and the increase of population and prices of farm produce, had a long run of prosperity, except for a short period following the abolition of protection in '46. The discovery of gold in California and Australia and the Crimean war very greatly benefited both landowners and farmers, and for many years afterwards rentals of farms were greatly increased. New kinds of crops were grown on an extensive scale shortly after the middle of this century, as swedes, kohlrabi, field cabbages, mangel-wurzel, vetches, etc. Since '73, however, and especially since '82, British agriculture has been in a very depressed condition. Until '82 the chief causes were bad seasons and the fall in price of corn, and since '82 it is to be accounted for by the great reduction of the prices of corn and meat, heavy and increased local taxation, preferential railway rates for the carriage of foreign produce, defective statute law as to agricultural holdings and the adulteration of food and marking goods, the want of light railways, and the injustice of the Beer Duty, which discourages the brewing of beer from English barley, malt, and hops. Since this period high-class farming requiring much outlay in tillage has greatly diminished, and a vast quantity of poor clay land has gone out of cultivation. In many corn-growing counties much of the land is in this state, and a great proportion of it, which is untenanted, is farmed by the landowners. The cultivated land of Great Britain occupied by tenants on June 4th, '94, was 27,986,707 acres, and by owners 4,643,148 acres. The decline in rents has been very heavy since '74, amounting in many instances from 35 to 50 per cent. for good land, and far more for poorer land.

In '95 British farmers have suffered heavily by the bad condition of their corn crops owing to the drought. In an article in the *Times* on this subject, on July 13th, it is stated that out of 132 comparisons made between the returns as to wheat, barley and oats for '94 and those for '95, there is not a single case in which the latter are equal to the former. The bean and root crops are worse in '95 than in '94. Notwithstanding the fact that landlords have abated rents from 10 to 70 per cent., the farmers have been very great sufferers by the bad luck they have had in '95. In consequence of this deplorable condition of British agriculture a memorial was presented to Lord Salisbury, which was unanimously adopted by 105 members of the House of Commons in August last, under the auspices of the National Agricultural Union, that such remedial measures for improving British agriculture as it may be found profitable to adopt ought to occupy the foremost place in any scheme of legislation which the Government may submit to Parliament next session, and causes of the wretched condition of this leading industry, which we have briefly pointed out, were mentioned in the memorial. In his reply to this document to the Earl of Winchester, as President of the Union, the Prime Minister stated that it would be the duty of the Government to place in the foremost rank of any proposals which it may

make to Parliament legislation having for its object the application of such remedies as may be within the power of Parliament to adopt. The Earl of Winchelsea, who presided on Oct. 16th, '95, at a meeting of the Central Council of the National Agricultural Union, stated that he had been invited by the directors of one of the leading railway companies, asking him to take part in a small private conference with the view of seeing whether the company could do anything to meet the present requirements of agriculture and to advance its interests in the counties through which the company's lines passed. It is stated on good authority that as the result of this conference the leading British railway companies will be likely to soon establish collecting depôts on their lines for agricultural produce to be carried at the same rate as foreign agricultural produce.

IV. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The statistics which we will now notify, nearly all of which have been prepared by the Board of Agriculture, are very interesting and important. The total area of land and water, not including tidal water, in Great Britain, in '94, was 56,771,728 acres. The total acreage under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, not including nursery grounds, woods, and plantations, or mountain or heath land on June 5th, '94, amounts to 32,629,855; of which 7,854,974 were under corn crops; 3,300,769 under green crops; 4,503,632 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation; 16,465,069 under permanent pasture. The acreage of flax was 1760; of hops, 59,535; of small fruit, not separately distinguished, 68,415; and of bare fallow or uncropped arable land, 375,701. The wheat grown covered 1,927,962; barley, 2,095,771; oats, 3,253,401; rye, 90,617; beans, 244,180; and peas, 243,043 acres. Of green crops there were 504,454 acres of potatoes; 1,956,573 of turnips and swedes; 353,598 of mangold; 177,394 of cabbage, kohlrabi and rape; 187,117 of vetches or tares; and 121,633 of other green crops not particularised. The acreage of mountain and heath land used for grazing was 12,450,684, of which 9,409,406 was in Scotland. There were also 12,716 acres of nursery grounds, 214,187 of orchards, and 88,210 of market gardens. In '91, when the last official inquiries were made as to woods and plantations, there were 2,694,575 acres of these, of which 102,671 consisted of trees in the latter planted in the preceding ten years. The arable land was more in '94 than in '93 by 13,644 acres, while the permanent pasture was less by 27,498 acres. Wheat now covers little more than half the surface it did during '71-5, and beans much less than half. On June 4th, '94, the horses used solely for agriculture numbered 1,529,461, of which 454,095 were unbroken, and 71,075 were mares kept solely for breeding. There were also 6,347,113 cattle, 25,861,500 sheep, and 2,390,026 pigs. According to returns collected on June 4th, '95, the acreage of wheat had decreased from the returns for '94 by 510,321; but barley had increased by 70,508; oats by 42,504; hay, clover and rotation grasses by 181,527; but hay from permanent pasture had decreased by 91,553, and hops had decreased by 595, but potatoes increased by 36,763. There is also an increase of 7,223 cattle, but a decrease of 69,365 sheep, and an increase of 494,405 pigs. The total acreage of permanent pasture, exclusive of

mountain and heath land, was 12,915,929 in '73, 15,065,373 in '83, and 16,465,069 in '94; while the total acreage of arable land was 18,186,691, 17,319,712, and 16,164,786 in these three years respectively.

The estimated total produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in '94 is as follows: In bushels: wheat, 59,172,801; barley, 72,295,066; oats, 135,462,931; beans, 7,086,558; peas, 6,218,855. In tons: potatoes, 2,788,983; turnips, 26,393,238; mangold, 6,551,631. In cwt.: hay from clover, sainfoin, etc., 68,959,952; hay from permanent pasture, 138,840,425; and hops, 636,846. The prices of wheat, barley and oats for '73, '78, '83, '88, '93, and '94 are as follows:—

Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Per quarter.		Per quarter.		Per quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
'73	58	8	40	5	25	5
'78	46	5	40	2	24	4
'83	41	7	31	10	21	5
'88	31	10	27	10	16	9
'93	26	4	25	7	13	9
'94	22	10	24	6	17	1

The average price per quarter of British corn as received from the officers of excise for the week ended Sept. 28th, '95, was, wheat 23s., barley 24s. 8d., and oats 13s. 2d., and for the week ended Nov. 2nd the prices of such grain were, wheat, 25s. 11d., barley, 25s. 6d., oats, 13s. 10d. It is stated in the *Agricultural Gazette* for Sept. 9th, '95, that the estimate of the wheat crops of the world for that year had been issued. It is found that Great Britain to supply her population with bread stuffs requires to import the enormous quantity of 170,220,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent, while all the principal importing countries in the aggregate, including France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Austria, require a total of 152,347,000 bushels only. The total quantity of the surplus wheat from all exporting countries is this year estimated at 326,965,000 bushels, while the seven chief importing countries for their annual consumption require 422,855,000 bushels, thus showing a deficiency of supply in the year's crop of 95,890,000 bushels.

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan cattle market, are mentioned in the next table:—

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Per stone of 8 lb.		Per stone of 8 lb.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
'73	5	1 to 6 4	5	8 to 6 11
'78	4	6 to 6 0	5	4 to 6 10
'83	4	3 to 6 1	5	6 to 7 3
'88	2	4 to 4 11	3	2 to 5 10
'93	2	10 to 4 9	3	8 to 5 5

In the fourth quarter of '94 the price for cattle averaged from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 5d., and of sheep from 3s. 8d. to 6s. 1d. per stone. During the second quarter of '95 the prices for cattle ranged from 2s. 0d. to 4s. 6d., and for sheep from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 9d. per stone. At the date of completing the report for the Board of Agriculture on the imports of agricultural produce

these can only be shown in detail up to the end of '93. Later particulars are, however, given as to those in the six months ended June 29th, '95, in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture*,

issued in Sept. '95. The quantities and values of grain and flour imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions are as under, viz. :—

	'93.	Value.	First 6 months of '95.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Wheat	65,461,988	21,070,028	39,010,905	10,674,148
Wheat flour	20,4c8,168	9,761,510	9,158,580	3,752,658
Barley	22,844,562	5,776,033	9,212,817	2,131,104
Oats	13,954,986	4,297,986	7,312,900	1,754,217
Beans	3,946,985	1,127,559	2,032,758	523,359
Peas	2,302,443	729,294	993,481	275,611
Maize	32,902,503	7,892,629	13,822,410	3,409,995
Other kinds of Corn and Meal	—	—	—	292,002

The quantity of hay imported in '94 was 254,214 tons, and 43,070 tons were brought in the first six months of '95. The imports of hay were 140,000 tons short of the quantity imported in the corresponding period of '94. According to later returns which appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* for Oct. '95, the imports for the nine months ended Sept. 30th, '95, were 85,199 as against 228,515 for the corresponding period of '94. Most of the hay imported came from the United States. Canada, Holland, and France, also sent large quantities. The imports of live cattle in '93 were 340,045; of sheep 62,682, and of pigs only 138 of the aggregate value of £6,351,704. During the first six months of '95 173,851 cattle and 442,650 sheep were imported. No return of the value of these or of the number of pigs imported has been published. The number of sheep received from the United States in the six months

referred to was greatly in excess of the imports therefrom in the first half of '94, as in that part of the year the number was 83,179; and in the first six months of '95 no less than 248,342. During this last-named period also 183,703 sheep were received from the Argentine Republic as against 39,492 for the corresponding period of '94. The number of horses imported in '93 was 13,707 of the value of £376,819. The number imported during the first half of '95 was 14,815, of the value of £439,274. The quantity of sheep and lambs' wool imported during that half year was 525,276,200 lb., of the value of £17,466,883. From Australasia, 418,571,693 lb., of the value of £13,929,917, were received. The quantity of hops imported in '93 was 204,392 cwts., valued at £1,144,294, and in the first six months of '95 the quantity was 105,703 cwts., of the value of £328,104. The imports of fresh meat were as under :—

	'93.	Value.	First 6 months of '95.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Beef	1,808,051	3,830,596	1,038,512	2,057,064
Mutton	1,971,500	3,873,663	1,305,076	2,343,172
Pork, Fresh	182,691	455,544	125,858	284,169
Rabbits	103,823	287,737	43,383	112,226

There was a slight increase in the importation of fresh meat in the six months ending June last as compared with the receipts of the article in the corresponding period of '94. The increase was owing to larger shipments of

mutton, pork, and rabbits; but in beef there was a slight decline.

As regards salted and preserved meat, etc., imported, the following table gives the figures :—

	'93.	Value.	First 6 months of '95.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Salted beef	200,514	278,997	100,926	132,461
Salted pork	186,901	289,577	109,435	148,939
Bacon	3,198,887	8,479,815	2,030,249	3,821,890
Hams	988,411	2,890,252	611,130	1,337,134
Meat unenumerated, being salted or fresh, and also preserved otherwise than by salting (chiefly canned) .	298,700	828,574	495,894	1,176,410

The imports of dairy produce, lard and eggs, were:—

	'93.	Value.	First 6 months of '95.	Value.
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Butter	2,337,474	12,753,593	1,156,693	7,243,861
Margarine	1,299,970	3,655,344	448,187	1,228,385
Cheese	2,077,462	5,160,918	765,355	1,799,041
Lard	1,118,106	2,868,549	930,128	1,588,582
Condensed milk	501,005	1,009,755	262,025	524,293
	Thousands.		Great hundreds.	
Eggs	1,325,518	3,875,647	5,913,357	1,860,410

In the first six months of '95, 117,353 gallons of fresh milk and cream were imported, of the value of £17,910.

V. IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY STATUTE LAW.

Much good has been done for the progress of farming by the Copyhold Acts. The number of enfranchisements which have taken place under them from '41, when the first statute was passed, to '94, inclusive, is 17,626. The gross sum received by landlords for compensation amounted to £2,365,572 os. 9^d., and the rent charges to £19,104 11s. 11^d. The powers given by the Settled Lands Acts, '82 to '90, to a tenant for life for selling settled land, and of making exchanges, partitions, and of granting leases, and of enfranchising copyholds of any settled manor, and of expending the money arising under these Acts for making improvements in agricultural land and premises settled, and of imposing an obligation on his successors to maintain them, have been productive of much good to landowners and farmers. By the Agricultural Holdings Acts of '82 a general right is given to tenants of farms in Great Britain to compensation for improvements made on their holdings at their own expense, and for securing to them the property in any fixtures or machinery they may put up on the premises. Any agreement between landlord and tenant depriving the latter of his right to such compensation is void. The Ground Game Act of '80, the Conveyancing Acts, '81 to '92, the Small Holdings Act of '92, the Destructive Insects Act, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, '78 to '93, the Wild Birds Protection Amendment Act, the Finance Act, the Merchandise Marks Prosecutions Act, the Locomotive Threshing Engines Act, and the Diseases of Animals Act of '94, have all been more or less beneficial to agriculturists.

VI. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

As regards agricultural labourers, their pay, housing and education were very bad and disgraceful until about twenty-five years ago. From 1800 to '34 their standard of living had sunk to the lowest scale, and their wages had to be supplemented by parochial relief. Very great improvement has been made in their position during the last fifteen or twenty years. Mr. W. C. Little, senior assistant Agricultural Commissioner on Agricultural Labour, in his General Report on the Agricultural Labourer, on June 20th, '94, to the Royal Commission on Labour, states that "the hours of work have been lessened, and machinery has relieved the labourer of much of the severe

work which he had then to perform. In many counties the wives of the labourers have been entirely emancipated from field work for many years past. The employment of young children has been prohibited. Greater opportunities for free education have been given; and as regards the dwellings of the labourers, it cannot be doubted that with all their defects the average standard of accommodation has risen greatly. The labourer of the present day, who is better fed, better clothed, better housed, than his father was, may not be fully conscious of the improvement which has taken place, because his ideas have expanded, and his wants, like those of persons in every other class, have grown. But none the less he lives in less discomfort, his toil is less severe, his children have a better prospect before them, and opportunities which he himself never enjoyed."

The following statistics show the extent of rural depopulation from '71 to '91: The number of wage earners in agriculture in '71 was, in England and Wales, 995,642, and in Scotland 165,096. In '81 there were, in England and Wales, 890,174, and in Scotland 149,761; and in '91, 798,912 in England and Wales, and 120,770 in Scotland. The proportion that these persons bore to the total population at the periods of the last three census returns was:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.
'71	4'34	4'90
'81	3'43	4'00
'91	2'75	3'00

The proportion that these wage earners bear to agriculturists is 73'14 for England and Wales, and 62'46 for Scotland. The average weekly wages of the English labourer, based upon thirty-eight estimates of the mean rates for all the districts inquired into by the Assistant Commissioners on Agricultural Labour, are stated to be 13s. 5d. per week. The average rate of wages, as ascertained by the Richmond Commission in '79-81 was 13s. 1d. per week, and the average rate in '67-70 was estimated at 12s. 3d. per week. In districts where piece work is common a first-class labourer can earn considerably more than the sums estimated. The average weekly earnings of the Scotch agricultural labourer are about 18s. 9d. per week. During '95 wages are a little lower for English agriculture, and more appear to be unemployed than in the previous year.

VII. ALLOTMENTS.

The Allotment Act of '87 imposed upon the local authorities the duty of inquiry respecting the provision of required allotments; and where they could not be supplied by purchase or hire, if the Sanitary Authority was unable

to acquire sufficient land for this purpose, the county authority (the county council, under the Local Government Act, '88) was empowered to make a provisional order authorising the sanitary authority to take land compulsorily under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act for the purpose of providing allotments. By the Allotments Compensation Act of '87 provision is made to secure to allotment holders compensation for growing crops, labour and manure expended in anticipation of a crop, and where the previous consent of the landlord has been obtained for fruit trees, bushes, drainage, and buildings. This principle of compensation is extended to cottage gardens and to holdings not exceeding two acres "cultivated as a garden or as a farm, or partly as a garden or as a farm." The Local Government Act, '94, gives to parish councils power to hire, and, with the consent of the county council, to acquire compulsorily, by hiring for a term of years, land for allotments, the size of which is, apparently, unlimited, except where the land is hired compulsorily, when the dimensions must not be more than four acres. Although there appears to be but little evidence of an unsatisfied demand for allotments in England, Mr. Little states that the rentals of such are apparently very high. They are stated to be unpopular in Wales. Potato grounds, however, are provided there, and gardens are generally attached to cottages. In Scotland allotments are stated to be unknown, and, strangely enough, it has been found that the agricultural labourers there do not desire them; but in some districts potato grounds are rented by them, and all the cottages have gardens. Perhaps in this lies the explanation. The number of British allotments under one acre, which are detached from cottages, is recorded as follows:—

Years.	Allotments.
'73	246,398
'88	357,795
'90	455,005

The number of these for England alone was 441,024 in '90. Only about two-sevenths of the entire number exceed a quarter of an acre. According to returns in '86, railway allotments detached, under one acre, amounted to 39,115 acres; garden allotments of and over one-eighth of an acre, attached to cottages, came to 264,614 acres; railway garden allotments of and over one-eighth of an acre, attached to cottages, amounted to 6142 acres; and potato grounds and cow runs occupied 128,448 acres.

Small holdings other than allotments not exceeding fifty acres have also increased in Great Britain since '75. In that year they were 389,941 acres; in '80, 391,429; in '85, 392,203; and in '89, 409,422. In '90 about 1,300,000 persons in Great Britain occupied quantities of land of not more than fifty acres, and of these individuals more than a million appear to occupy less than five acres each. Rents of farm cottages in England range from 9d. to 7s. a week; the sum generally charged is 1s. 6d. per week. In Wales the rents range from 6d. a week to £7 or £8 a year. Farm cottages in Scotland are let with the farms, and are held by the occupants rent free. Mr. Little, from the evidence he has gathered, has come to the following conclusions as regards agricultural labourers: "The number of those competing for employment in agriculture has everywhere decreased; . . . but the effect of a

decrease has been most felt in Scotland, where only there is a general complaint of a scarcity of labourers. In England a general contraction of employment in agriculture has proceeded concurrently with the decrease of wage earners, and to some extent balanced the supply and demand. The decrease in the number of labourers has improved the chance of obtaining regular work by those who desire it. The universal withdrawal of women from field work is an evidence of an improvement in the circumstances of the labourers. The material condition of the labourers has everywhere improved, though there are still very wide and striking differences as to the amount of remuneration received by them in different localities and parts of the United Kingdom. . . . The least satisfactory circumstance affecting the life of the labourers is the condition of the dwellings in which a considerable number of them are compelled to live."

It has been properly stated that the introduction of a system of small holdings practically means a revolution in our agricultural economy, while the mere hiring of a few perches of land as a supplement to a garden for growing vegetables for home consumption leaves the allotments much as they have been for several years. It has been repeatedly stated that when an allotment is close to a labourer's house it materially helps him to add to his wages; but when it is a considerable distance from home it is a questionable advantage to a man who has been working on the farm all day. Little progress has been made in the allotment movement, and still less in applications for small holdings. In '94 the Board of Agriculture caused inquiries to be made from the several County Councils as to the working of the Small Holdings' Act of '92. In the great majority of counties in England and Wales no applications for such holdings were made, or the Councils did not find that the circumstances were such as to justify them in acquiring land for the purposes of the Act.

VIII. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Several societies have been formed for educating all classes connected with agriculture and for the promotion of this science by means of shows, competitions, prizes, meetings for discussion, the publications of journals and transactions, the employment of chemists, botanists, entomologists, veterinary surgeons, the carrying out of experiments in agriculture, and for influencing the legislation in connection with farming. The Royal Agricultural Society of England formed in 1838, the Bath and West of England Society started in 1777, and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland organised in 1784, have done much for thus promoting agriculture. The Smithfield Club, formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services for publicly notifying and encouraging the breed and proper fattening of farm live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. There are three main institutions in Great Britain where a full course of agricultural education, with a good knowledge of the allied sciences, can be obtained. These are the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, the College of Agriculture at Downton, and the University of Edinburgh. There are also important agricultural schools at Aspatria, near Carlisle, and at Alvercot Priory. Occasional lectures are given on agriculture

at other educational establishments. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain, established in '89, is one of inestimable utility. One of the most appreciable duties it performs is the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture and forestry and the inspection of and reporting on technical instruction on these subjects. It consists of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with other persons whom Her Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during her pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. The powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts; of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Acts, the Copyhold Acts, the Inclosure Acts, the Metropolitan Commons Acts, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts, or under any other Act; and the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70 have been transferred to the Board. The Board are also charged with the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture and forestry. The Board also make orders relative to the muzzling of dogs and the keeping of dogs under control. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." Further powers in respect to pleuro-pneumonia were conferred on the Board by an Act of '90. By statutes passed in the session of '93 powers respecting the disease of swine fever were conferred upon the Board; and they have appointed a chief agricultural analyst, and made regulations regarding the analysis of fertilisers and feeding stuffs by district analysts. The President is Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, M.P. Offices, 4, Whitehall Place, and 3, St. James's Square, S.W. In Sept. '94 the Board commenced the issue of a quarterly journal for recording certain statistical and other information which could not conveniently be inserted in the annual publications of the Department.

A National Agricultural Union has recently been formed, the first meeting of the council of which took place in Oct. '94. This association has made good, steady progress with its organisation, which has now spread into most of the agricultural counties. It now consists of 506 branches, 44 rural councils, and a central council. The rules provide that on the two latter landlords, tenants and labourers shall be equally represented. Its moderate programme is confined to the following objects—viz., (a) Reduction of local taxation of agricultural property. (b) Abolition of preferential railway rates for the carriage of British Agricultural produce. (c) Old Age pensions for working men. (d) Amendment of the law relating to the adulteration of food and the Merchandise Marks Act. (e) Amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and facilities for working men to obtain small holdings. This programme has been accepted by 230 members of the New Parliament, and thus the Union has obtained already in a great measure the object of its founders—i.e., the establishment of an independent agricultural party in Parliament composed of men of all party politics. The Union is formulating a great scheme of co-operation for the sale of British Farm produce. The inquiry as to the state of British

agriculture by the Council of the Union from its branches and affiliated societies early in the year, and the replies thereto, are very interesting and instructive. It is impossible to summarise these answers, but they notify the most lamentable facts and opinions concerning the wretched condition of agriculture generally. The official organ of the Union is the *Cable*. The President is the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Secretary Mr. A. T. Matthews. The Offices are at 30, Fleet Street, E.C.

Albani, Madame, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No *prima donna* has a more extensive repertoire, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful *début* at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in '72. Wagner's "*Lohengrin*" and "*Tannhäuser*" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines. She has sung in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States, and is indispensable at the triennial Handel Festivals.

Albany, H.R.H. the Duchess of, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Queen-Regent of the Netherlands, was b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, '82, and became a widow by his sudden death ('84). In '88 the Princess lost her mother. H.R.H. receives a pension of £6000 a year from the British Government.

Alberta. A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and a future province of the Dominion of Canada.

Albert Medal, The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The recipients of the decoration belong to one of two classes. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "*For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, or "on Land,"*" as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

Alexander, George, actor, born at Reading in June 1858. He was an enthusiastic amateur before appearing on the professional stage at Nottingham in '79. After some years' provincial experience, he was brought by Mr. Henry Irving to London to play Caleb Decie in a revival of "*The Two Roses*" at the Lyceum, and subsequently appeared at other theatres. He went on tour with Mr. Irving in America in '84-5, and came back with him. In '89 he took the Avenue Theatre, and made a hit with "*Dr. Bill*." A year later he undertook the management of the St. James', where he produced "*The Idler*," "*Lady Windermere's Fan*," "*Liberty Hall*," "*The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*," and "*The Masqueraders*," all of which proved great successes.

Alexander I., King of Serbia, was b. 1876, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan (*q.v.*), on March 6th, '89. Privately educated at Belgrade, according to

the programme of the German gymnasium or high school. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Natalie, into exile after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin, and conveyed back to Belgrade. He was under the guardianship of M. Ristitch and M. Belimarkovitch as Regents until April '93. The country having then for some time been in a state of dissension, the young Prince suddenly assumed the reins of power, and by a *coup d'état* dismissed his Regents. In '94 he called his father to Belgrade to aid him in the government of the country, and in May, by another *coup d'état*, he abrogated the existing constitution, restoring that of '69.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales. See WALES, PRINCE OF.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. Area, 184,474 sq. m.; pop. 4,125,983 ('94). It is divided into the three civil divisions of **Oran**, **Constantine**, and **Algiers**, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly, and subdivided into twelve arrondissements; also the Saharan borders, administered by military authorities. There are 1910 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 54,000 men. The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. Revenue, '95, about £2,000,000 expenditure, about £3,000,000. Exports, '95, about £10,000,000. Imports, about £12,000,000. Inhabitants are French and European settlers, about 270,000; a few Jews; about 500,000 Berbers or Kabyles; and the remainder Bedouin Arabs, of nomadic habits. For Governor-General, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; and see AFRICA (map).

Allen, Grant, the author of "Physiological Aesthetics," "Colin Clout's Calendar," "Vignettes from Nature," "The Evolutionist at Large," "Charles Darwin," "Babylon," "For Maimie's Sake," and many articles in the leading magazines, was b. at Kingston, Canada, 1848, and ed. at Merton College, Oxford. He is considered one of the best scientific authors of the evolutionary school. He has ably contributed to the exposition of the **Darwinian theory**. His later works include "What's Bred in the Bone," "The Devil's Die," "This Mortal Coil," "Dr. Palliser's Patient," "Force and Energy," "Dumaresq's Daughter," "Blood Royal," "The Attis of Catullus," "Science in Arcady," "Post-Prandial Philosophy," "At Market Value," "The Woman Who Did," and "Under Sealed Orders" ('95).

Allotments Act, The, '90, provides the power of direct and immediate appeal to the proper county council in cases where it is alleged that a sanitary authority, other than that of a borough, have, under such circumstances as made it their duty under the original Act, failed to acquire land adequate and suitable in quality and position for the provision of a sufficient number of allotments. The county council are bound to give immediate attention to the appeal, and, if satisfied of the reasonableness of the complaint, they may assume the

powers and duties of the sanitary authority. In the event of any sanitary authority being unable to secure, by hiring or purchase, sufficient land for their purpose at a reasonable price or on satisfactory conditions, they may petition the council, who, on being satisfied of the actuality of the complaint, may make a provisional order authorising such sanitary authority to put in force, as respects the land in question, the provisions of the Land Clauses Acts with regard to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement. Any county council, moreover, may make, if it be seen to be necessary, a provisional order for the purchase of land on the sole recommendation of a standing committee of their body (which is to be appointed to see to the administration of the Allotments Acts) without waiting for a special petition from the subordinate sanitary authority. In such cases the council are to be regarded as the promoters of any such order. The **Allotments Rating Exemption Act**, which received the royal assent July '91, relieved allotments from all liability to be assessed for sanitary purposes at a higher rate than other cultivated lands. An allotment was defined to mean any parcel of land of not more than two acres in extent and let as an allotment and cultivated as a garden or a farm or partly as a garden and partly as a farm. The Act of '90 was in '92 extended to Scotland.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R.A., was b. at Donryp, in the Netherlands, 1836. Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of antiquity; and in '52 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student. Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London, where, in '73, he obtained letters of denisation, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. Since then he has delighted the art-world with his productions, in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training. Honours of all kinds, and by various countries, have been showered upon Mr. Alma-Tadema. He was elected R.A. '79, and *membre associate* in the painting section of the Institute of France '91. Mr. Alma-Tadema married in '71 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist.

Ambulance Association, St. John. Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. A course of instruction is given to students. Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency. Women who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene. Considerably over 300,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An **Invalid Transport Corps** has also been formed. On public occasions, as on the day of the wedding of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York, when over 1500 cases were treated in London alone, ambulance stations are formed by the men and nurses belonging to the various corps of the "St. John Ambulance Brigade," and "first aid" is rendered both in cases of injuries from accidents and of sudden illness. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies, Canada, China, Australia, New

Zealand, and different parts of Europe and Africa. **President**, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. **Chairman**, Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G. **Chief Secretary**, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart. **Head Offices**, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

America. See UNITED STATES.

American International Railway Scheme. See ENGINEERING in '95 ed.

American Political Parties. See UNITED STATES POLITICAL PARTIES.

Anarchy. This strange revolutionary movement, the participants in which are dignified by the name of Anarchists, appears to have sprung from the rivalry between Marx and Bakounine about twenty years ago; but Bakounine himself was a disciple of Proudhon, who much earlier declared the ideal of government to be Anarchy. Anarchy, of course, literally signifies a State without rulers. There exist, however, other and somewhat less vague definitions. An English translation of a work entitled "The Anarchist Peril," by M. Félix Dubois, was published during '94, and from this it appears that a conference of Anarchists at Berne in Oct. '76 stated that Anarchist doctrine included a negative and a positive conception. The first was that a clean sweep should be made of the fabric of existing society, that an end should be put to authority of every kind, to international distinctions, and to every form of property and privilege. On the positive side Anarchy declares that "everything is everybody's"; the entire wealth of the community exists for each individual to take from it what he requires, and affirms the right of every individual to do as he chooses. Coming to its more recent manifestations, Anarchy especially means, apparently, hatred of the propertied classes, and of all the *bourgeois* members of society, as the anarchists contemptuously call them. According to one of the milder sort of its professors, it is "a state of society in which men may live together in harmony without laws." An Anarchist manifesto states that "when men have learned to do without rulers and governments, that is to say, without masters and oppressors, . . . the principles of equality, liberty, and justice will no longer be vain formulas, but by Anarchy, without God or master, all may freely produce according to their strength, while amply consuming according to their wants."

The frequency of the outrages that occurred at the end of '93 and in the beginning of '94, led the various continental governments to adopt severe repressive measures. Concerted international action was much discussed and there was evinced in certain continental journals some disposition to blame Great Britain for not taking more vigorous action. The truth of the matter is that the Explosives Act of '83 gives ample power in Great Britain, including the authority to search, for the repression of all criminal attempts at making explosives, and for the punishment of the possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances.

Ancient Order of Foresters. See FORESTERS.

Anegada. A British West Indian island. **Area**, 14 sq. m. Belongs to the presidency of the Virgin Islands, under the federal government of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*).

Anglican Church. The. By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of autonomous Churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of

England. Allegiance to the Primacy of Canterbury is not a condition of the union which subsists between these Churches, nor does the Archbishop of Canterbury claim any jurisdiction save in his own Province, but the conditions of intercommunion as recommended by the Lambeth Conference in July 1888, are largely determined by the quasi-patriarchal chair of St. Augustine. The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England. On the other hand, the Archbishop of Canterbury may claim to act as spiritual arbiter in the last resort in ecclesiastical causes connected with the daughter Churches. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twelve missionary bishops representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and three or four representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The American Church possesses 74 bishops in 50 dioceses and 16 missionary jurisdictions, and 4163 other clergy. It has 430,000 communicants, and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members. Average annual offerings for Church purposes amount to over \$10,000,000. The English Episcopal numbers 34 diocesan prelates, 17 suffragans, and 8 coadjutor and assistant bishops (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND, DIOCESE, and BISHOPS for list of names). There are 7 bishops in the Scotch Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Brechin (Rev. Dr. Jermyn) being Primus. The Church of Ireland has 2 Archbishops and 11 bishops. India and the various Colonies of the British Empire own 67 bishops of the Anglican Church, while 2 are appointed for Europe. During '93 an important step was taken by the consolidation of the Church in Canada, the election of a primate in the person of Dr. Robert Machray (*q.v.*), also Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and of another Archbishop in the person of Dr. J. T. Lewis (*q.v.*), for thirty-one years previously Bishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada. This step was taken at a conference of bishops and other delegates at Toronto (September), which declared itself to be the first General Synod of the Church of England in Canada. — **Doctrine and Discipline.** In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND). One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the colonies. As in England, the extremes of all three parties are to be found co-existing in every Church, even in the Church of Ireland, which, more than any other, is bound down by its recent constitution and rubrics to a definite "Low" standard of doctrine and ritual,

and where laymen have more power than in any other branch of the Anglican Church. Since the Lambeth Conference of '88 various independent movements towards the establishment of good feeling between the Anglican Church and the ancient Churches of the East have received authoritative sanction and expressions of sympathy from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has himself organised and superintends a mission to the Assyrian Christians. The Archbishop, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Bishop of Salisbury have taken the deepest interest in the "Old Catholic" movement on the Continent, between which and the Anglican Church a good spirit prevails. Within the past twenty years there has been revived in the Anglican Church—a revival which is now almost general—strong belief in the Apostolicity of Anglican orders, upon which the validity of certain priestly ministrations is asserted to depend. This Apostolic Succession of the Anglican priesthood is not questioned by the Eastern Churches, but is not admitted by the Church of Rome. Movements towards the Reunion of Christendom, therefore, as favoured by the Lambeth Conference, have been confined to endeavours towards a *rapprochement* with the Greek Church, though a party section in the Anglican Church support a similar movement towards the Church of Rome. The rapid advance of Ritualism among High Churchmen, and, in its minor details, among Evangelical and Broad Churchmen, testifies to a gradual upgrowth of feeling in all sections of the Church in favour of the sacerdotal theory of ecclesiastical institutions, as opposed to the Erastian, and is supposed to strengthen the position of the Church of England in view of prospective disestablishment. The total number of adherents of the Anglican Communion is estimated (approximately) at 20,000,000, of which number 12,000,000 are in England.

Angola. Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea. Stated area, 470,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital, St. Paul de Loanda. Divided into the four governments of Angola or Loanda, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes; port-towns of same names. There were 150 miles of railway in operation in '92, and 230 in construction or projected.

Anguilla. A British West Indian island. Area, 35 sq. m.; pop. 3699. Belongs to the presidency of St. Christopher, in the federal government of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*). Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Annam. An empire in S.E. Asia, which became a French protectorate in '84. It formerly included Tonquin, French (or Lower) Cochinchina, and Cambodia. Area of Annam proper, 27,020 sq. m.; pop. 6,200,000. Capital, Hué, near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Annam proper stretches northward along the coast from French Cochinchina to Tonquin. It is inclosed on the west by a range of bare hills, which from time immemorial is said to have formed the western boundary between Annam and Siam. Between this range and the river Mekong, which lies about 150 miles to the westward, lies a stretch of territory inhabited by the Moi and the Laos tribes, over which the King of Siam has exercised a merely nominal sovereignty. But this territory was claimed by France during its dispute with Siam in '93, and the claim was conceded, so that the

Mekong now forms the boundary between Siam and Annam. Principal productions: rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, and cinnamon. Coal has been discovered in abundance. There is an Emperor named Thanh-Tai, with court and dignitaries, but the government is really in French hands. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Polygamy prevails generally. In Oct. '88 the towns of Hanoi and Haiphong in the north of Annam at the mouth of the Red river, and Tourane near Hué, with a considerable district round each, were converted into French concessions, within which the King surrendered all his rights. See **INDO-CHINA** (map) and **SIAM** (map).

Anthropology, '95. No anthropological publication in this country during the past year has been of more interest than that of Mr. E. T. Newton, descriptive of certain human remains found in the high-terrace gravels of Galley Hill, near Northfleet, in Kent. The gravels are undoubtedly of pleistocene age, and contain the bones of extinct mammalia, associated with numerous palæolithic flint implements. If the human bones are of contemporaneous antiquity they represent the only skeleton of palæolithic man ever recorded in Britain. But the discovery, although only recently described, was made eight years ago, and during the interval the gravel in the pit, which was immediately associated with the bones, has been worked away. It is maintained, however, by the discoverer, Mr. R. Elliott, that the remains were obtained from beneath eight feet of undisturbed gravel; and he strongly opposes the suggestion that they represent an interment of later date than the deposit in which they occurred. The high antiquity of the relics is confirmed by their remarkable characters, which seem to bring them into close relationship with the Continental skeletons of Neanderthal and Spey, generally admitted now to be of palæolithic age. The Galley Hill skull is extremely long and narrow, and the vault is much depressed, while the brow-ridges are prominent, and the forehead somewhat receding. The lower jaw was found, and the molar teeth, which are well-worn, are nearly equal in size, the last being the largest of the series. Many of the limb-bones were present, and from these the stature of the Galley Hill man is believed to have been slightly above five feet. Much interest has been excited by a memoir issued from Batavia, in which Dr. Eugene Dubois announced that he had discovered a *missing-link* between man and the higher apes. It appears that certain fossil remains have been discovered near Trinil, in Java, in deposits believed to be of Pleistocene age. The locality is decidedly promising, from a zoological point of view, for such a discovery; but the illustrations accompanying the publication hardly substantiate the author's conclusions. The skull shows an exceptionally small brain capacity; the cranial vault is low, the forehead narrow, and the brow-ridges strongly pronounced; but certain simian characteristics are conspicuously absent. The discoverer terms his fossil *Pithecanthropus erectus*. Professor Cunningham, of Dublin, regards it as truly human, but still the lowest type of human cranium yet discovered; while Mr. Lydekker believes it to be the skull of a

microcephalous idiot. The general conclusion, in this country, seems to be that the Java skull cannot lay claim to represent in any way a transitional form between man and any of the existing anthropoid apes. Certain chipped flints found in Burmah, in deposits regarded as of Miocene age, have been described in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*, and been accepted as evidence of the existence of Miocene man. It is, however, now asserted by Dr. Neotling that the deposits are of Pliocene age, and have therefore a far less antiquity than was formerly assigned to them, while other geologists doubt even this antiquity. A translation of the late Professor Quatrefage's popular work on *Pygmies* has been made by Mr. F. Starr. The pygmies of the Congo basin have been described by Captain S. L. Hinde as a nomadic race, having an average height of less than four feet, capable of easily concealing themselves in the forest, and fighting with tiny poisoned arrows of terrible efficiency. The subject of *cannibalism* among the Congo tribes has also been discussed by Captain Hinde. Under Professor Flinders Petrie, a long discussion was raised in the Anthropological Section of the British Association, at Ipswich, on the subject of *interference with the civilisation of other races*. Many who had had direct personal experience among peoples in a low state of culture deprecated any attempt to suddenly impose new ideas and practices unsuited to their condition, but rather advocated, wherever possible, toleration towards the customs which they cherished. Professor Flinders Petrie has also explored some extensive cemeteries near Thebes, where he has discovered the remains of a race distinct from the ancient Egyptians. It is believed that this so-called "New Race," which may be of neolithic age, was closely related to the early inhabitants of the north coast of Africa, and must also have been akin to the Amorites of Scripture. About 200 skulls and parts of more than 400 skeletons have been obtained. It is notable that the skulls of the males and females are of about equal capacity. The people were in an advanced state of culture, using implements of flint, very delicately wrought, but being also familiar with the use of metals. The pottery, unlike that of the ancient Egyptians, was all hand-made. The new race appears to have invaded Egypt from the Libyan Desert, overthrowing the pyramid-builders at the close of the sixth dynasty, or about 3300 B.C. Professor Haddon has urged the advantages which would be gained by this country if a *Government Bureau of Ethnology* were established, where authoritative information could be obtained with respect especially to the native races in our Colonies. The Home Office, recognising the value of Bertillon's system of criminal anthropometry, has appointed Dr. Garson to be scientific adviser to the new bureau in Scotland Yard for the identification of criminals. The Swiney lectures on Geology have this year been delivered by an anthropologist, Dr. Garson, who naturally took for his subject the *Geological History of Man*. His Royal Institution lecture on *Early British Races* has been published. An interesting work on the prehistoric archaeology of Ireland has been lately published by Col. Wood-Martin, under the title of "*Pagan Ireland*." Anthropology is represented in this country by the *Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*;

President for '95-6, E. W. Brabrook; *Hon. Secretary*, Cuthbert Peek. *Offices*, 3, Hanover Square, W. The Institute publishes a *Quarterly Journal*.

Anticosti. A large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence under the Government of Canada. It is 125 miles long by 30 wide. *Area*, 2600 sq. m.; *pop.* 600. The coast is rocky, barren, and dangerous. The only organised settlements are lighthouses, fishing and refuge stations. The interior is a wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in game. Mineral wealth is reported.

Antigua—i.e., "ancient," so called by Columbus. A British West Indian island. *Area*, 108 sq. m.; *pop.* about 37,000. With Barbuda forms a presidency of the *Leeward Islands*. Its capital, *St. John*, *pop.* nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. *English Harbour* is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The island, though suffering sometimes from drought, is very fertile. Produces sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, assisted by a local council of twenty-four members (twelve elected). Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council.

Antilles. Name of the chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser. See *WEST INDIES*.

Anti-Slavery Society. See *BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY*.

Arabia. Is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule, while much of the remainder of the country is under British influence, exercised in the case of Oman through the Sultan of Muscat. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 3,500,000. Yemen has an area of 77,200 sq. m., and a pop. of 2,500,000.—**History, '95.** A murderous attack was made upon the foreign consuls at Jiddah by a band of armed natives (May 30th). The British vice-consul was shot dead, and the British, French, and Russian consuls were all wounded. Representations were at once made to the Porte, and several British war vessels were sent to the spot. Ten Bedouin were arrested, and an inquiry by the Shercef of Mecca and the Vali of the Hedjaz was ordered by the Sultan (June 2nd). The motive for the outrage was said to be the dissatisfaction of the Bedouin at the quarantine measures adopted in preparation for the Mecca pilgrims. These consisted chiefly in guarding the wells at Jiddah and along the pilgrim routes to Mecca from contamination, and regulating the supply of water not only to the pilgrims, but to the Bedouin. Against such control the latter revolted. The cholera hospital near Jiddah was destroyed by the Bedouin (5th). Their disarmament and the payment of an indemnity were subsequently demanded of the Porte by the British, French, and Russian ambassadors (10th).

ARCHÆOLOGY, '95.

Archæology during '95 has not made any very startling discovery, nor produced any very revolutionary theory, but its progress in every department has been steady and constant. In exploration the chief events in England have been the discovery of a very perfect Roman Villa at Darenth, and the continued excava-

tions at Silchester, especially the discovery of a range of furnaces of unusual character. Abroad, the work of the Egypt Exploration Committee has been very successful, and the book and plates issued relating to Beni Hassan is of importance. Decision has been obtained disposing of the difficulty that threatened to submerge Philæ, and the danger to Egyptian monuments in that place has been overcome. Excavations in Burmah, Mexico, and Easter Island have all yielded important and noteworthy results. Nearer home, the island of Sicily is always an interesting searching ground, and the discoveries in Salinunte are of great merit. Mayence has once more rewarded careful industry, and more Roman remains have been found. Archæology always has its bearing upon the London Exhibitions, and the influence of its teaching, and of the value it places upon accuracy, cataloguing, and detail is generally to be seen. The Exhibitions of the Royal Academy and New Gallery have always an archæological interest, but those exhibitions that relate to one man or to one group of objects are especially worth chronicling as aids in the plan of definite classification that archæology never ceases to urge. The Grafton exhibition of Fair Women, the Cosway show at Moncorvo House, the Laud collection in the City, the marvellous Egyptian Exhibition at the Burlington Club, and the Flinders Petrie's Exhibition were all noteworthy, and the resultant catalogues are important records of work. In literature the past year has produced several important volumes. Mr. Hope's book on "Corporation Plate" is perhaps the greatest, and its two splendid volumes, commenced by the late L. Jewitt, will form the standard work on the subject. The completion of Professor Skeat's "Chaucer," in six volumes, must be mentioned; the work is without parallel, and to philologists and scholars of unequalled importance. On Church Plate Mr. Markham's book on "Northamptonshire," and Dr. Freshfield's on the "City of London," deserve mention; both authors are accurate, painstaking, and honest antiquaries. Church staves have for the first time received notice, at the hands of a lady named Thorpe. The British Museum report is of special importance this year, as its purchase of Elizabethan works and rare pamphlets has been exceptional, and the gain to scholars proportionately important. The Historical MSS. Reports have dealt with Kilkenny Castle, and the Ormonde Deeds are, in their way, as interesting as were those of the Cecils noted last year. There have also been issued volumes on the records of Lincoln, Bury, Ennisley, and Hertford, and the Chapters of Lichfield and Worcester. Those of the latter cathedral are, it is noted, very carelessly kept. The volumes of *Archæologia* and of *Æliana* are as important as ever they have been, and are as well written. The latter contains five most interesting ecclesiastical papers. The Inner Temple has decided to publish its records and muniments, and the publication is eagerly anticipated. Several volumes have been issued dealing with the history of a particular place. Such books are always important and noteworthy. The history of Hedon is an example of how well such a history can be written; the one of Fordwich is quite as good; but the history of Richmond, in Surrey, is so overloaded with conjecture and surplage as to greatly depreciate its archæological value.

The Photographic Survey of England makes steady progress in certain counties, e.g. Warwick, Surrey, and Kent, and in Ireland, but the work is by no means widely diffused, and a strong movement is daily gaining ground to urge its adoption as a Government branch, as the Ordnance Survey or Publication of Records have been adopted. The National Trust for the Preservation of National Monuments is a new society that deserves to succeed, and seems likely to do so. It has already acquired the old Vicarage of Alfriston, and has saved that from destruction. Efforts have been made to prevent the old Jewry Wall at Leicester from being demolished, and this act of the grossest of vandalism has been prevented. Three of our English Cathedrals are reported as being in dangerous condition: Salisbury, especially as regards its spire; Winchester, particularly as to its roof; and Peterborough, with reference to its west front. Rochester is also threatened with more degrading restoration, and architects who are not antiquaries are casting loving glances at Exeter. On all these cases the Anti-scraper Society is keeping a watchful eye, but archæologists will have to be their own policemen and prevent repair extending to restoration. A very lengthy correspondence has appeared in the *Times* respecting the destruction of ancient work in Wareham Church. The performance of "Alcestis," at Bradfield, is an archæological event of first magnitude. Nowhere is such anxiety for accuracy and careful oversight of detail so manifest, and the annual performance has now become a scholarly performance and an archæological teaching. A lecture at the Society of Arts, by Prof. Robert Austen, on Bronze should be recorded in this survey on account of the information it gave bearing upon the ancient manufacture and manipulation of bronze. The discovery of a prehistoric Cave at Oban is specially noteworthy, but its full results have at present not been chronicled. In exhibitions special reference must be made to one of Old Corporation and Ecclesiastical Plate at Cambridge, and to an instructive one of Watches and Clocks in London, at Westminster. The Archæological Institute had its summer meeting this year at Scarborough, but unfortunately its time of meeting seriously clashed with the General Election. The Archæological Association met at Stoke-on-Trent, and had a particularly good meeting; its visits to Lichfield and Newcastle were noteworthy, and its investigations as to the Monastery of Hilton of great importance. The Cambrian Society had a very important meeting at Launceston. Our obituary this year records the decease of Sir John Maclean, Precentor Venables, the Dean of Canterbury, the Dean of Amiens, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, Signor Milanese of Siena, Professor Stephens and Dr. Hoopcell. We also regret to record the death of the Palæographical Society, whose work its members consider has been completed. In Proceedings we briefly review the principal ones: Antiquaries as good as ever, Mr. Allen's paper on Lewes Priory particularly so. Antiquaries of Ireland an unequal production; Irish folk-lore crosiers, and round towers well described. Glasgow Archæological especially important, papers by Dr. Murray and Archbishop Eyre of the greatest value. Glastonbury, although a small society, issues the best

pamphlet of the year, its description of a lake village being admirable. Somersetshire, a good volume, fully illustrated; Mr. Bulleid's paper, and that by the Dean of Wells, especially valuable. Dorset, a very varied volume, interesting and well illustrated. Shropshire contains a most important inventory of manuscripts and an excellent article on Park Hall. Essex, a poor volume, as this important county has never yet received just treatment. Yorkshire record issues its seventeenth publication, and Mr. Baildon's notes, although scattered and diffuse, are most valuable and important. Surtees presents two volumes of Chantry Certificates, and has never given its members books of greater instruction and value. Surrey issues its first extra volume under its new *régime*, and starts well; its Calendar of Fines cannot be too highly praised, and as a tool will be found to be of the highest importance. Monumental Brass sends out No. 2 of its Portfolios, and the result is worthy of all praise. Leicestershire deals naturally with the Jewry Wall, but Dr. Cox's paper on Saxby is no less valuable. Jewish Historical sends its initial volume, and the papers are good, well illustrated, and accurate; we wish the new society every success. Cambridge is, as usual, excellent, and Mr. Willis Clark, who is continuing his researches as to old libraries, by his three papers alone makes the volume one of striking and permanent importance; we must not overlook the fact that this society has also issued two important octavo publications, one on St. Edmund's Church and Library, and another *Historia Croylandensis*. Hampshire contains many papers, but two are of paramount importance: the one on Stoke Charity Church is exhaustive and exceptional, while Mr. Darwin's article on Bronze Implements is a model of what such a paper should be. Bradford has issued Part X. of its Proceedings, and the number is a very fair one; and Part III. has been issued by Essex.—Brief reference should be made to some of the more important meetings. Cardiff had a memorable visit to Bridgend, Abergavenny, and Pertholey. Yorkshire visited Laxingham, and had two very valuable papers by Mr. Hope on the Church and Pickering Castle. The Archæological Institute in July visited the same place. Devonshire met at Okehampton, and Mr. Worth's papers rendered the meeting memorable. Cumberland worked in August steadily at the Roman wall, going from Carlisle to Stanwix. Norfolk met at Norwich; Suffolk at Bury, and the latter society is still steadily working at its catalogue of Church Plate. Thoresby, meeting at Leeds, had a very important paper on Calverley. Cork, always an important pushing society, is doing excellent work, and its annual meeting was a great success. Derbyshire met at Breedon, and the address by Dr. Cox was sufficiently important by itself to guarantee success. The meeting of the Cumberland Society at Furness was remarkable for Mr. Hope's elaborate paper on the Abbey, and for the opening of the fund for excavation and repair. The British Association, at their meeting at Ipswich, had two archæological papers on Flint Implements and Metal Working in Egypt, both noteworthy. Three books recently issued claim notice: "The Evil Eye Traditions," by Elworthy; "Stonehenge," by Barclay; and "Islay Stones," by Graham. The *Reliquary* under its new form, and the *Anti-*

quary under its new editor, continue to render great service to the science of archæology.

Archbishop's Court. See ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Archbishops, English. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND and PEERAGE.

Archies, Court of. The statutory court for the trial of causes ecclesiastical in the Province of Canterbury (see ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS). Formerly a purely canonical authority, with jurisdiction in certain matrimonial and probate causes, the Dean of Arches held his court in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or *Santa Maria de Arcubus*, receiving and determining appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts within the Southern Province. By the Church Discipline Act '41, and the Public Worship Regulation Act '74, Parliament effected considerable modifications of the Court of Arches, supplementing the ecclesiastical by civil powers. By the latter Act (7th section) provision was made for the union of the Courts of the two Metropolitans. The two Archbishops were required to appoint a barrister of ten years' standing, or a judge of one of the Superior Courts, to be a judge of both Courts. Every person appointed must be a member of the Church of England, and when entering upon his office must sign a declaration to that effect. He retains the title of *Dean of the Arches*, but when sitting in the Northern Province is styled *Official Principal of the Province of York*. In connection with the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln the question of jurisdiction arose, when it was contended that the Archbishop's authority to sit as a supreme ecclesiastical tribunal had lapsed, partly through non-user and partly by statute. The Archbishop, however, ruled that he possessed jurisdiction, and thus there are two Archbishops' Courts.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. See ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Architectural Association. See ARCHITECTURE.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGLISH.

In its most comprehensive meaning, architecture includes several branches: viz.,—(1) *Civil*, having for its object the construction of buildings for religious and social requirements. (2) *Hydraulic*, or the art of conducting and retaining bodies of water, and also the formation of conduits and structures necessary for this purpose, as canals, reservoirs, docks, harbours, aqueducts, bridges, sewers and drains, etc., and which architecture is generally described under the heading of Civil Engineering. (3) *Military*, relating to the erection of works necessary for the defence or attack of a town or territory, and which is generally treated upon under Fortification or Military Engineering. (4) *Naval*, whose purpose is the construction of ships, and which is discussed under Naval Architecture and Shipbuilding. The following statement concerning English architecture is limited to the civil branch, to which the word architecture is generally understood to apply. This part of it is properly declared to be the highest of the industrial and the most useful of the fine arts, as its object is the production of edifices not merely convenient for their special purpose, but characterised by stability, beauty, and often by grandeur. In the words of an American Professor, "The architect may impart to his work sublimity, splendour, grace, playfulness, variety, or solemnity, and

beautify it by grace of proportion, picturesque outline, play of light and shade, richness of carving and detail, or splendour of colour, at the same time that he consults and satisfies the demands of durable construction and convenient arrangement; so that architecture, arising out of the humblest necessities of man, may minister to his highest æsthetic emotions and rank as a fine art with painting and sculpture."

In nearly a hundred churches in different parts of England fragments more or less complete still remain of edifices erected before the Norman Conquest. These fragments are generally towers, crypts, pieces of rude walling, pillars, doorways, baptismal fonts, etc.; for many churches were rebuilt by the Normans, who left these parts untouched. Some of the churches which belong to the pre-Norman period in England are those of Stewkley in Buckinghamshire, Barreston in Kent, and Avington in Berkshire, Waltham Abbey in Essex, the transept arches at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, the nave of the Abbey Church at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, and the tower of Clapham, Bedfordshire, and in whole or in part the churches of Bradford, Wiltshire, Earls Barton, Worth, Monkwearmouth, etc. The Saxon monarchs founded eighteen Benedictine monasteries, and the churches attached to them were the most embellished parts. The principal ones were St. Germans in Cornwall, Colchester in Essex, Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, Glastonbury in Somersetshire, St. Albans and St. Frideswide. The English castles of Roman or Saxon origin were Richborough in Kent, Castletown in Derbyshire, Porchester in Hampshire, Pevensey in Sussex, Caistor in Norfolk, Burgh in Suffolk, Chesterford in Essex, Corfe in Dorset, Dover, Exeter Castle gateway, and Beeston. The main characteristics of the earliest Saxon church architecture appear to be a base imitation of Roman details. The general form of the earliest Anglo-Saxon churches was that of the basilica, being a mere oblong with a portico and ambulatory. The principal entrance was at the west end, and at the east was a round recess like the Roman tribune, and now appointed for the reception of the Christian altar. Subsequent additions were made which completed the form of the cross, and near to the cessation of the Saxon government towers were built in the west front and over the centre of the cross. The exterior walls had no buttresses, and were very thick. Within some of the large churches there were three stories, occupied by the arcade, gallery, and windows. The pillars were round, massive, and short. The arches in arcades, doors, and windows were semicircular. The main doorcases were adorned with pillars and sculptured capitals. Mouldings of great variety appeared round the arches, with bas-reliefs. These mouldings consisted of the indented zig-zag-like Etruscan scroll, small squares, alternatively deeper flourished beads usually on the capitals of pillars, and on some of their latest works was a carving like a trellis in broad lozenges. Although of exact dimensions, the mouldings and capitals, alike in mass, varied greatly in the minute parts. A rude round staircase to the west of the tower was sometimes constructed.

The Norman, sometimes called the Earlier or Round-arched Gothic, is the name given to a variety of the Romanesque style of architecture, which was introduced by the Normans at the

time of their conquest, 1066, and extended to 1154. It chiefly differs in its early stages from Saxon in size and the quality of the work. Both the rounded arch and circular pillar are still preserved in the Norman architecture, and in this and the Saxon there are no pediments and pinnacles, tabernacles or niches with canopies; but the windows of the Norman buildings are larger, the columns are higher in proportion to their diameter, and the buildings are loftier and better decorated. Among their usual ornaments were the chevron, the embattled frette, the nail-head, the billet, the cable, the wavy, the nebular, and a few others. Many of these were used in the Saxon period. In some churches there are entire figures over doors in mezzo-relievo. The most noteworthy change in Norman architecture is the height of the interior, which now consists of a triple range of (1) pier arch, (2) triforium, and (3) clerestory. Notwithstanding this complex arrangement of the arch entirely departs from the Grecian style, it was not until the pointed-arched Gothic period that a proper unity and harmony of parts in its use was attained. It has been stated that if the principle of verticality had been introduced by the arch, it then only manifested itself in the greater height of the edifice. There is no subordination or connection of the parts. The string-courses which divide the pier arches from the triforium, and the latter from the clerestory, are unbroken, and the arcades of the latter do not often harmonise with the range of the pier arches. There are only a few English churches that are entirely of the Norman style of architecture. The best examples of this style are to be found in the older parts of the cathedrals of Canterbury, Winchester, Durham, Lincoln, Rochester, Gloucester, Chichester, Norwich, Peterborough, and Oxford. One of the finest pieces of masonry in England is the late Norman middle tower of Winchester Cathedral. The fortified castles of the Anglo-Norman kings, nobility and prelates were grand buildings and of superior construction. In the transition from the Norman to the Pointed style, 1154 to about 1189, not only did vaulting receive a great impetus, but the whole edifices were built more gracefully and artistically. The change from heavy piers with elaborate but not beautiful carving to delicate columns surmounted with ornate capitals, lofty and artistically-pointed arches and vaults, was very conspicuous during this period. Mouldings also became much more delicate and subtle in their contour. Groining, too, was then more tastefully planned, and windows and doorways were made far more graceful, and the whole system of construction was materially improved. The eastern part of Canterbury Cathedral is stated to be the most important specimen of this transition.

The First Pointed, Lancet, or Early English Style to which it led, was noted for its narrow pointed or lancet windows, without any or with merely simple tracery. The further characteristics of this style are the high gables and roofs, and simple pinnacles and spires. Appreciable improvements were also effected in walls, buttresses, shafts, mouldings, roofs, etc. Salisbury Cathedral is wholly of this style, and best illustrates the great improvement of such on the Norman. As interiors, after Salisbury, the north and south transepts of York Minster form a very significant example. During this interval sculpture was first extensively

used for architectural decoration. The cathedral, conventual, and other churches built in England began to be adorned outside with statues in basso- and alto-relievo. The great Yorkshire abbeys erected were magnificent edifices, of splendid construction and great architectural beauty and suitability for their purposes. The transition from the Early English, or First Pointed, to the Decorated or Second Pointed style, from the latter part of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fourteenth century, was very gradual. In the cloisters of Westminster Abbey there is much gradation, and Ely Cathedral shows Early English of several dates, from immediately after the Norman to nearly the Decorated or Second Pointed style. The nave of Lichfield Cathedral, though Early English in composition, has windows in the aisles of the Second Pointed style. During the Decorated or Middle period of Gothic architecture the best mediæval buildings in England were erected. In the Decorated or Middle Pointed style the windows are larger, and are divided by mullions into several lights, and spread and divide at the top into various ornamental forms, as leaves, flowers, wheels, fans, etc. The eastern and western windows were very high, and very artistically decorated with stained glass. A continuation of the arch mouldings, instead of shafts with caps, are characteristic of the jambs of the doorways. The ornamentation also is more various and elaborate, and includes niches and tabernacles with statues in great abundance, tiers of small arches, artistically decorated pinnacles with a proper amount of sculpture, screens, stalls, doors, panelled ceilings, and other ornaments in carved and painted wood. The ordinary buttresses are more ornate also than in the earlier style, while flying buttresses are more common than previously. "The general appearance," says Rickman, in his "Styles of Architecture in England," "of the buildings during the Second Pointed period is at once simple and magnificent, from the size of the windows and easy flow of the lines of tracery. In the interior of large buildings we find great breadth and an enlargement of the clerestory windows, with a corresponding diminution of the triforium, which is now rather a part of the clerestory opening than a distinct member of the division. The roofing, from the increased richness of the groining, becomes an object of attention." The best examples of the architecture of this style are noticeable in the east façades of Lincoln and Carlisle Cathedrals and of Howden Church, Yorkshire, and the west fronts of York and Lichfield Cathedrals: that of the latter is authoritatively declared to be the best specimen existing. The Early English or First Pointed, the Decorated or Middle Pointed, and the Perpendicular or Third Pointed styles may be said to have flourished in England during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

The transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style, in the latter half of the fourteenth century, is not so conspicuous as in the earlier styles; but numerous examples of it are to be seen in Norfolk, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire. The Perpendicular style is the term given to the last modification of the Gothic style of architecture which flourished in Britain. It has principal reference to the numerous straight lines that present themselves in

the subordinate ornamentation. As the adornments are nearly always crossed at right angles by straight horizontal lines, it has been stated by some architects that rectilinear would probably be a more exact, if not appropriate, name than Perpendicular for this kind of architecture. The mouldings are considerably thinner, and the recesses of the pillars and the buttresses shallower, than in the buildings of the preceding period; and it may be mentioned generally that lightness and artistic appearance is by the Perpendicular style substituted for the massive grandeur which characterises the earlier Gothic architecture. Another peculiar aspect of this last Pointed style is the depressed or four-centred arch. In doorways the arched head is frequently inclosed in a square panel over the porch, with spandrels containing shields, quatrefoils, etc. Another feature of the style is the presence of square panelling, with which sometimes both the outward and inside walls, and even the vaulting, are covered. In the window mullions the flowing curves of the preceding period are replaced by straight lines that run upwards until they cut the inclosing arch, and which in windows of large size are crossed by several transoms. The roofs are often highly pitched, and have a very imposing aspect, and sometimes show a peculiar rich species of vaulting designated as fan tracery. In this style open timber roofs are very common, and are amongst the singular and elegant features of English architecture. There are also many stone porches, which are generally adorned with panelling and niches for statuary. The Perpendicular style is also distinguished by the prevalence of very handsome church towers. There are numerous famous buildings in this style. The roof of Westminster Hall, built by Richard II., is the largest of the kind ever erected. Most of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges are of this style, and in almost every cathedral and church of importance there are some specimens of such.

The Florid English or Tudor style is the name given to the continuation of the Perpendicular Gothic architecture in this country. The period of the style is from 1460 to the dissolution of the religious houses in 1537. This style has often been censured as too ornate. The Elizabethan architecture is that modification of the Italian style that in England succeeded to the Tudor development and mediæval art, and is the last stage of the Perpendicular style. The Elizabethan architecture prevailed in England during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. It is a mixture of inferior Gothic and debased Italian, producing very noteworthy heterogeneity in detail, with grand picturesqueness in its general effect. The house accommodation it affords is far better than that of the preceding styles, and has seldom been since exceeded. The Elizabethan style is also declared to be a revived classicism engrafted upon the domestic Gothic of the Tudor period. It is mainly noticeable in the mansions of the nobility and gentry. The chief characteristics of the Elizabethan architecture are windows of great size and deeply embayed, ceilings very richly decorated in relief, galleries of great length, very vast and elaborately carved chimneypieces, panelled and wainscoted walls, spacious staircases, with carved balustrades, heraldic figures, etc. The name Jacobean has sometimes been given to the latest stage of this architecture, differing from

the Elizabethan style proper in showing a greater admixture of debased Italian forms. Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh is a good example, the fantastic ornaments, broken entablatures, etc., over the windows being characteristic of this style. Excellent specimens of Elizabethan architecture are Camden House, Longleat, Hardwick, Burleigh, and Knowle and Holland House at Kensington. The Revived Classical of Italy, properly called the Renaissance style, was introduced into England by Inigo Jones, and much employed here after the Great Fire of London, in 1666, when Sir Christopher Wren built a great number of churches in that style, of which St. Paul's Cathedral was the most important. Architects of great ability followed his example in the building of churches, and employed the Renaissance style for other buildings. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries architecture in the three kingdoms was much influenced by the styles of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.

The commencement of the present century was remarkable for a revival of the purely Classical style, of which St. Pancras' Church in London and St. George's Hall in Liverpool are conspicuous examples. The Gothic revival began about the commencement of the Victorian era, which was the most important architectural movement in this reign, during which several English cathedrals have been restored. The Houses of Parliament at Westminster are one great example of attempting to apply the Gothic style to a secular edifice, and the new Law Courts in London are another. All modern architecture is imitation, and it is doubtful whether a new style can be introduced. The architecture thus called is generally applied to that which has been used since the time of the Renaissance. At present Gothic is generally employed for churches and Renaissance for domestic and several other kinds of buildings. The so-called *Queen Anne Style*, common in recent years, comprises much of the freedom of the Late Gothic with Classic details, to which is added a full use of features borrowed from the Renaissance of France and Germany. Among large edifices which have been erected, showing and requiring much architectural skill, are railway stations, hotels, banks, exchanges, insurance offices, entertainment-halls, club-houses, town-halls, local museums, colleges, law courts, Government offices, the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, flats, public baths and washhouses, blocks of artisans' dwellings, etc.

The duties of an architect include the planning, designing, specifying, and constructing of buildings, and the adjustment of accounts relating thereto. The knowledge necessary for this purpose is very wide and various. It embraces the history of architecture, designing and planning of buildings, strength and cost of materials, shoring, underpinning, and dealing with dilapidated and dangerous structures, the nature and properties of building materials, sanitary science, the principles of construction as applied in practice, specifications and systems of estimating cost, mathematics, physics, acoustics, mechanics, botany, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, valuations of property, surveying, and the law and practice relating to his profession. To legitimately practise architecture as a principal or first-class assistant, a person should be articled for three or five years

to an architect, and be duly taught the principles and practice of architecture by his master, both in the office and on works in course of execution. He should also, if resident in London, follow the curriculum of the *Architectural Association*; and if resident in the Provinces, the architectural courses under the supervision of local Societies. Now, as any individual can practise as an architect without any qualifications to do so, we have an immense number of ignorant interlopers, much to the disgrace of the architectural profession, and to the injury both of qualified and honourable architects and of the public.

The *Royal Institute of British Architects*, founded in '34, and incorporated under charters granted by William IV. and Victoria, has, since '82, required all persons to pass a qualifying examination prior to being admitted to candidature as an associate. This Corporation is desirous of obtaining for all individuals entering the Architectural profession an adequate and systematic course of instruction, to be tested by progressive examinations, the passing of which is the first qualification for admission to its class of associates. According to the "R.I.B.A. Kalendar" such examinations "have been so arranged as to induce the gradual development of artistic and scientific powers—to secure a systematic training in the art and science of architecture from the entry into an office until the commencement of actual practice. They afford guidance in professional studies, and opportunities for testing, at well-marked intervals, the progress made. A minimum standard of knowledge may be thus attained by all who enter the profession, which serves as a basis for further studies essential to the fuller development of architectural ability. The Preliminary Examination is to prove the general knowledge in ordinary subjects of school education, and those subjects of a technical kind, as elementary mechanics and physics, geometrical drawing, perspective and freehand drawing from the round. Applicants who submit satisfactory drawings and certificates from well-recognised educational institutions are not required to attend the examination. A youth who is thus exempted, or who passes the preliminary examination, is registered as a probationer of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Intermediate Examination is to test the progress he has made in Art and Science while engaged as pupil, improver, or assistant in an office. For the two years after being admitted a probationer he is required to prepare, in the Art section of the programme, seven sheets of carefully finished drawings with an illustrated memoir, and in the Science section four sheets of drawings. If these "testimonies of study" are approved, and if he subsequently passes the intermediate examination, he is registered as a student of the Institute. The student's further progress is shown by the Final Examination, the programme of which is divided into the Art and Science sections, and is based on the same principle as the intermediate. The work to be performed and submitted by the student before being subjected to this examination requires good draughtsmanship and a knowledge of ancient buildings or other well-known executed works, to be acquired by actual measurement of them. It also necessitates a knowledge of design and of the practical details of construction, and which latter can

be best obtained by personal experience of buildings being erected. The "testimonies of study," with the concurrent preparatory work for this last examination, which is written, graphic, and oral, engage the student for at least three years, and no person can be admitted to it under the age of twenty-one. If the examination is passed, the student becomes qualified for candidature as **Associate** of the Institute.

The **non-Metropolitan Societies** allied to the Institute are sixteen, fifteen of which are located in the United Kingdom, and one in Australia. The recent division of the kingdom into Architectural districts brings the architects of Great Britain and Ireland into indirect communication with the Institute. Each allied society is the accredited centre of that district, and the agent for such district in its relations with the heart of the system in London. The centres of these societies are at Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, York, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, Bristol, Cardiff, Exeter, Glasgow, Dundee, and Dublin. In Australia the Institute of Architects of New South Wales, located at Sydney, is the accredited representative of that colony in its connection with the Institute. The total membership in all classes of the Institute was, in '95, as follows: **Subscribing Members**, Fellows, 597; **Associates**, 924; **Hon. Associates**, 61; **Non-subscribing Members**, **Hon. Fellows**, 11; **Retired Fellows**, 7; **Hon. Corr. Members**, 55; **Students**, 142; **Probationers**, 710; **Total**, 2507.

The **Architectural Association** (London) is carried on under the authority of the Literary and Scientific Institutions Act of '54. Its objects are to provide facilities for the study of architecture, and to be a medium of friendly communication between the members and others interested in Architectural progress. Instruction is given by lectures and classes, and a studio, each of which is under the management of a paid instructor or lecturer. This education extends over four years. In the first and second year probationers are prepared, who are members of the Association, for the intermediate examination of the Institute, and in the third and fourth year members of the Architectural Association are prepared for the final examination, qualifying for candidature as Associate of the Institute. The Architectural Association numbers 1111 members, and has a good lending library and a studio. The monthly numbers of its Sketch Book, which are much appreciated, consist of illustrations from subjects of interest to architects in the various styles of the past, reproduced from measured drawings and sketches by members of the Association, of architectural students, and others.

The **Society of Architects**, founded in '84, and recently incorporated by the Board of Trade, appears to be entitled to the credit of having taken the most active and the most efficient steps for the compulsory examination of all persons to be hereafter admitted as architects in Great Britain, and measures have been presented in Parliament for this object, and for the registration of existing architects and their federation. The leading objects of the Bill first introduced are—(a) to provide qualified architects; (b) the registration and annual publication of the names, addresses, and qualifications of all persons licensed to practise

architecture; (c) an exclusive right to use distinctive professional titles; (d) to confirm architects' rights to recover fees; (e) to exempt them from serving on juries and inquests, or any corporate, parochial, or similar office, or in the militia; (f) the prevention of any public body appointing any unqualified persons as architects. The society has enrolled 535 members.

A resolution was passed at the Special General Meeting of the Society on Oct. 30th, '94, that applicants for admission into the Society after Nov. 1st, '95, should, with only two exceptions, be required in every case to pass either an examination held by the Society, or one or more public examinations held by other bodies, which may be taken in lieu of or partly in the place of the Society's examination. The exceptions referred to are—(a) candidates who are not less than thirty-five years of age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits as principals for at least seven years; and (b) candidates who are not less than the above age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits, as assistants or as assistants and principals, for at least ten years. With the exceptions just mentioned, all candidates who seek election into the Society of Architects will be required to satisfy the Council that they possess a competent knowledge of architecture, building construction and materials, and modern practice. The public appear to be awakening to the fact that competent architects of the future can only be relied upon after they have successfully passed a thorough examination in all that is essential for an architect to know. During the last twenty years, owing to the stringent requirements of sanitary authorities in relation to buildings, the additional task has been imposed upon architects to become proficient sanitarians as regards drainage, ventilation, and heating of buildings, and the good progress they have made in this knowledge and carried into effect has done much to improve the dwellings of all classes, and the hygienic condition of public offices and other buildings. The recent statutes which have been passed for the improvement of buildings in the metropolis, particularly the London Building Act of '94, and building trades exhibitions, etc., have done much to improve architecture in England, and diminish jerry building.

At the opening meeting of the sessions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Nov. 4th, '95, Mr. F. C. Penrose, the President, made some important remarks as to the burning question of "Architects and the Public." He stated that there appeared to be an impression abroad that the services of an architect were not required unless a building was to be ornamental, and that it must necessarily be more costly when an architect was employed for its erection than when he was dispensed with. This opinion was a great mistake, "but it would be mutually advantageous to the public and ourselves if it were realised that the well-ordered plan elaborated by a skilful architect must necessarily be economical in many ways, and if some initial expense has to be incurred by his insisting on sufficient solidity and good material, it is very soon recouped and over and over again saved in the repair bill. If the employer asks for a building without ornament, the true architect will make

no objection. He will know how to produce a good and comely, or even stately, building without it." The President added that a friend of his had recently informed him of a competition which occurred at West Ham, and stated that 75 designs were forwarded for a building to cost £40,000. One person who sent in these would get properly remunerated, two others would get insufficient premiums, and the remaining 72 will have lost all their time and their money that they expended on their designs. It has been suggested as a remedy to the present system that the promoters of a building should invite architects, by advertisement, willing to compete for the intended work to send in their names by a certain day, with such other information as the candidate may think likely to advance his claim, to be admitted to the competition. From these names, with the advice of the assessor or assessors, the promoters should select an architect to carry out the work, or a limited number to compete, and each competitor so selected should receive a specified sum for preparing his design. The author of the design who was awarded the first place should be engaged to carry out the work, and some proper remuneration should be given to the architect selected, if the work should not be carried out under his superintendence within a reasonable time.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The attraction exercised by the North Pole upon scientists and explorers remains as great as ever. In our last edition attention was called to six separate projects, all having for their end Arctic exploration in one form or another. The '93 and '94 editions also contain a full account of the plans of the intrepid Norwegian, Dr. Nansen, of whom nothing more was heard during the past year, except that some Eskimos saw a ship firmly embedded in drift ice off Sermelik, 66° 20' N. lat. and 38° N. long., towards the end of July. But it was doubted whether this was the *Fram*, Dr. Nansen's vessel. He started in June '93, it will be remembered, and had made all preparations for an absence of five years. Lieutenant Peary, the skilled and daring American explorer, was left on the coast of Greenland with one assistant and an attendant in Sept. '94, having determined to spend the winter there with the object of examining various detached masses of land stretching away to the northward from the Greenland coast, and of determining whether they formed part of a Polar archipelago. A second object was the surveying of the northern coast from Victoria Inlet to Cape Bismarck. The steamer *Kite* left Newfoundland in July '95, and returned in September, bringing back the Lieutenant and his two companions. Owing to a terrible winter, the Lieutenant had found himself unable in the spring to get beyond Independence Bay, for all his stores, carefully deposited along his line of march, had been buried by a second fall of snow, and he himself and his companions barely escaped with their lives.

Another attempt now in progress is that commenced in July '94 by Mr. Jackson, F.R.G.S., who received invaluable assistance from Mr. A. C. W. Ilmarsworth. A specially built screw steamship, the *Windward*, was bought, and fitted up most lavishly. An aluminium boat and a copper boat, each 18 ft. by 5 ft., and three Norwegian

boats, besides 18 sledges, each capable of carrying 1000 lb., were taken on board. Mr. Jackson announced his plans to be to proceed, *via* Archangel, straight for the northern shore of Franz Josef Land, between 50° and 60° E. longitude. Land would be reached about the end of August. Then a house in which to spend the winter would be constructed, and a dépôt established, the ship being sent home in the spring of '95 the march northwards would be commenced up Austria Sound to Cape Fligeby, and thence on northwards over Petermannland. On the march dépôts would be set up at intervals of about 30 or 40 miles, and these would be always available for the return journey, which Mr. Jackson hoped to make in about three years after leaving the coast. With Mr. Jackson went Mr. Armitage as astronomical observer, Dr. Kettlits, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin., as medical officer; Mr. Fisher, Curator of the University College Museum, Nottingham, as botanist; Mr. Child, as mineralogist and photographer; and Captain Schlosshauer, as sailing master. The expedition left the Thames on July 12th. The *Windward* returned to Vardö in Sept. '95, and reported that a safe landing on Franz Josef Land had been effected, and that Mr. Jackson and his party had erected and stored several of their dépôts. The *Windward* had a terrible task to face in breaking out of the ice pack southwards, and three of the crew died before she returned. She arrived in the Thames towards the end of October, and it was then reported that when she left Franz Josef Land on July 3rd Mr. Jackson and his party were on the point of setting out northwards. In June '95 the *Windward* again goes to Franz Josef Land.

A Swedish aéronaut, M. Andrée, attracted great attention by the explanation at the International Geographical Congress, in July '95, of his method of reaching the North Pole. He had already laid his plan before the Swedish Academy of Sciences. It depends, to a large extent, upon the regularity of the prevailing winds in the Polar regions, of which complete charts exist. The constant presence of the sun above the horizon he also claims as a great advantage. He has obtained the necessary funds, and will start in the summer of '96. The balloon will be of about 6,000 cubic metres capacity, and able to carry three persons, the necessary implements for making observations, provisions for four months, and ballast. It will be so impermeable that it can be kept aloft for at least thirty days, and be to some extent dirigible by means of an adjustable sail and guide ropes trailing on the ground. M. Andrée intends to start from the Norsköarne Islands, near the N.W. corner of Spitzbergen, where he will fill the balloon, and he hopes that starting with a brisk southerly wind he will pass quickly through the central Polar regions.

Herr von Payer, known as having explored Franz Josephs Land, intends to lead an expedition to the East coast of Greenland in June '96, the object being rather artistic than scientific. Landscape and animal painters will accompany him for this purpose, and photographers will also form part of the expedition.

A good deal was heard of Antarctic exploration during '95. Mr. Clements R. Markham, before the Royal United Service Institution in April, urged that a naval expedition to the Antarctic regions was becoming urgently necessary. It was more than fifty years since the great

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.



achievements of Sir James Ross, and nothing more had been attempted in the South Polar regions during all that time. The most important reason for such an expedition was the requirements of magnetism. The positions of the south magnetic pole and of the southern force of maximum intensity were still uncertain. The interests of science and the practical navigation of iron and steel ships pointed to the increasing necessity for further information as to the facts of terrestrial magnetism, and it was only by an Antarctic expedition that this could be obtained. Oceanography and meteorology would also derive great benefit from observations in those regions, and a knowledge of the biology of the depths of the Antarctic Ocean, which was intimately connected with the past history of the globe, would be most valuable. Steam power would make the expedition far more easy than in Sir James Ross's time. He suggested that two vessels should be sent out and commissioned for three years. The actual cost of such an expedition he thought need not exceed about £20,000 a year. At the International Geographical Congress, Dr. Neumayer, of Hamburg, also urged the necessity for Antarctic exploration, and for the temporary establishment of a magnetic observatory. In August it was stated that in Australia and Norway attempts to organise expeditions were being pushed forward. A German Committee decided, Nov. 3rd, to send an expedition of two vessels for three years, starting from Kerguelen Island.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 states and 9 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The constitution is, with some exceptions, identical with that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, elected for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, 2 chosen by the capital and 2 by each province, and a House of Deputies of 86 members elected for four years by the people. The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. A special correspondent of the *Times*, in its issue of June 23rd, '94, drew a dismal picture of the internal economic condition of the country, pointing out the depreciated currency and the bloated officialism, no less than 29,095 people being employed by the national government and by the provincial administrations in the conduct of public affairs, exclusive of 22,234 employed in the army, navy, and police. He urged that the Federal Government should alter the constitution by taking upon itself greater control over the provinces, consolidating them under its own control in matters of taxation and finance generally. The State religion is Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated. Education is highly developed. There are 3233 elementary schools, with 260,695 pupils. Area, including Patagonia, 1,125,086 sq. miles; population, 3,873,626, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 549,307 inhabitants. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country.

It was estimated in '95 that there were something like 25,000,000 cattle in the country, and the agricultural industry made enormous strides during the year. Length of railways, 8156 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 20,415 miles, connecting all the Republic. Two cables (one by the Atlantic and the other by the Pacific) connect the Republic with all the cities in the world. The total revenue for '94 was \$24,861,412 national paper money and \$27,790,500 gold, and the expenditure \$12,065,221 paper money and \$19,271,941 gold. The national debt in '92 was £73,865,000. Army, 5585; militia about 236,000. Navy, 3 ironclads and 20 other ships. The imports during '94 amounted to \$92,788,725, and the exports to \$101,687,986. See DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95. The Chamber of Deputies carried an important Bill authorising the Government to assume the external debts of the provinces of the Republic (Dec. 5th). The law was promulgated (Jan. 11th). The President refused a request for a general amnesty made by both chambers and agreed to by the Ministry (14th). As a consequence of this refusal the Cabinet resigned (16th), and the President followed suit (22nd), maintaining that the demand for the amnesty was beyond the province of the Chambers. He was succeeded by Señor Uriburu, the Vice-President (23rd), and Congress then approved and passed the Amnesty Bill. A general election which followed resulted in a victory for the Radicals (Feb. 4th). The Federal Court having overridden all arguments for his detention, Jabez Balfour was removed in custody to Buenos Ayres from Salta (April 3rd), and sailed for England (10th). President Uriburu, in opening the Argentine Congress (May 8th), stated the value of the imports for the past year as 92,800,000 pesos in gold, and of the exports as 101,700,000 pesos. By economy and the abolition of the floating debt the Government hoped to improve the financial condition of the country.—Commercial. Business improved during the year in spite of a rather poor harvest. During the first six months imports showed a falling off of about 14 per cent., due chiefly to the economies of the lower classes, on whom the gold premium pressed heavily. On the other hand, the exports increased 10 per cent. Grain, hides, and wool were exported more largely, and, in the absence of political disturbance, the outlook is encouraging.

Argon. See CHEMISTRY.

Argyll, Duke of. See under PEERS.

ARMENIA.

Armenia, together with Khurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is 89,264 sq. m., and the population about 5,000,000. Large numbers of Armenians have, however, been compelled to emigrate, and in Russian cities and districts and throughout the Turkish Empire a considerable Armenian population is scattered. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country contains some mineral wealth, which, however, needs developing. The province is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzeroum, Mamouret-ul-Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van.—History, '95. Early in December the *Times* published an important article confirming the rumours as to the massacres in the Sasun district. The unhappy sufferers were

peasants in the Sasun district who pay tribute to the local Kurdish Beys in return for their protection. Ottoman officials tried to levy further taxes upon them, but were repulsed by the Armenians and their Kurdish protectors combined. The authorities represented this as a serious insurrection at Constantinople, and accordingly Zekki Pasha, the Mushir commanding at Erzinghian, went to Sasun with a force of regulars, and committed barbarities and atrocities of a revolting character. The Porte consented to the presence of the British and Russian consuls at Erzeroum on the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged outrages (Dec. 14th). Mr. H. S. Shipley and Count Projevalsky were afterwards appointed as the delegates. Mgr. Izmirlian was elected Patriarch of Armenia (19th). Chefik Bey and Djelale Din Bey were substituted for Abdullah Pasha on the Commission (23rd). On Mr. Gladstone's birthday (29th) a presentation of a gilt chalice for use in Hawarden Church was made by a deputation from the National Church of Armenia to the Rev. Stephen Gladstone in memory of his father's sympathy with and assistance to the Armenian people. Mr. Gladstone expressed his conviction that the Government would do its utmost to probe the mystery to the bottom, and make the real facts known to the world. If the allegations were established, then the Turkish Government would be branded as a disgrace to civilisation at large and a curse to mankind. Mgr. Izmirlian was enthroned in the cathedral at Koum Kapu, Constantinople (Jan. 10th), before an enormous congregation of Armenians. He announced his intention to send a special delegate to investigate the Sasun affair (23rd). The *Times* tried to adopt the same plan, but its special correspondent failed to get the necessary permission from the Turkish authorities (24th). At a preliminary sitting of the Commission at Mush (27th), Tahsin Pasha, the Vali of Bitlis, was suspended pending the course of the inquiry. During February and March, from various sources, including special correspondents who had managed to make their way to the scene of the outrages, confirmatory evidence of the truth of the charges was accumulated. The release of several Armenian ecclesiastics imprisoned for political offences was ordered by the Sultan (March 21st). A conflict between Mahomedans and Armenian Christians took place at Tokat (20th), and five people were killed and over fifty wounded. After exhaustive inquiries, the European members of the Commission of Inquiry were convinced of the awful nature of the atrocities which had been committed; and on their report having been made, a memorandum and scheme of reforms was presented to the Sultan jointly by the British, French and Russian ambassadors (May 11th). The memorandum indicated certain measures the adoption of which by the Porte was urged as of primary importance. These measures were as follows: 1. The eventual reduction of the number of vilayets. 2. The guarantees for the selection of such Valis as the Powers should approve. 3. Amnesty for Armenians sentenced or in prison on political charges. 4. The return of the Armenian emigrants or exiles and the restoration of their property. 5. The settlement without delay of pending legal proceedings for common law crimes and offences. 6. The inspection of the prisons and an inquiry into the condition of the prisoners. 7. The appoint-

ment of a High Commissioner of Surveillance for the application of the scheme of reforms in the provinces. 8. The creation of a Permanent Committee of Control at Constantinople, three being Christians and three Mahomedans, charged with the superintendence of the reforms. 9. Reparation for the loss suffered by the Armenians who were victims of the events at Sasun, Talori, etc. 10. The regulation of matters connected with religious conversion. 11. The maintenance and strict application of the rights and privileges conceded to the Armenians. 12. The position of the Armenians in the other vilayets of Asiatic Turkey. The scheme of reforms was a more lengthy and detailed document. It insisted that the Valis, or governors, should be chosen from among the high dignitaries of State, and be appointed for five years, with moavins, or deputies, to assist them, also appointed by the Sultan. When the Vali was a Christian the moavin should be a Mahomedan, and *vice versa*. A provincial council general should be elected to assist each Vali. The mutessarifs administering the sandjaks, and the kaimakams administering the cazas, should also be appointed by the Sultan, with similar provisions for ensuring religious justice, and each should be assisted by councils, the council of the caza being elected by the council of the nahies, or communal circles, composing it, and the council of the sandjak by the councils of its constituent cazas. The councils of the sandjaks should in turn elect the provincial council-general. The regulations for the nahies or communal circles (that is, groups of villages of not less than 2000 nor more than 10,000 inhabitants, so arranged as to group villages of one religion together) were that they should be administered by paid mudirs and an elected council of from four to eight members, the council choosing the mudir for the term of two years. It was provided that no Imam priest, school professor, or person in the Government service could be mudir; the police of each nahie should be recruited from its own population, and be governed by the mudir. Two-thirds of the provincial gendarmerie should be taken from these police, half Mahomedan and half non-Mahomedan, and the remaining third from the regular army. Other points in the scheme were the provisions for immediate trial of arrested persons, for the proper control of the nomad Kurds by an official appointed by the vali for that purpose, and for the levying of taxes, including tithes, under the authority of the mudirs. The farming of the tithes and the *corvée* were abolished. Strict provisions as to the administration of justice were drawn up, and it was laid down that one-third of the justices in each caza should be Christians. Appeals from the justices in other than minor cases should be taken before the courts of the sandjaks. Criminal cases should be tried by Courts of Assize on circuit, consisting of a presiding magistrate and a Christian and a Mahomedan justice of the peace. Above all should be the superior Court of the Vilayet, acting in civil matters as a Court of Appeal and in criminal matters as an Assize Court. The memorandum and scheme were dubiously received by the Porte, and though they were accepted in principle, yet the acceptance was very vague, and the discussion of many points was demanded. Efforts to discover what these points were proved fruitless; but the deter-

mined attitude of the Powers had the effect of securing the appointment of Shakir Pasha, first aide-de-camp to the Sultan, as Imperial Commissioner for carrying out reforms in Armenia (June 27th). A Commission was also appointed by the Sultan to prepare an independent scheme of reforms. An amnesty to all Armenian political prisoners in Constantinople and the provinces was also granted (July 24th). A further point was gained by the dismissal of the Valis of Van and Mosul (Aug. 6th). Still, progress was slow, and the ambassadors presented a collective note urging the acceptance of the proposals of the Powers (21st). This apparently led the Sultan to appeal to the French and Russian Governments against the pressing attitude of Great Britain, but in vain. Shakir Pasha left Constantinople to assume his new duties in Armenia (27th). The Porte announced various concessions which it was willing to make to the demands of the Powers (Sept. 7th), but as the appointment of Christian Valis and mutessarifs was refused, the concessions did not amount to much. While negotiations were still going on, the Armenians in Constantinople met at the Koum Kapu Cathedral and presented a petition to the Patriarch, declaring that the position of Armenians under Turkish rule was intolerable. Against the Patriarch's advice an attempt was then made to march in procession to the Porte, and fatal conflicts with the police and the Mahomedan population ensued (see TURKEY). Hundreds of Armenians were imprisoned, and panic prevailed in the city for some days. The Armenians took refuge in the churches, but eventually, on the interposition of the ambassadors of the Powers, returned home. In other parts of the Empire, however, terrible conflicts took place between the Turks and the Armenians, and a revolting massacre occurred near Trebizond (Oct. 6th), the number of killed being stated at several hundreds. A number of Kurds attacked the town of Diarbekr, and pillaged and massacred in the Christian quarters. The ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia sent identical communications to their Governments specifying the points in the scheme of reforms which they considered as absolutely essential. Meanwhile, in view of the gravity of the situation, the British fleet arrived at Lemnos, and remained there in spite of repeated requests for its withdrawal from the Sultan. Finally the Sultan issued an Imperial Irade (17th), declaring his acceptance of the revised scheme of reforms presented by the three Powers. This scheme ordained that in each vilayet a non-Mahomedan moavin should be appointed. A non-Mahomedan moavin should also be attached to every Mahomedan mutessarif and kaimakam in those sandjaks and cazas where the importance of the Christian population justified such a measure. It was provided that the proportion of the Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan inhabitants of each vilayet should regulate the number of Christians and Mahomedans appointed to public offices. Provision was also made for reforming the councils of the sandjaks, cazas and nahies, for the inspection of the prisons by judicial inspectors, for a mixed police and gendarmerie recruited from the Mahomedan and Christian subjects in proportion to the religions of the inhabitants of each vilayet, for the control and settlement of the Kurds, the regulation of the Hamidieh cavalry, and for the collection of taxes by the

sole agency of the mukhtars and tax-gatherers elected by the inhabitants. It was further ordained that a Permanent Commission of Control should be established at Constantinople, consisting of an equal number of Mahomedans and Christians, and the Embassies were given access to this Commission. Shefik Effendi was appointed President of the Commission (Nov. 3rd), the other members being Djemal Bey, Manager of the Bank of Agriculture; Karabéoudy Effendi and Abdullah Bey, Councillors of State; Johannes Effendi, Procureur of the Imperial Court of Accounts; Djelal Bey, President of the Offences Court in the Court of Appeal; and Dilber Effendi, legal councillor to the Minister of Finance.

The indignation of Great Britain during the year was strongly manifested. Numerous meetings were held by the Anglo-Armenian and other associations, the chief of which were a meeting in St. James's Hall on May 8th, over which the Dukes of Argyll and Westminster presided, and a meeting in Chester, at which the Duke of Westminster presided, and Mr. Gladstone spoke with his wonted eloquence in support of a resolution assuring the Government of the cordial support of the nation in its efforts to secure reforms in Armenia, and expressing its conviction that no reforms could be effective unless they were placed under the continuous control of the Great Powers. Mr. Gladstone insisted that no Turkish promises could be trusted. "Must" was the only effective word at Constantinople. He regarded the settlement ultimately come to as a triumph for the Sultan, and a shame to Russia, France and England.

Armies, Foreign. See FOREIGN ARMIES.

Armoured Ships. See NAVY, BRITISH, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

ARMY, THE BRITISH.

- I. ORGANISATION.
 1. Central.
 2. Local.
- II. MAINTENANCE.
 1. Finance.
 2. Recruiting.
- III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.
 1. Effectives and Establishments.
 2. Distribution.
- IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.
- V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.
- VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.
- VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.
- VIII. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I. ORGANISATION.

1. Central.

The command of the British Army having been relinquished by the Duke of Cambridge on Nov. 1st, the moment had been foreseen by the Government as an opportunity for re-organising our system of military administration, which has long been adversely criticised. Up to the present time the whole of the military departments—those of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Inspector-General of Fortifications, the Directors of Artillery and Military Intelligence, the Directors-General of the Army Medical Department and of Military Education—have been under the control of the Commander-in-Chief as supreme head, with the Adjutant-General as his chief

staff officer, while the Civil Department, under the Financial Secretary, has administered the machinery connected with the money, arms, clothing and stores of the army. Thus the whole of the administrative work was centred in the hands of two high officers, severally responsible to the Secretary of State for War. The office of Commander-in-Chief, conferred upon Lord Wolseley for a term of five years, is not precisely the same that was held by the Duke of Cambridge. Under the system now put under trial there is an Army Board, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief himself, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance, each of these officials being directly responsible to the Secretary of State for his own department. The Accountant-General is an *ex-officio* member as representing the Financial Secretary, and a chief function of the Board is to report to and advise the Secretary of State. An important feature of the new system is a Committee of the Cabinet, to which is referred the work of co-ordinating the duties of the naval and military departments in war time. This brief statement will indicate the lines upon which re-organisation is being conducted. The system has but just been instituted, and is now being greatly canvassed, and it is too early either to gauge its results or forecast further developments.

2. Local.

The command of the army is exercised by the Commander-in-Chief through the general officers commanding districts, save that, in the case of Ireland, the general commanding the forces there is an intermediate authority. There are 12 of these districts, exclusive of Aldershot, Woolwich and the Curragh (which are concerned only with troops quartered locally), embracing 67 regimental districts, each under the command of a colonel, of which all but one maintain 2 battalions, thus accounting for 133 battalions of the line. The regimental district is the recruiting ground of a territorial regiment, with which are linked, as junior battalions, the militia and volunteer corps within the area; and the reserve men are pensioners of their respective territorial regiment. The Royal Artillery, through 9 recruiting areas, and the Royal Engineers, through the Commanding Royal Engineer in each district, have also a territorial organisation; but this is not the case with the Cavalry, which has special recruiters or staff officers located in various districts. In theory, one battalion of each Infantry regiment is at home, acting as a feeder of trained men for the other which is abroad; but in practice this system of location cannot be uniformly maintained. The training of men by short service and the passing of men into the reserve is the vital principle of the Army system as now in force.

II. MAINTENANCE.

1. Finance.

The total cost of the Army for the financial year '95-6 is £17,983,800, against £18,005,900 in '94-5 (a sum of £75,000 for interest on Imperial Defence Loan, originally included, but here withdrawn from the estimate, being deducted). The various heads of expenditure are:—

Effective Services.

Pay, etc., of army (general staff, requirements, reserve and departments)	£ 6,003,000
Medical establishments: Pay, etc.	292,000
Militia: Pay and allowances	560,000
Yeomanry cavalry: Pay and allowances	73,000
Volunteer corps: Pay and allowances	824,200
Transport and remounts	637,000
Provisions, forage, and other supplies	2,581,000
Clothing establishments and services	841,600
Warlike and other stores: supply and repairs	1,722,000
Works, buildings and repairs: cost, including superintending establishment	986,100
Military education at establishments: pay and miscellaneous charges	114,500
Miscellaneous effective services	52,500
War Office: salaries and miscellaneous charges	257,300
	14,944,200

Non-Effective Services.

Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,515,200
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,355,000
Superannuation, compensation and compassionate allowances	169,400
	3,039,600

The total number of men upon the home and colonial establishments of the army (exclusive of those serving in India), upon which the estimates were based, was 155,403, compared with 155,347 in '94-5. The amounts represent the following increases on the sums voted for the year '94-5: Regimental pay, £22,000; Medical Establishments, £2000; Volunteers, £18,200; transport, £5900; clothing, etc., £52,000; works, building and repairs, £153,500; superannuation, £4,700. The decreases were: Militia, £40,000; Yeomanry, £1400; provisions and forage, £151,200; warlike stores, £85,000; miscellaneous effective services, £1,100; War Office salaries, £300; non-effective charges, officers, £1200, men, £200. Net decrease, £22,100.

Contributions in aid.—From Colonial Revenues in aid of military expenditure, £245,000; for the Government of Egypt, £87,000; Indian Government for raising and training recruits for India, £548,000, for deferred pay on Indian establishment, £192,000, for non-effective services of European army in India, £810,975; Admiralty, for cost of Ordnance Store Establishments, and War Department, vessels, £8000; purchase of discharges, £35,000; fines, hospital stoppages, etc., £75,300. The amounts included in the estimates for military purposes in the Colonies and Egypt (exclusive of arms, stores, etc., of proportion for home recruiting, headquarter administration, sea transport, and non-effective charges) are: Bermuda, £119,762; Ilalifax, N.S., £126,702; Jamaica, £108,720; Barbados and St. Lucia, £108,619; Esquimaux, £437; Cape Colony and Natal, £282,383; St. Helena, £17,966; Mauritius, £66,212; West Coast of

Africa, £62,879; Hong Kong, £167,484; Straits Settlements, £97,004; Ceylon, £19,453; Gibraltar, £327,517; Malta, £526,859; Cyprus, £11,107; Egypt, £283,611: total, £2,416,715 (compared with £2,449,667 in '94-5).

2. Recruiting.

During the year '94 the total number finally approved for enrolment was 33,441, being a decline of 1406. Of these men 26,763 were from England, 3232 from Scotland, and 3446 from Ireland. The gross number served with notice papers was 70,999, and the number was reduced to that given by rejections by recruiting and approving officers, and by medical officers (20,237 in the last case), desertions, etc. The net result of the recruiting operations of '94, taking discharges and casualties into account, with the effect of the recruiting of previous years, was to raise the effective of all arms (non-commissioned officers and men), which had been 210,863 on Jan 1st, '94, to 213,555 on Jan. 1st, '95. The distribution of recruits, as given by the Preliminary Return of the British Army, was as follows: Household Cavalry, 135; Cavalry of the Line, 3108; Royal Artillery, 5031; Royal Engineers, 811; Foot Guards, 1026; Infantry of the Line, 22,375; Colonial Corps, 353; Army Service Corps, 415; Ordnance Store Corps, 82; Corps of Armourers, 9; Medical Staff Corps, 341; Army Post Office Corps, 40. In regard to age, 1274 recruits were under 17, the bulk of them were under 20 (23,352), and only 152 upwards of 25.

III. EFFECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Effectives and Establishments.

The following was the strength and establishment of each arm of the service in rank and file on Jan. 1st, '95:—

	EFFECTIVES.	ESTABLISHMENTS.
Household Cavalry .	1,051	1,029
Cavalry of the Line .	15,924	15,268
{ Horse . . .	3,480	3,303
Royal { Field . . .	12,965	12,555
Artillery { Mountain .	1,312	1,146
{ Garrison .	15,177	15,355
Royal Engineers . . .	5,474	5,413
Foot Guards	5,260	5,228
Infantry of the Line .	125,424	122,218
Colonial Corps . . .	4,536	4,695
Army Service Corps .	2,655	2,656
Ordnance Store Corps	668	702
Corps of Armourers .	5	10
Medical Staff Corps .	2,168	2,120
Army Pay Corps . .	86	92
	196,185	191,780

The average number of all ranks during '94 were as follows: Officers, 7679; warrant officers, 883; sergeants, 13,733; trumpeters, etc., 3412; rank and file, 193,414; total, 219,121.

2. Distribution.

On Jan. 1st, '95, the following was the distribution of the forces, including drafts on passage: At home: (a) Household Cavalry

1318; (b) Cavalry of the Line, 11,095; (c) Horse Artillery, 1911; (d) Field Artillery, 6823; (e) Mountain Artillery, 348; (f) Garrison Artillery, 8276; (g) Royal Engineers, 5476; (h) Foot Guards, 5948; (i) Infantry of the Line, 60,098; (j) Army Service Corps, 3269; (k) Ordnance Store Corps, 636; (l) Armourers, 166; (m) Medical Staff Corps, 1966; (n) Army Pay Corps, 480; total, 107,810. Taking the indication by letters as given above, the following were the numbers abroad: Egypt: (b) 638; (d) 182; (f) 123; (g) 110; (i) 3781; (j) 62; (k) 46; (l) 4; (m) 110; (n) 10; total, 5066. Colonies, added to 5042 Colonial Forces: (b) 442; (c) 171; (f) 4821; (g) 1671; (i) 18,715; (j) 148; (k) 180; (l) 44; (m) 487; (n) 62; total, 31,783. India: (b) 6181; (c) 1980; (d) 7392; (e) 958; (f) 4251; (g) 334; (i) 56,303; (l) 93; total, 77,492. Beyond the forces indicated there are the great Indian Native Army, and the Colonial Militia and Volunteers; and these, with the home Militia and Volunteers, make up a grand total whose numbers have never been fully ascertained. All the regular troops, as will be seen, are now principally confined to the home country, India, the great garrison stations in the Mediterranean, and the Crown colonies. Canada and Australia have no Imperial troops, beyond some 1500 in Nova Scotia. The establishment of European troops in India is always large, and changes according to necessity.

IV. THE ARMY RESERVE.

The Reserve is a vital element of our army organisation, the Reserve men being liable, by the terms of their agreement, to general service with the arms in which they were enrolled with the Colours. There are two classes of the Reserve, of which the second is inconsiderable. On Jan. 1st, '95, the numbers were: Class I. 82,804 (being 1496 below the establishment voted); Class II. 143. First Class reservists, who have served their period with the Colours, and who are of the best soldiering age, and available for service if required, are an excellent set of men, and, though not called up for training during the past season, all the Infantry have been made acquainted with the handling of the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, introduced since many of them left the ranks. The Infantry form the chief part of the Reserve, and number about 60,000 men, of whom 5000 belong to the Foot Guards, whose men serve a shorter period with the Colours than do the men of the Line regiments. The Cavalry Reserve numbers 7290; the Royal Artillery—including horse, field, and mountain batteries, and the garrison companies—has 9529; the Royal Engineers, with the Submarine Miners, 2254; the Army Service Corps, 2519; the Medical Staff Corps, 1163; and the remainder of the Reserve men are distributed over the King's Royal Rifle Corps (about 1700), the Rifle Brigade (about 1300), and the smaller departmental corps of the Army. The Reserve men are pensioners of the respective territorial regiments, and look to the officer commanding the district as their commanding officer. More than 50,000 of them are under thirty years of age, and over 26,000 more between thirty and thirty-five. A further Reserve force connected with each regimental district is the Militia Reserve, to be embodied with the Militia upon mobilisation. On Jan. 1st, '95, the force numbered 30,259 men, being a slight increase compared with the previous year.

V. MOBILISATION AND HOME DEFENCE.

The paper scheme of Home Defence, which to begin with was something of a working hypothesis, has now taken definite shape. The requirements of the various points have been considered, and the garrisons are appointed with a small nucleus of Regulars, with which are associated, first the local Militia and Volunteers, and where these are insufficient others drawn from more remote sources. There remain, then, the larger portion of the Regulars at home, the Yeomanry, and a considerable proportion of Militia and Volunteers, to form the Field Army. The scheme is incomplete, but in the several military districts, to give it practical value, a Standing Defence Committee exists, with the general officer commanding as its president, and out of these committees Defence Commandants, responsible for the preparation, custody and revision of local defence schemes, are selected. The scheme thus described has not been fully elaborated in every district. Taken in conjunction with the Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteer returns, it is possible to indicate in detail the manner in which the greater portion of the forces are allotted in the paper scheme (which, of course, is laid down upon an assumed failure of the fleet) between the defence of the Metropolis and the protection of the principal forts and other coast stations. (This paper scheme was explained in eds. '94 and '95.) In the summer of '95 a mobilisation experiment was carried out in the Home District, which attracted much attention. Major-General Lord Methuen has since reported on it. Generally speaking, he was favourably impressed. The men responded in fairly large numbers. The "invitations" sent out were 4518, the men being "invited" to place themselves under discipline for a week. There was no emergency, but 1567 joined the Colours out of 1657 who expressed a willingness to do so. Of the 1567 only 88 were found to be medically unfit. The behaviour of the Reserve men called out was generally good, but the weather was hot, and some were out of condition. The men who came up for the Royal Horse Artillery, "with very few exceptions were fit for the work, and the medical officers considered their physique more than equal to those now serving in the battery." The commanding officer of the 8th Hussars held that the Reservists who joined his regiment "would in a month be preferable to the younger men now serving." A satisfactory point in the success of the experiment was the system of registered horses. Doubts have been expressed with regard to this feature of the mobilisation scheme. Some have held that owners would accept the annual registration fee and not produce a serviceable animal. Others have questioned the fitness of the horses for military work when they were produced. Lord Methuen, however, was able to report in terms distinctly favourable to the late Major-General Ravenhill's idea. The owners of horses were, in fact, said to have actually "taken a pride" in producing not only a good but "the best" stamp of animals at their disposal.

VI. TERMS OF ENLISTMENT AND SERVICE.

A recruit is enlisted for any regiment of Cavalry or Infantry for which the recruiter to whom he offers himself is authorised to raise

men, or he may enlist for general service in the Cavalry or Infantry, in which case he is appointed to a Cavalry or Infantry regiment, but is liable to be transferred within three months of the date of his attestation, to any corps of the same arm of the service. The Army Service Corps is composed of drivers, clerks and artificers. Recruits for the corps will, as a rule, be trained as mounted men, and when dismissed drill with those who are qualified as clerks, bakers, butchers, wheelers, saddlers, shoeing smiths, carriage smiths and drivers, will be employed, as far as possible, in those trades. The Medical Staff Corps is under the immediate command of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and is intended for the performance of duties connected with the management of military hospitals, and for rendering assistance to sick and wounded in time of war. The Corps of Ordnance Artificers is established for the purpose of providing qualified artificers for the repair and maintenance of the material belonging to the Garrison Artillery, Siege Train, etc. Men enlisted for the corps are required to serve on probation for a period not exceeding twelve months. They must be men of good character, and must be competent "fitters," with some knowledge of mechanical drawing. Recruits for the Post Office Corps are selected from the members of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers, 24th Middlesex R.V.C., who on enlistment will cease to belong to that Volunteer Regiment, but will remain attached to it as supernumeraries. The requirements as to age and height, for recruits are as follows: Age: The limits of age for all arms of the service, except those hereafter named, are 18 to 25 years. Corps of Ordnance Artificers 21 to 30; Medical Staff Corps 18 to 28; Post Office Corps 19 to 30; Military Mechanists, R.E., 21 to 30; Post Office Telegraphists, R.E., enlisted for immediate transfer to Army Reserve from 24th Middlesex R.V.C., 19 to 30. Men who have been discharged from the Army, Marines, Navy or Irish Constabulary, may re-enlist upon the age of 28, provided they were not discharged for misconduct or as invalids, are not pensioners, and did not receive bad characters on discharge. They are, however, required to refund any deferred pay they may have received. The height for would-be recruits varies according to the arms of the service. In Heavy Cavalry it is 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 11 in.; in Lancers 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 9 in.; in Light Cavalry 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 8 in.; in Royal Artillery, 5 ft. 6 in. and upwards for gunners, and 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. for drivers; in Royal Engineers 5 ft. 6 in. and upwards for sappers, and 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. for drivers; in Foot Guards 5 ft. 6 in. and upwards; and in Infantry of the Line 5 ft. 4 in. and upwards. In practice for "growing youths" these standards are modified; and it is worth while to note that, on Jan. 1st, '94, there were 5849 non-commissioned officers and men in the army less than 5 ft. 4 in. in height. Out of every 1000 men, 28 were under 5 ft. 4 in., 99 were under 5 ft. 5 in., 165 under 5 ft. 6 in., 196 under 5 ft. 7 in., 179 under 5 ft. 8 in., 139 under 5 ft. 9 in., 94 under 5 ft. 10 in., 53 under 5 ft. 11 in., 28 under 6 ft., and 19 upwards of 6 ft.

The Terms of service are:—Long service, i.e., 12 years' Army service; or short service, i.e., 7 years' Army and 5 years' Reserve service, which is extended to 8 years' Army service and 4 years' Reserve service if the period of Army service expires whilst the man is serv-

ing abroad. In the Foot Guards short service consists of 3 years' Army service and 9 years' Reserve service, and an additional year with the Colours if abroad. Re-engagement: soldiers serving with the Colours, who are medically fit for the service, are permitted to re-engage under the following conditions: Warrant officers and sergeants after 9 years' service have the privilege of re-engaging in order to complete 21 years' service for a pension. Corporals, bandsmen, and artificers are permitted to re-engage on the recommendation of their commanding officers. Other soldiers, if of good character and recommended by their commanding officers, are allowed to re-engage during their twelfth year of service.—**Deferred Pay.** An addition of £3 a year is made to the daily pay of a soldier during his Army service (or in the Reserve up to 12 years, as an annual payment), but the issue of this is deferred until he completes his Army service, whether on final discharge or transfer to the First-Class Reserve. Soldiers who enlist for 3 years only, and do not extend their Army service beyond that term, are not, however, entitled to any deferred pay; and non-commissioned officers who re-engage for a second period of service are granted deferred pay up to 21 years' service, if they are not reduced for misconduct.—**Pensions.** A soldier serving for 21 years is entitled to a pension for life, varying from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 9d. a day, or if a warrant officer from 3s. to 5s. a day.

Service in Army Reserve.—Men enlisted for short service, who are not permitted to extend their Army service, are transferred to the Army Reserve on expiration of their period of service with the Colours. Men serving at home may, should the exigencies of the service permit, be allowed to pass to the Reserve after 5 years' service. While in the Reserve a man receives pay at the rate of 6d. a day—viz., 4d. a day ordinary pay, and 2d. a day deferred pay. They are liable to be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve.

VII. THE INDIAN ARMY.

The actual strength of the British forces in India on Jan. 1st, '95, are given above (III. 2) as 77,492. The native army numbers about 148,000 men; Cavalry, 40 regiments; Infantry, 133 battalions; Artillery, 13 batteries and companies; also Sappers, Miners, etc. The enrolled Volunteers are some 30,000 men; and in addition to these are the vast regular and irregular armies of the native states. The Government of India has now definitely adopted the policy of encouraging the native rulers to maintain armies fit to take the field, and with this view the plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's vice-royalty. It has been proved over and over again that native levies will fight gallantly in our cause. No better example has ever been given of the splendid qualities of the Indian army and its allies than was afforded by the late Chitral campaign. On April 1st, '95, the Indian Army was reorganised. Under the Act of Parliament of '93, the military control previously exercised by the Governors in

Council of Madras and Bombay has ceased. Under Gen. Sir George White, as Commander-in-Chief in India, the Bengal army is now divided into two portions, the Punjab and the Bengal, and these, with the armies of Madras and Bombay, form four great commands. The Punjab command contains three first-class districts, Lahore, the Punjab Frontier Force and Rawul Pindi, and two second-class, Peshawar and Sirhind; the Bengal two first-class, Meerut and Oude, and six second-class, Allahabad, Assam, Bundelkund, Nerbudda, Presidency and Rohilkund; the Madras two first-class, Burma and Secunderabad, and six second-class, Bangalore, Belgaum, Madras, Mandalay, Rangoon and Southern; and the Bombay three first-class, Mhow, Poona, and Quetta; and five second-class, Aden, Bombay, Deesa, Nagpore and Sind. Each of the four commands reckons in its strength the British troops stationed within its borders. Of native troops there are allotted to the Punjab command 15 regiments of cavalry, 5 batteries of artillery, and 37 regiments (40 battalions) of infantry; to the Bengal command 9 regiments of cavalry, 2 batteries of artillery, and 22 regiments (24 battalions) of infantry; to the Madras command 3 regiments of cavalry and 32 regiments of infantry; and to the Bombay command 7 regiments of cavalry, 2 batteries of artillery, and 26 regiments of infantry. Madras and Bombay will retain their corps of sappers and miners, and no alteration is made as to the Hyderabad contingent and other local corps. The reorganisation scheme provides for a full staff for each of the four great commands and for the Commander-in-Chief. This scheme of organisation, which is, in a sense, still under trial, is the fruition of ideas which have long been canvassed. It is considered to provide more efficiently for the preparedness of the Indian army for war.

VIII. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The most important military event of the year has been the resignation by the Duke of Cambridge of the office of Commander-in-Chief, which he has exercised for thirty-nine years. The step had been foreshadowed, and the rumour was rife that it had been forced upon the Duke by those who regarded his position as a bar to reform. The announcement was made by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman on the House going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates on June 21st. The Secretary of State for War passed a high eulogium upon the Commander-in-Chief for his long and faithful service, and for the energy and ability with which he had discharged its duties, saying that "he would be followed in his retirement with a universal sentiment of gratitude, sympathy and regret." At the same time the views of the Government were expressed. They were prepared to accept the main conclusions of the Hartington commission, but to maintain the office of Commander-in-Chief, making the officer holding it the chief adviser of the Secretary of State, but linking with him in a military council the heads of the military departments, in the manner indicated above (I. 1.), each being individually and directly responsible to the Secretary of State. In this way the Commander-in-Chief would be relieved of over centralised duties, too great for him to exercise. Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, on Aug. 31st, explained the

views of the Government further. A commander-in-chief," he said, "who was the sole military adviser of the Secretary of State would make the Cabinet Minister an 'administrative puppet,' and deprive him of all real responsibility, causing him to be in the House of Commons 'no more than the mouthpiece of the Commander-in-Chief.'" The new system was introduced on Nov. 1st, when Lord Wolsley assumed the command of the army. The Duke of Cambridge—who has retired with the rank of "Colonel-in-Chief of the British Army," for which there is no precedent—upon relinquishing his office on Oct. 31st, issued a farewell Army order, in which he referred to the many changes which had taken place during his command, the abolition of purchase, the introduction of short service, of the territorial system, and of new arms, the institution of the Volunteer force, the amalgamation of the East India Company's troops with Her Majesty's army, and, finally, the abolition of the Presidency system of the Indian army. Lord Wolsley, on succeeding to the office of Commander-in-Chief, with its reduced powers, issued an Army order from the War Office on Nov. 1st, in which he said that it was his purpose to maintain the great traditions of the army, to further the well-being of the soldier, and to encourage the progress called for by the increasing advance in warlike appliances, and in military knowledge which marks this age.

Arnold, Sir Arthur, chairman of the London County Council. He is the third son of R. C. Arnold, Esq., and was born 1833. He acted as Assistant Commissioner to inquire into the condition of the Cotton Factories, '63-66. Afterwards he wrote a work on the cotton famine; other literary productions have been a book of travel, "From the Levant," '68, and one or two novels. He was the first editor of the *Echo*, but resigned the position in '75, and sat as a Liberal member for Salford, '80-'85. He established, and was elected President of, the Free Land League in '85. Elected chairman London County Council '95, and knighted in June of that year.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E., poet and journalist, was b. 1832. Educated at King's School, Rochester; King's Coll., London, and Univ. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in honours, '54. He was subsequently appointed second master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and afterwards proceeded to India as Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona. On his return to England, in '61, he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he has been connected for many years. He has devoted much attention to the study of Oriental literature. Among his best known works are "The Indian Song of Songs," a metrical paraphrase from the Sanskrit, "Sâdi in the Garden," "The Song Celestial," and "The Light of Asia," an epic poem upon the life and teaching of the great Indian prophet, Buddha, which has gone through more than 100 editions. Sir Edwin's later productions include a volume of poems entitled "Lotus and Jewel," "Selected Poems: National and Non-Oriental," "Death and Afterwards," "In my Lady's Praise," "Seas and Lands," "Japonica," "The Light of the World," "Adzuma" ('93), and "Wandering Words" ('94). Created a Companion of the Star of India '77, and K.C.E.I., Jan. '88. Sir Edward is the bearer

of many foreign orders, including the "White Elephant" of Siam, and the "Rising Sun" of Japan.

ART, '95.

The year was notable for yielding important additions to the nation's property. Never previously, save when entire collections were bequeathed to the National Gallery, has it acquired so many as thirty-seven works in a year. Of these, seven were British, the most important of them being Cotman's "A Galiot in a Gale," bought for £2,310 at Christie's. More systematic arrangement of the pictures was made, although, as usual, dissenting opinions were expressed on the alterations. Drawings by De Wint and by Cathermole, hitherto kept in the basement, were transferred to South Kensington; a fresco by Perugino, and seven oil paintings coming thence to Trafalgar Square. The new National Portrait Gallery (Mr. Alexander's princely gift) was completed. The architect, Mr. Ewan Christian, died, as also did Sir George Scharf, who had for thirteen years been its keeper, and who bequeathed to it his annotated catalogues, sketch books and Order of the Bath. Other of the most valuable additions were a portrait group of Reynolds, Bacon, and Chambers by Rigaud, and "The Trial of Queen Caroline," by Hayter. The portraits removed from Bethnal Green Museum were arranged by the new Director. The Hon. Philip Stanhope and Mr. W. H. Lecky became trustees. The most important actions by South Kensington Museum authorities were the better lighting of the Raphael Gallery, and the acquisition (to be shared with Dublin and Edinburgh) of M. Payre's valuable collection of wood and ironwork, bought by the Science and Art Department for £12,000, a price which many connoisseurs deemed excessive. Several additions of great worth were made to the British Museum, the Print-room alone gaining upwards of 5,000, chief of these being the famed drawings by Old Masters, known as the Paltaloch collection, which for a year previously had been on loan from Mr. Malcolm. He ceded them to the nation for 25,000 guineas, which some experts consider to be about half their value. This outlay, no doubt, caused the deplorable non-purchase of Professor Anderson's unique series of old Japanese colour prints, which likewise had been on loan. The ninety-two sheets of Dürer's cuts of "The Triumphal Arch of Maximilian" were mounted as a complete design. Sir Wollaston Franks again gave various objects, and other of the principal additions were Indian coins collected by the late Major-General Alexander Cumming, and rubbings of sculptured Scottish monumental stones taken and presented by Miss Christian MacLagan. The new gold room for coins and gems was opened during the year. It is within probability that the Gallery of British Art will be completed in a year's time, as the frontage has already reached the roof line.

Honours in the art-world were few. Mr. Scharf was made a Knight Commander of the Bath a few months before his death. A Baronetcy was conferred on Mr. William Agnew, the art dealer and publisher. Mr. G. Clausen was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, Mr. Solomon Solomon scoring the second highest number of votes. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse was raised to R.A. rank *vice* Mr. Dobson retired. Mr. Onslow Ford (Mr.

Richmond *proxime accessit*) and Mr. Richmond (Mr. Boughton *proxime accessit*) likewise attained the higher grade when vacancies occurred by the deaths of Mr. Henry Moore and Mr. Hodgson. The King of the Belgians made Sir Frederick Leighton "commander," Mr. Oules "chevalier," and Sir John Millais, Sir James Linton, and Mr. Alma Tadema "officers" of the Order of Leopold. Paris decorated Mr. Orchardson with the Legion of Honour; and the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts enrolled Sir E. Burne-Jones as a member. The Appointments of Curator of the Painted Hall at Greenwich, and of Marine Painter to the Queen, held by the late Sir Oswald Brierly, were given respectively to Mr. Walter May and to Mr. E. de Martino. Mr. Lionel Cust followed the late Sir George Scharf as Director of the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. James Caw succeeded the late Mr. J. M. Grayas Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery; and Mr. Robert Gibb was chosen as Curator of the National Gallery of Scotland *vice* Mr. Gourlay Steel, deceased. In Scotland the Royal Academy instituted a roll of Retired Academicians, and elected Mr. Martin Hardy and Mr. G. W. Johnston as full members. The Provinces fully maintained the standard they have reached of late years when organising their bi-annual exhibitions. Liverpool marked its twenty-fifth birthday by a particularly strong show, considering that the chief London galleries, whence the pictures are mainly drawn, were not of superlative merit. Mrs. Swynnerton, Messrs. Jacob Hood, and Talbot Kelly were the hangers, and on private view day the Corporation bought "A Reverie," by Mr. Frank Dicksee, for the permanent collection. Earnest efforts by Mr. Philip Rathbone and others resulted in a decision that sculptures at a cost of £3,000 shall fill the six vacant panels outside St. George's Hall in continuation of those already executed by Mr. Stirling Lee. Birmingham made special work in the spring with a number of fine works by Pinwell and by G. Mason, besides Marine subjects by living British artists. Burslem held at the Wedgwood Institute an interesting exhibition of specimens of old Wedgwood ware. The school of Cornwall received further encouragement by the promise of an art gallery at Newlyn from Mr. Passmore Edwards. The most important events in our Colonial possessions were the opening of a National Gallery for Queensland at Brisbane, and the erection of a statue of Sir Stewart Bayley by Mr. Thornycroft, near Government House, Calcutta. Home Memorials of note were a recumbent statue, also by Mr. Thornycroft, of Dr. Goodwin, for Carlisle Cathedral; an equestrian statue in bronze, by Mr. Onslow Ford, of Lord Strathnairn, placed at the head of Sloane Street; and fine bronze gates at Newnham College, in memory of Miss Clough. The Royal Exchange was decorated with two wall paintings, one being the gift of and executed by Sir Fred. Leighton, its subject "Barter Between Ancient Britons and Phœnicians," and the other given by Mr. Deputy Snowden and painted by Mr. Macbeth, representing the "Opening of the Royal Exchange by the Queen."

Sensational prices were recorded at Sales, notably at the Price sale, where ninety-one pictures realised £87,144, one of the items, a bust portrait of "Lady Mulgrave," by Gains-

borough, securing £10,500; "Helvoetslys," by Turner, £6,720; his "Mortlake," £5,460; and "Val d'Aouste," £4,200. Objects of art, jewels furniture, and pictures at the Lyne Stephens sale totalled as much as £141,000; and the Clifden collection of miniatures and art objects made almost £30,000. Chief of the Lyne Stephens pictures were Velasquez' "En Infanta," £4,315; Nattiers' "Portrait of a Lad," £4,095; and Watteau's "La Game d'Amour," £3,517 10s. On dispersal of the Duchesse of Montrose's pictures the Reynolds group of "Lady Smyth and her Children" brought £5,040. At the Huth sale "The Young Waltonians," by Constable, sold for £3,425; and his "The White Horse," £3,925. Other British works obtaining high amounts were Landseer's "Chevy Chase," £5,980; Phillip's "Early Career of Murillo," £3,990; David Cox's water-colours, "A Welsh Funeral," £2,520, and "Windsor Great Park," £1,417 10s.; and Turner's aquarelle, "Lake and Town of Zug," £1,155.

The year's Exhibitions began with one of Old Masters at Burlington House, but in lieu of drawings by deceased British artists which usually fill two rooms and are subsidiary to the oil paintings, there was a splendid loan collection illustrating sculptor-goldsmiths' art. Rembrandts from Grosvenor House, and Velasquez's among foreign painters, and Turner, Reynolds and Constable among British, were the chief attractions, the latter section represented by such works as "The Trout Stream," "Mortlake," "Val d'Aouste," "Helvoetslys," "Lady Betty Delmé," and "The White Horse," which obtained enormous prices at auction the previous and the ensuing season. Lord Houghton's Reynolds were also remarkable. The Royal Academy was dubbed a poor show, though interesting because unconservative, as works quite unacademic and of most advanced methods found entry, and were given good places when deserving. In spite of bad health, which compelled the President to depute Sir John Millais to act as the official host at the inaugural banquet, he sent six pictures, of which "Flaming June" was resplendent in colour. Mr. Herkomer's enormous group of full-length portraits hung on the line was said thereby to fracture Academy rules. The hangers were Messrs. Wells, Sant, Yeames, Orchardson, and Prinsep. Those pictures which drew most attention were—"A Reverie," Mr. Dicksee; "The Smithy," Mr. S. Forbes; "St. Cecilia," Mr. Waterhouse; "Bondage," Mr. Normand; "The Goat Herd," Mr. Swan; "Spring," Mr. Alma Tadema; "The Ionian Dance," Mr. Poynter; "A Twilight Idyll," Mr. Chevalier Tayler; "Harvest," and "A Farmer's Boy," Mr. Clausen; "Golden Autumn," Mr. E. Waterlow; "The Angler," and "In Summer Time," Mr. David Murray; "Motherless," Mr. W. Langlev; "The Swimmer's Pool," Mr. H. Tuke; "Waiting for the Duke de Guise," Mr. Seymour Lucas; "Mr. Coventry Patmore" and "Mr. Graham Robertson," Mr. Sargent; "Finnan Haddie," Mr. Hook; "The Sea will Ebb and Flow," Mr. Peter Graham; "The Forerunners," Mr. Rupert Bunny; "A Mirror of Chivalry," Mr. Lockhart; "Phœbus Apollo," Mr. Briton Riviere; "A Lady in Black," Mr. Lavery; "Fruition—England," Mr. North; "Rest," Mr. Brangwyn; "Echo and Narcissus," Mr. S. J. Solomon; "Mrs. Arthur James," Mr. Fildes;

"A Sailor's Sweetheart," Mr. Marcus Stone; "St. Stephen" and "Speak! Speak!" Sir John Millais. The water-colour drawings and black and white were quite mediocre, but sculpture was good, Mr. Onslow Ford's "Echo," Mr. Swan's silver statuette "Orpheus," Mr. Thorneycroft's statues of Dr. Goodwin and "The Joy of Life," Mr. Mackenall's statue, and Mr. Fehr's group giving distinction to the galleries. Only fifty-six sales, amounting to about £8000, were effected, inclusive of £2000 paid for "Speak! Speak!" the single purchase made by the Chantry trustees. The three next best prices were £1200 for "Bondage," £500 for "Ariadne," Mr. Calderon; £400 "The Run of the Season," Mr. A. Strutt. The New Gallery, continuing a series of winter exhibitions of Italian art, confined its attention to old Venetian work, including laces, metal work, bindings, glass, china, etc., as well as valuable pictures. Altogether a most superior show. The summer exhibition was declared to be more than commonly good, and some of the paintings which most conduced to this verdict were: "Miss Ada Rehan," by Mr. Sargent; "The Fall of Lucifer," Sir E. Burne-Jones; "A Race," Mr. Smethers; "Mrs. Colman Rogers," Mr. Watts; "The Misty Mere," Mr. Alfred Fast; "Evensong," Mr. Boughton; "In a Cottage," Mr. La Thangue; "The Child in the World," Mr. Gotch; and "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," Mrs. Adrian Stokes. In the autumn these rooms were again occupied by the Society of Portrait Painters. A collection of portraits by deceased Scottish masters (Raeburn especially being noticed), landscapes, silver plate, relics, etc., native to Scotland, began the season at the Grafton Gallery, and in the spring it opened its doors to a display of child portraiture, toys, books, and other articles. This "Fair Children" exhibition was little inferior to "Fair Women" of '94, and it held its ground for as long. Without, as previously, intermitting a year, there was a loan collection at the Guildhall, and of quality as fine as any of its forerunners, both as regards old Dutch masters and modern British paintings. Visitors were fewer (262,810) than in '94, but Sunday attendances (1,500) were doubled, as the gallery was open every Sunday instead of alternate Sundays.

The best shows at proprietary galleries were English masters at Dowdeswells', paintings by Mr. Mark Fisher at Van Wisseling's, drawings by Helleu at Dunthorne's, Dutch paintings and "connoisseur's treasures" at Goupil's, choice pictures at Laurie's, the French Gallery with a quite exceptional Turner, "St. Mark's Place, Venice"; Mr. Quilter's eccentric display of the "Expressionists," last century colour prints at P. and C. Colnaghi's, a loan collection of Cosway miniatures at the Amateur Art Exhibition, Mr. Abbey's decorations for the library at Boston, U.S., in Conduit Street, water-colours at Agnew's, and Tooth's with a fine Bastien Lepage "Pauvre Fauvette." Two admirable collections were made by the Burlington Fine Arts Club—namely, of blue and white porcelain and of the "Art of Ancient Egypt." The Royal Society of Painter Etchers suffered by absence on this occasion of any prints by old masters, but the show was honourable to original English etchers of to-day. If less bizarre than formerly the New English Art Club was certainly not conventional, and in spite of its schisms and secessions still has

vitality enough to give genuine enjoyment to those seriously interested in art movements. The most interesting of the Fine Art Society's numerous exhibitions were those revealing the art in black and white of Sir John Tenniel, and of Mr. Phil May. Of the Royal Water-colour Societies the Old maintained its usual high level, but the Institute was rather below par, except at the summer display of studies and sketches by members only, which was a reinstitution after several years' cessation. Restriction of works to those by members only was also in force at the winter exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists, which was pronounced to be a worthy one, though it was foreseen it would lead, as it did, to somewhat wholesale election of new members. Photography was exploited at the Imperial Institute at 5A, Pall Mall East, and at the Dudley Gallery, where the exhibits of the Photographic Salon claim to have artistic pictorial quality. The new International Society of Wood Engravers held its first show at Stationers' Hall, and was said fully to justify its existence. Further legal decisions and appeals therefrom by Mr. Hanfaengel as to infringement of copyright by Living Pictures, brought no satisfaction beyond leading to active agitation for a new Fine Art Copyright Act. Mr. G. F. Watts opened an endowment fund for the Home Arts and Industries Association by a gift of £1000.

ARTILLERY.

During the last few years the pendulum of professional thought upon artillery questions, both naval and military, has swung with rapidity, and of finality, either in purpose or methods, there is yet little prospect. The swift progress of metallurgy and the introduction of new propellants and fresh designs, the growth of new conditions that affect both the gun and its target, combined with the fact that few modern weapons have been tested in warfare, have contributed in some degree to unsettle convictions; but progress in artillery matters is constant and steady. The reaction against heavy guns is general, and in every fleet monster weapons are discredited in favour of long guns of smaller calibre, with great range and high penetrating power. The 111-ton guns of the *Benbow* and *Sans Pareil* represent the heaviest type of gun, and, like the 100-ton guns of the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, will have no successors. The *Royal Sovereign* and her sisters carry 67-ton guns, and the *Magnificent* and *Majestic*, with the battleships of the new programme, will have 46-ton guns for their heaviest armament. Captain Moch, a high French authority, believes that this reaction will go further. In the last French service a calibre of 42 cm. was reached, but there has since been a reduction to 34 cm. and 32 cm., and it is now thought that 30 cm. will suffice for all purposes. The introduction and rapid multiplication of quick-firing guns have contributed to the movement in favour of reduced weight; and the lessons afforded by the battle of the Yalu (Sept. 17th, '94) in the war between China and Japan give further sanction to the high opinion held of the capabilities of these weapons afloat. In this matter the Japanese had an overwhelming superiority, and their light guns were used with such crushing effect that the demoralisation of the Chinese crews was almost complete. It is certain, however, that the heavy gun will continue to assert its predominance. At the

Yalu, indeed, a single steel shell from a 12·2-in. gun of the *Chen Yuen* struck the Japanese flagship amidships, and wrought fearful havoc. A 13-in. Canet gun was totally disabled, several of its charges were exploded, and 49 officers and men were killed on the spot, while over 50 more were wounded.

The problem of modern guns is intimately bound up with the question of smokeless powder, and every country has now accepted, or is experimenting with, some variety of this propellant. Cordite, which has been adopted for the British services, consists of gun-cotton dissolved in acetone, with nitro-glycerine and mineral jelly. It has been shown to be stable in its qualities, is now being manufactured in India, and gives much higher velocities with lower mean pressure than the service pebble powder. The increased energy developed is due to the adaptation of the gun to the powder. The old type 12-in. gun of 25 tons weight, which was introduced about 1867, discharged a projectile with an energy, as it left the muzzle of the piece, of 7006 foot-tons. The shell of the new type 9·2-in. gun, of from 24 to 22 tons weight, has a muzzle energy of 11,230 foot-tons. This result is achieved by increase of length of the bore, and by the use of the slow-burning powder which at no one instant exerts a high pressure, and continues to generate gas in such a way as to follow up and press against the shot till it leaves the muzzle, and thus utilises the full length of the gun. Here an important question arises. Will the gun of the future be constructed for low pressures, with increased length, or for high pressures and guns of moderate length, such as 25 to 30 calibres? Many hold that the increased length of guns present almost as many disadvantages as the large calibre, and Captain Moch argues that a reaction must be set up against excessively long guns, which the adoption of wire-winding makes possible.

A gun is a thermo-dynamic machine, in which the constant effort is, by giving within the elastic limit of the material, a sufficient tangential resistance, longitudinal resistance, and stiffness or resistance to bending, to obtain the fullest results from the explosive employed. The mechanical difficulties of the solid construction of guns led to the introduction of the built-up principle, which is universally employed, except for small arms. By the method of building up the gun of a central tube enveloped by concentric hoops laid on by shrinkage, the smaller parts employed permit the fullest excellence of material, and afford the means of securing the greatest strength of structure compatible with the quality and weight of the metal contained. The wire-wound gun is a further development of the principle. It is a system of hooping by steel wire, now generally accepted as increasing the admissible maximum pressure from 40 to 50 per cent. So long ago as '56 Mr. James Atkinson Longridge tried at Woolwich a wire-wound tube on this principle, which he has ever since persistently advocated, and whatever credit is due for the introduction of this undeniably sound method of gun construction is due to Mr. Longridge. After an advocacy extending over nearly forty years, wire guns, upon his system, are now adopted in the service, and are made both at Elswick and the Royal Arsenal, and the principle is also accepted in Russia. The Longridge gun consists of a comparatively

thin inner tube, wrapped with a wire coil, reinforced by steel hoops, and enveloped by a jacket, supporting the trunnions. A special feature is that there is a space between the coil and the jacket, and a chief advantage claimed is that the bursting strain alone is borne by the tube and coil, while the longitudinal strain is borne by the jacket, which is free from all bursting strain. Mr. Longridge gives the results of a canet 15 cm. (5·9 in.) quick-firer of 45 calibres, firing a projectile of 88·6 lbs. with a charge of 22 lbs. of the French "B.N." powder, compared with those of a wire gun of the same calibre, 31½ calibres in length, firing the same projectile with the same weight of Nobel powder.

	Canet.	Wire gun.
Calibre	5·91	5·91
Total length	22·15	16·20
Weight	5·58	5·50
Muzzle velocity	2378	2981
Muzzle energy	3473	5458
Muzzle energy per lb. of powder	158	248
Maximum pressure, tons per sq. in.	17·6	30

The following are the calculated particulars of a 12-in. 55-ton wire gun, and the comparative figures of a 16½-in 110-ton forged steel gun are given in parentheses. Total length, 30 ft. (43½); projectile, 800 lb. (1800); charge, 200 lb. Nobel (900 lb. brown prismatic); muzzle energy 50,040 ft. tons (61,290); muzzle velocity, 3004 ft. secs. (2216); penetration of iron at muzzle (Maitland's formula), 38·64 in. (39·18); penetration of iron at 2000 yards, 31·85 in. (31·56). The wire gun, however, has not been adopted in Germany, and does not seem yet to be regarded with great favour in Faance, Austria, or Italy. The advantage of the system is universally recognised in so far as resistance to bursting is concerned, but Fleet Engineer Quick, R.N., suggests that a wire gun struck on the chase by a light projectile would not be so easily and quickly repaired as a built up gun of steel, and points out that pressures are limited as much by the shell and the delicacy of the fuse as by the strength or weakness of the gun.

Outside the heaviest guns of our new warships the whole of the armament consists of quick-firers. The ordnance 6-in. quick-firing gun, of which there are three patterns, one of them wire-wound, weighs 7 tons, and is 40 calibres in length. With the "E.X.E." powder it gives to a projectile weighing 100 lb. a muzzle velocity of 2200 ft. per second, with a muzzle energy of 3356 ft. tons, and a penetration of 16·1 in. of wrought iron at the muzzle, 10·9 in. at 1000 yards, and 9·3 in. at 2000 yards. We have also four patterns of the 4·7-in. gun, and one of the 4-in. gun.

Of smaller "quick-firing" guns we have adopted the Nordenfält 6-pounder, and the Hotchkiss 6-pounder and 3-pounder, and there is also an ordnance 12-pounder. The 4·7-in. and 6-in. ordnance quick-firers made at Elswick are most formidable weapons. These guns can fire five or six well-aimed shots per minute, and can pierce iron armour plates 10 and 12 in. thick respectively. The Elswick 8-in. quick-fire wire gun, with cordite, has given a muzzle velocity of 2830 ft. secs. to a

shot of 210 lb., while a 250 lb. armour piercing shot will perforate up to 27 in. of iron.

An account of the armament of our new battleship, the *Majestic*, will illustrate some of the latest developments in naval guns. The ship carries 4 12-in. 46 ton Woolwich wire guns, on each of which 102 miles of rectangular wire are wound, with an average tension of 40 tons to the square inch, covered by a steel jacket; 12 6-in. Elswick quick-firing (wire) guns; 16 12-pounder Elswick quick-firers; and 12 3-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firers on Elswick recoil mountings. The mounting of the 12-in. guns is upon a new and advantageous principle; "thrust rings," fitting into grooves in the cradle, transmit the longitudinal thrust of recoil, and the guns are kept in their places by well-protected fittings, instead of by bands passing over them. Each gun, with its complete mountings, is balanced in the firing position upon trunnions fitting into the slides (in which position it is loaded, thus allowing more room in the rear than under the old arrangement), and can be elevated or depressed by hand, as is the case, where necessary, in every operation. The guns may be run out or in by hydraulic pressure, but the recoil will always bring them in after the discharge, and they can be loaded in any position, the loading of one gun in a barbettes not interfering with the working or firing of the other—a vast improvement upon the former system. The 6-in. guns are upon pedestal mounts, and the *Majestic* is the first ship to carry the 12-pounder. At the trials these guns worked admirably, and the rapidity of firing the 12-in. guns was much greater than is possible with the older arrangement of loading in the *Royal Sovereign* class.

Turning to guns for military forces, we find a very unsettled state of the public mind. There is steady progress in perfecting field artillery as at present constituted, but the feeling is general that changes of armament and system are imminent. Each nation on the continent sees some kind of competition going on among its neighbours, whereby it may be placed at grave disadvantage, but each is half afraid to move in the direction of creating a new artillery material at huge cost, which may presently be distanced by some more successful type. In France it is widely credited that Germany is secretly preparing to rearm her artillery. The Germans hear with alarm the rumours that a new small-calibre quick-firing field gun has been adopted in France. It is stated that in Austria-Hungary a new type of quick-firing field gun has been decided upon, which will be put in hand whenever it appears that neighbouring powers are moving in the same direction. This discussion concerning a new field artillery material was brought into prominence by General Wille's *Das Feldgeschütz der Zukunft*, in which he propounded some striking views. It is stimulated by the eager competition of private gun factories constantly bringing out new guns, which, by virtue of their range, mobility, or other qualities, are to eclipse all others. The question is further confused by varying views as to the actual employment of artillery in the field, and there is interminal controversy concerning concentrated and dispersed fire, the use of common shell, shrapnel and bursting projectiles of all kinds, the merits of percussion and time fuses, the advantages of direct and plunging fire, of fire by "gusts," and other matters. It is

obvious that, until such questions are set at rest, the field artillery of the future must remain doubtful. Reduced calibre and quick-firing field guns are burning questions of the day, and advances may be expected in this matter; but many artillery men are opposed to any largely increased rapidity of fire, owing to the fact that much ammunition is wasted, that the supply of it is hazardous, that the recognition of error becomes more difficult, and that the gunners are made unsteady in their work. There is not even any real consensus of opinion as to what a quick-firing field gun is. The Gruson establishment employs the term for guns of no special features up to 8 cm. with which fixed ammunition (*i.e.*, a metallic shell joined to the cartridge) is used. Krupp, Canet and other makers employ it for guns in which the carriage absorbs the recoil, for rapid fire is unattainable without rapid aiming.

The following are the guns now in service for the Horse, Field, Mountain, and Position Batteries of the Royal Artillery: Horse and field batteries, each 6 breech-loading rifled 12-pounder steel guns, 3-in. calibre; gun carriage steel, fitted with a friction brake to absorb recoil. It is obvious that the question of mobility enters largely into the efficiency of military guns, and thus the distribution of weight between the gun, limber and carriage becomes of much importance. In the case of our horse and field batteries the distribution is as follows: Weight behind the teams (6 horses), gun and limber, 35½ cwt., waggon, 36 cwt. Mountain batteries have each 4 muzzle-loading rifled 7-pounder jointed steel guns, 2½-in. calibre, the whole, gun, carriage and wheels being carried by mules. Position batteries, each 4 muzzle-loading rifled 4c-pounder guns, 4.75-in. calibre; also 2 6.3-in. howitzers. The 12-pounder issued to field batteries, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its excessive recoil, is perhaps the best light field gun in existence. It weighs only 7 cwt.; and, with a charge of 4 lb., has a muzzle velocity of 1720 per second, and a range, with 25° of elevation, of 8000 yards. In all these particulars it claims to be superior to any foreign gun of similar size and weight. The new 22-pounder is a powerful gun, but it is intended for heavier work than that of regular field batteries. Some, however, would no doubt be equipped with it in time of war.

The revival of the howitzer dates from Plevna, and the Russians have taken the lead in introducing it for field service. On the Continent these pieces are greatly advocated by General von Sauer, but the general idea seems to be to form special howitzer units apart from the field artillery. High-angle fire from siege guns has also been much developed, and rifled howitzer batteries are constituted in Russia.

There are many other questions concerning the material of naval and military guns, which might call for treatment at some length, such as the protection of guns by shields, turrets, or cupolas, disappearing mounts for fortress guns, the advantages of mobility in the field, and its limitation by the difficulty of ammunition supply, the character of ammunition of the several kinds, shell torpedoes, pneumatic guns (for which see ed. '95), artillery for coast defence, etc. An important factor in coast defence is the introduction of the Watkin system of "position finding." On this system batteries are electrically connected, and

directed and fired from a single observing station with remarkable success. The advantage of telescope sights for long distances has been fully proved, and telescope sights have been tried and approved. Sights also which are illuminated by electricity for night firing have been designed, and are supplied both by Elswick and Captain Grenfell, and have been adopted both by England and other powers. Whether machine guns should be entrusted to artillery, or to cavalry, or to infantry, or to each arm of the service according to circumstances, is still a question to be solved in war, but there are many advocates of attaching these pieces to cavalry regiments and mounted infantry only. The Maxim gun will discharge from 600 to 700 rounds per minute, supplied from a belt, which, by utilising the recoil, passes automatically, and without help, through the feed-box on the top of the gun.

Authorities.—Lloyd & Hadcock, "Artillery: its Progress and Present Position"; Ledieu & Candiat, "Le Nouveau Matériel Naval"; Dredge, "Modern French Artillery," reprinted from *Engineering*, '91; Longridge, "The Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance," '89, "Interior Ballistics," '89, "Smokeless Powder and Gun Construction," '90, "The Artillery of the Future," '91, and "The Field Gun of the Future," '92; Wille, "Das Feldgeschütz der Zukunft"; criticism of the same by Captain Moch, *Revue d'Artillerie*, '92; "Modern Naval Artillery" (Griffith); Veyrines, "Artillery at the Paris Exposition of '89"; "Operations of the Division of Military Engineering of the International Congress of Engineers" (Columbian Exhibition), official, Washington, '94.

Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased (Nov. '94—Nov. '95). See OBITUARY.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storhouses. Used as a sanatorium for people from West Africa. The population is about 160. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May. The Governor, Captain Evans, R.N., is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty. The Cape steamers call once a month. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., Q.C., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Ashanti Country. See GOLD COAST.

Assiniboia. A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Area, 95,000 sq. m. Capital, Regina, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally.

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. This Association was formed in 1860, and incorporated in '75, for the purpose of discussing and considering questions concerning trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping; and for the collection and dissemination of information from time to time on matters affecting these subjects and the general commercial interests of the country. The Association is in direct communication with various Government departments, and has been instrumental in passing several Acts of Parliament. Amongst the subjects dealt with by the Association may be mentioned bankruptcy law reform, consolidation of the partnership law, postal reforms, bills of sale, parlia-

mentary procedure, commercial union with the colonies, county court jurisdiction, treaties of commerce with foreign countries, etc. It holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces, at both of which resolutions suggested by the various local chambers of commerce are discussed, with a view to action being taken thereon. At these meetings the President of the Board of Trade and a representative of the Foreign Office usually attend in order to ascertain the views of the commercial community on important mercantile topics. The membership of the Association consists not of individuals, but of chambers of commerce, 87 of which are members and send delegates to the meetings of the Association. President, Sir Albert K. Rollit, LL.D., M.P.; Secretary, E. W. Fithian. Offices, 1, Great College St., Westminster, S.W.

Astor, William Waldorf, was b. at New York in 1848. He is a great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, who founded the fortune of this family in America. He was associated with his father for many years in the management of the estate, to which he succeeded in '90. He was admitted to the bar in '75, devoted three years to politics, was appointed United States Minister to Italy in '82, and for the last three years has been established in London. In Oct. '92 London was startled by the news that the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* (the latter was dropped during '95) had changed hands, and it subsequently transpired that Mr. Astor was the purchaser. In spite of the complete reversal of its more recent traditions, the paper has achieved considerable success; and Mr. Astor's enterprise was further shown soon afterwards by the appearance of the *Pall Mall Magazine* (*q.v.*) in May '93. In this magazine Mr. Astor avowedly aimed at rivaling similar publications in the States. During '93 also he purchased the Cliveden estate of the Duke of Westminster, in Buckinghamshire.

ASTRONOMY, '95.

The decline in solar activity noted last year has continued; the numbers of spots, faculæ and prominences have all decreased, and the latitude of the spot area has diminished. The activity is greater in the southern than in the northern hemisphere. The maximum has therefore been passed, although the sun's surface is still fairly rich in both spots and faculæ. Investigations by Wilson and Gray indicate that the effective temperature of the sun is about 8700° C. The transit of Mercury, '94, Nov. 10th, was well observed in America; and the total eclipse of the moon, '95, March 10th, yielded both to astronomers and the public generally unwonted opportunities for observation. The large telescopes at Lick and Greenwich have been employed in making measures of Jupiter, Jupiter's satellites, Saturn and rings; and the accordance of the results, besides being very gratifying, indicates a very precise knowledge of the magnitude of these bodies:—

	Miles.
Equatorial diameter Jupiter	38'47 or 90,000
Polar diameter Jupiter	36'70 or 84,400
Diameter Satellite I. . .	1'06 or 2,480
" " II. . .	0'92 or 2,160
" " III. . .	1'49 or 3,480
" " IV. . .	1'39 or 3,250
Equatorial diameter Saturn	17'74 or 76,170
Polar diameter Saturn	16'55 or 71,000
Diameter of Saturn's Ring	40'43 or 173,450

Professor Keeler and M. Deslandres find by means of the spectroscope that the difference in velocity of the E. and W. limbs of Jupiter is 30 miles per second. This is just double what it would be if the received rotation period is correct. This, however, is due to the fact that the light is reflected light. Dr. Vogel, discussing the spectra of Jupiter's Satellites, and also that of Saturn and Rings, considers that the Satellites have atmospheres similar to that of Jupiter, and that the absence of the characteristic absorption band in the red points to absence of atmosphere in the Rings. Prof. Keeler, of Alleghany Observatory, has made some very interesting spectroscopic measures of Saturn's Rings, which have given rise to a great deal of misconception in the newspapers, where he is reported to have discovered that the rings were composed of numbers of small bodies. This has long been accepted, and Keeler's part consists of making independent proof. If the rings were rigid, the rotation would cause the outer edge to move with greater velocity than the inner; and *per contra*, if composed of discrete particles, the inner ones would have the higher velocity. Keeler has surmounted the difficulties attendant on differentiating between such small velocities by aid of the spectroscope, and has proved "that the velocity of the inner edge exceeds that of the outer." Photographs of the spectra were exhibited at the Royal Astronomical Society which showed this clearly, and also that the relative velocities of the several portions satisfy, within narrow limits, Kepler's third law. The application of photography to discover small planets has raised the number of these bodies to over 400, and no signs of a limit is apparent. The planet Mars has received unusual attention, but little additional information has been gleaned. The markings called "canals" are generally believed in, and there are abundant evidences of changes on the surface, but the cause and nature of these are still only conjectural. The latest measure of the diameter is by Barnard, who obtains $2'43''$ or 32,900 miles. Photographic investigation of the Orion nebula reveals four hydrogen lines more refrangible than K, and the following interesting deductions have been drawn. (1) The spectrum of the nebula is compound, consisting of low-temperature hydrogen lines, metallic lines and flutings, and high-temperature lines. (2) Spectrum varies in different parts of nebula. (3) Strikingly resembles planetary nebulae and bright-line stars. (4) Close connection with stars of Algol type.—The return of Encke's comet was expected this year, and M. Wolf was the first to detect it on Oct. 31st on a photographic plate. This comet was visible to the naked eye in January. The comet discovered by Swift on Nov. 20th has proved most interesting, it being now generally acknowledged as the long-lost comet discovered in 1844 by De Vico. It is a periodic comet of 6·8 years, but has not been seen since 1844. Another comet, discovered by Swift on Aug. 20th, is apparently also a periodic one. On Sept. 26th the return of comet Faye was observed at Nice.—The most interesting discovery in connection with Astronomy was made by Prof. Ramsay, who detected the gas of Helium in cleveite. This element, hitherto thought to be peculiar to the sun, has thus been satisfactorily proved to exist on the earth.

The new Observatory at Edinburgh, on the building of which over £30,000 has been spent, is in an almost complete state, and is the best furnished in Britain. The 40-inch telescope of the Yerkes Observatory will be at work this winter. The tube of this monster telescope is 62 feet and the dome is 75 feet diameter.—The event of next year, so far as can be foreseen, is the Total Solar Eclipse, '96. Great preparations have been made to observe it in Japan, East Siberia, Norway and Sweden. The steamship companies have especially taken up the Norway trip, and are holding out inducements for the general public. The British Astronomical Association are organising a mixed scientific and popular expedition, and any one desirous of helping should communicate with the Secretary (Miss A. Everett). The boat would leave England about July 21st, and return about Aug. 22nd. Cost from £30 to £36. Coming Events. Annular eclipse of sun '96, Feb. 13th, invisible at Greenwich; total eclipse of sun '96, Aug. 8th, invisible at Greenwich. Partial eclipse of moon '96, Feb. 28th: moon rises at Greenwich 5h. 27m., beginning of eclipse 6h. 16m., ends 9h. 15m.; magnitude of eclipse (0·87). Partial eclipse of moon, Aug. 22nd: moon sets at Greenwich 16h. 58m., eclipse begins at 17h. 24m., ends 20h. 31m.; magnitude of eclipse (0·73). Jupiter is well situated for observation during the winter months. Saturn is too low, but may be observed in May. The opposition of Mars is '96, Dec. 10th.

Obituary.—Father Denza (Vatican Observatory); A. Cowper Ranyard (L.C.C., Barrister, Lincoln's Inn); C. F. W. Peters; Dr. Spörer (Sun-spot); Dr. Tietjen, G. W. Maclear.

Books of Reference.—Young's "Astronomy"; Miss Clerke's Works; Schellen's "Spectrum Analysis" (translated by Frost); *The Observatory, Astronomische Nachrichten*, and monthly notices of the R. A. S., for current knowledge. See also BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION and ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

Astronomer Royal. See CHRISTIE.

Athabasca (Indian, "swampy"). A district of the North-West Territories (*q.v.*), and future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of Alberta and east of British Columbia. Area, 122,000 sq. m.

ATHLETICS, '95.

The championship competitions of '95 proved more successful than was expected; more records were broken than had ever been known in any previous year, and there were more good men beaten. The season saw the advent of Downer, the Scottish champion, who did well in several big races, a great pedestrian was discovered in Sturgess, who captured the English walking championship from Curtis, and the international sports between representative teams of English and American athletes, produced remarkable and altogether unexpected results. The cross country championships were more keenly contested than ever, and this particular branch of sport was followed up in all parts with added zest. The Northern Cross Country Championship was contested at Blackpool on Feb. 11th, 20 out of 28 clubs competing. The Salford Harriers, who held the championship, and had on seven occasions been winners, again met with success, J. Harrington, of Norwich, one of the new organisations, was first man home, 400 yards ahead of R. J. Moran, of Salford. Time

56 min. 53½ secs. On Feb. 23rd the Southern Counties Senior Cross Country Championship was decided at Wembley Park. The Finchley Harriers defeated the Essex Beagles (holders). H. Watkins, Walthamstow, repeated his win of the previous year. Time 66 min. 8½ secs. Eleven clubs competed. On March 11th, at Wembley Park, the National Cross Country Championship was decided over a heavy course of 10½ miles. Fifteen clubs entered, and there were 161 runners. The Salford Harriers, who won in the previous year, were deposed by the Birchfield Harriers and the Essex Beagles in the order named. The individual champion was S. Cottrell, Thames Valley Harriers, who beat H. Watkins, Walthamstow Harriers. The time was 69 min. 20½ sec. The Essex Beagles captured the Essex Cross Country Championship at Forest Gate on March 23rd, F. E. Bacon, Walthamstow Harriers, being first man home by 150 yards. Time 46 min. 26½ sec.

At the London Athletic Club sports on April 6th, E. C. Bredin, the quarter-mile and half-mile champion, retained the 600 yards challenge cup by defeating W. E. Lutyens, C.U.A.C. Time 1 min. 14½ sec. On April 13th, at Gorton, G. Crossland defeated H. Watkins by 12 yards in a two mile scratch race. Time 9 min. 41½ sec. At Kennington Oval, on the same day, E. C. Bredin defeated A. R. Downer, the 100, 200, and 400 yards Scottish champion by half a yard in a 350 yards race. Time 39½ sec. At the same sports F. E. Bacon won the three mile race in 15 min. 13½ sec. The Ten Miles Amateur Championship was contested at Stamford Bridge on April 20th. F. E. Bacon won by 6 yards from H. Watkins. Time, 52 min. 43½ sec. The holder, Sid Thomas, Ranelagh Harriers, retired at 5½ miles. At the Essex Beagles Sports at Stamford Bridge on May 4th A. R. Downer won the 100 yards race in 10 sec. dead, beating C. A. Bradley by a yard and a half. Some fine running was witnessed at the L. A. C. meeting on May 11th. H. A. Munro won the one-mile challenge cup in 4 min. 20½ sec. In the 120 yards handicap A. R. Downer tied W. P. Phillips' record of 1½ sec. made in '82. Bredin won the half-mile handicap from scratch in 1 min. 55 sec. In the 200 yards race A. R. Downer was the winner by 2 yards; his time was 19½ sec., a shade inside E. H. Pelling's 19½ sec. made in '89. At the Finchley Harriers sports on May 16th, A. R. Downer ran 120 yards in 1½ sec., and thus equalled the record, jointly held by himself, C. A. Bradley, and the late W. P. Phillips. At Halifax, on June 1st, Bradley and Downer met on the same mark in the 135. Bradley then defeated the Scottish champion by a yard. At the Crewe Alexandra Sports in June Bradley asserted his superiority over Downer, and at the same meeting Downer defeated Bredin at 350 yards. At Stamford Bridge, on June 22nd, Bredin won the 440 yards race from scratch in 48½ secs., thus equalling the previous best made by H. C. L. Tindall on the same ground in '89. He also reversed his defeat by W. Fitzherbert at Cambridge, the latter finishing 1½ yards away.

The A. A. A. Championships were brought off at Stamford Bridge on July 6th. Bredin (holder) won the half mile in 1 min. 55½ secs. Bradley (holder) retained his title in the 100 yards race, beating Downer by 2 yards in 10 secs. In the 120 yards hurdle race Godfrey Shaw broke his own record of 16 secs., by

winning in 15½ secs. A desperate race ensued in the 440 yards between Bredin and Fitzherbert, C.U.A.C., the latter winning by half a yard in 49½ secs. The two miles steeplechase was won by E. J. Wilkins in 11 min. 24 secs. W. J. Sturgess, Polytechnic Harriers, won the four miles walking race in 30 min. 17½ secs., defeating the holder, H. Curtis, Highgate Harriers, who was disqualified. In the four mile race Bacon, the holder, was defeated by Munro, who won easily by 80 yards from Sid Thomas, in 19 min. 49½ secs. In the one mile race Bacon ran splendidly, and won in 4 min. 17 secs., thus establishing a world's record, the previous best being 4 min. 18½ secs., by W. G. George. The other championships were:—Throwing the hammer: W. J. M. Barry, Southport A.C. (holder), 132 ft. 11½ in. Pole jump: R. D. Dickinson, Windermere (holder), 10 ft. High jump: J. M. Ryan, Irish A. A. A., 5 ft. 11½ in., defeating R. Williams, L.A.C. (holder). Putting the weight 16 lbs. from a 7 ft. square: D. Horgan, Irish A.A.A. (holder), 44 ft. 3½ in. Long jump: W. J. Oakley, Oxford A.A.C., 21 ft. 6½ in. The Inter Varsity Sports were held on July 3rd. The results were as follows:—Hundred yards: G. Jordan (University, O.); time 10½ secs. Putting the weight: E. J. Watson (Trinity, C), 37 ft. 9 in. High jump: G. A. Gardiner (New Coll., O.), 5 ft. 9 in. One mile: W. E. Lutyens, (Sidney, C.); time 4 min. 23½ secs. One hundred and twenty yards hurdle: W. J. Oakley (Christ Church, O.); time 16½ secs. Four hundred and forty yards: W. Fitzherbert (Trinity Hall, C.); time 50 secs. Throwing the hammer: G. S. Robertson (New Coll., O.); 116 ft. 7 in. Long jump: W. Mendelson (Jesus, C.); 22 ft. 5½ in. Three miles: F. S. Horan (Trinity Hall, C.); time 14 min. 50½ secs. This gave Cambridge the victory by five events to four. At the Ireland v. Scotland Athletic Meeting in July the former won by six events to five. At the Edinburgh Harriers Sports on July 20th Bacon won the five miles race in 24 min. 57½ secs. as against his own Scottish record of 25 min. 15½ secs. On Sept. 14th, at Stamford Bridge, Sturgess finished second in a two miles walking handicap, covering the distance from scratch in 13 min. 48½ secs., beating the previous record by 4 secs. He also beat C. W. V. Clarke's mile record of 6 min. 41½ secs. en route by a second.

The International Contests took place in America. Teams representing the New York A.C. and the London A.C. met on Sept. 21st. The English team was weak, as Bredin, Bacon, Barry, Fry, Horgan, and Munro were absent. The results were as follow: Half-mile: 1, C. Kilpatrick, N.Y.A.C.; 2, F. S. Horan, L.A.C.; 3, Lyons, N.Y.A.C.; 4, C. H. Lewin, L.A.C. Time 1 min. 53½ secs.; a world's record. One hundred yards: 1, B. J. Wefers, N.Y.A.C.; 2, C. A. Bradley, L.A.C.; 3, J. V. Crum, N.Y.A.C.; 4, H. Stevenson, L.A.C. Time 9½ secs.; ½ sec. better than the British amateur record. High jump: 1, M. F. Sweeney (champion), N.Y.A.C.; 2, S. A. Baltazzi, N.Y.C.A., and R. Williams, L.A.C. (a tie); 3, A. B. Johnson, L.A.C. Height 6 ft. 5½ in.; a world's record. Williams refused to jump off the tie, and Baltazzi clearing 5 ft., he was placed second. One mile: 1, T. P. Conneff, N.Y.A.C.; 2, G. W. Orton, N.Y.A.C.; 3, W. E. Lutyens, L.A.C. Time 4 min. 18½ sec. Two hundred and twenty yards: 1, B. J. Wefers; 2, J. Crum; 3, G.

Jordan, L.A.C.; A. R. Downer, L.A.C., did not finish. Time 21½ secs.; a world's record. One hundred and twenty yards (hurdle): 1, S. Chase, N.Y.A.C.; 2, Godfrey Shaw, L.A.C.; 3, W. J. Oakley, L.A.C.; E. H. Cady, N.Y.A.C., did not finish. Time, 15½ secs.; a record. Throwing the hammer (16 lbs.): 1, J. S. Mitchell, N.Y.A.C.; 2, Cross, N.Y.A.C.; 3, G. S. Robertson, L.A.C. Distance 137 ft. 5½ in. Putting the weight (16 lbs.): 1, G. R. Gray, N.Y.A.C.; 2, W. Hickok, N.Y.A.C.; 3, E. J. Watson, L.A.C. Distance 43 ft. 5 in. Four hundred and forty yards: 1, T. E. Burke, N.Y.A.C.; 2, G. Jordan; 3, G. M. Sands, N.Y.A.C.; 4, W. Fitzherbert, L.A.C. Time 49 secs.; a record. Long jump: 1, E. E. B. Bloss, N.Y.A.C.; 2, L. Sheldon, N.Y.A.C.; 3, W. Oakley, L.A.C.; 4, W. Mendelson, L.A.C. Distance 22 ft. 6 in. Three miles: 1, T. P. Conneff; 2, E. J. Wilkins, L.A.C.; 3, C. Kilpatrick, N.Y.A.C.; F. S. Horan retired. Time 15 min. 36½ secs. The Americans thus won every event. Teams representing Yale and Cambridge Universities met on Oct. 5th in America. The results were as under: Eight hundred and eighty yards: 1, C. Kilpatrick, N.Y.A.C.; 2, Gifford, Canadian; 3, Grant, Canadian. Time 1 min. 54½ secs. One hundred yards: 1, Bradley, L.A.C.; 2, Lee, Canadian; 3, Humphreys, Canadian. Time 10½ secs. Running high jump: 1, R. Williams, L.A.C.; 2, Webster, Canadian; 3, H. Gill, Canadian. Height 5ft. 7 in. Two hundred and twenty yards: 1, Lee, Canadian; 2, Morrow, Canadian; 3, Forbes, Canadian. Time 22½ secs. One mile: 1, Orton, Canadian; 2, A. Brodie, Canadian; 3, Wilkins, L.A.C. Time 4 min. 24½ secs. One hundred and twenty yards (hurdle): 1, Shaw, L.A.C.; 2, Williams, L.A.C.; 3, Stevenson, L.A.C. Time 16½ secs. Four hundred and forty yards: 1, Morrow, Canadian; 2, Gifford, Canadian; 3, Sands, N.Y.A.C. Time 50 secs. Running long jump: 1, Lyons, Canadian; 2, Webster, N.Y.A.C.; 3, Williams, L.A.C. Distance 21 ft. 9½ in. Two miles: 1, Bean, Canadian; 2, Brodie, Canadian; 3, Williams, L.A.C. Time 9 min. 55½ secs. The Englishmen thus only won three out of the nine events. On Sept. 21st Sturgess broke the two miles grass record by walking the distance at Kennington Oval in 13 min. 50 secs. A week later Sturgess beat the three miles record at Wembley Park, walking the distance in 21 min. 16½ secs. On Oct. 19th Sturgess performed a remarkable walking feat at Stamford Bridge. He set himself the task of covering eight miles in the hour, and he not only accomplished this rare feat, but placed another 270 yards to his credit.

Auckland. Chief town in North Island of New Zealand (*q.v.*), and capital of province of same name. Pop. with suburbs, 51,287.

Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated) The, has for its objects the provision of a central organisation for Auctioneers, Valuers, and Land, Estate, and House Agents, the promotion, the efficiency, and usefulness of the profession by enforcing the observance of strict rules of conduct as a condition of membership, and the advancement of the interests of the profession. Membership, either as Fellow, Associate, or Student, may be obtained by examination or under the "Practice" qualification. The annual subscriptions range from £2 2s. to 10s. 6d., and there are entrance fees ranging from £5 5s. to

£1 1s. The examinations are held annually in April. Council meetings in '96:—March 6th, May 29th, Sept. 4th, and Dec. 4th. Annual meeting, May 28th. Evening Members' meetings for lectures, papers, etc., monthly from October to March. There is a Benevolent Fund in connection with the Institute. President—Mr. Frank Everill, of Worcester. Secretary—Mr. Charles Harris. Offices—57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Aumale, Duc d', fourth son of King Louis Philippe, was b. 1822. When only a youth he took part in several campaigns in Algeria '40, '42, '43, and '44. He was Governor-General of Algeria when the revolution of '48 broke out in Paris, but at once resigned and joined his father in England, where chiefly he resided until the law banishing the Orleans princes was repealed in '71, after his election to the National Assembly. He was chosen one of the Forty in '71, and was made a General of Division in the following year. He was president of the Council of War which tried and condemned Marshal Bazaine. The Duke is the author of a *History of the Princes of the House of Condé*. When the Expulsion Bill passed, in '86, he left France, having been at the same time struck off the roll of the French army by the War Minister, then General Boulanger. Shortly afterwards he bequeathed his beautiful Chateau of Chantilly, with its art treasures, to the French nation. The decree banishing him from France was revoked March '89. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford.

Austin, Alfred, was b. 1835. Published his first poem, entitled "The Season," in '62. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('91), "The Garden that I Love" ('94), and "In Veronica's Garden" ('95). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the *Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*, which he edited, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Courthope, during the first years of its existence.

Australasia. A loose term variously applied. It usually signifies (1) the Australian colonies, together with Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji; or (2) Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. The seventh session of this Association of the Scientific Societies of Australasia takes place at Sydney, Jan. 3rd to 10th, 1897. The Association was formed in '86, and is modelled on the British Association. The sections include Astronomy, Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Biology, Geography, Economic Science and Agriculture, Engineering and Architecture, Sanitary Science and Hygiene, Mental Science and Education. The Permanent Hon. Secretary's address is The Chemical Laboratory, the University, Sydney, N.S.W.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia is the largest island in the world, about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. It is situated south-east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean; extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. Area computed at 3,031,169 sq. miles, or twenty-six

times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population about 4,000,000. Wholly British possession. Divided into the colonies of Queensland, pop. 445,155, capital Brisbane; New South Wales, pop. 2,000,000, capital Sydney; Victoria, pop. 1,179,029, capital Melbourne; South Australia, pop. 347,720 (including the Northern Territory), capital Adelaide; and Western Australia, pop. 89,550, capital Perth. These figures are estimated up to the latest date possible generally to Dec. 31st, '95. (For separate accounts of these colonies see under their respective alphabetical headings. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, table.) Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is rapidly increasing. A wine industry appears to be rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia, and it has been estimated that the annual production will soon reach 5,000,000 gallons. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths; having no drainage, the rainfall collects in extensive salt lakes and marshes. In the habitable districts there is a rich and unique flora and fauna. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. The yield of gold in '94 was estimated at 2,883,240 ozs., as compared with 1,711,890 ozs. in '93. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. Rainfall capricious: in some years excessive, in others prolonged drought. The average annual rainfall in parts of the north-east coast is over 70 inches; but in the centre, and over a large portion of the south of Australia, it is less than 10 inches. Principal rivers, the Murray and its affluents, navigable many hundreds of miles in wet seasons. There are 9618 miles of railroad open and 1397 miles in course of construction, and 65,000 miles of telegraph. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly decreasing, but their present strength is probably about 200,000. The progress of the country during the last fifty years has been wonderful. But this progress has not been attained without considerable expenditure, and the Australian colonies have gone very far in this direction. The aggregate debt of the colonies in '93 amounted to £200,000,000, the annual charge on which is nearly £8,000,000. Of this sum, however, £113,000,000 has been spent on railways, which have greatly added to the value of the Government lands. A serious but temporary financial crisis arose early in '93, and no less than fourteen banks had to close their doors for a time. They, however, seem to have completely recovered themselves since then. — **Commercial.** Trade was steadily progressive during '95, particularly in the matter of exports. More agricultural products than ever, especially frozen meat and butter, were shipped to Europe, and a consignment of rabbits, game and poultry (the first of its kind) was received in this country. Trade between Australia and Japan is also being rapidly extended, especially in the article of wool. The most important commercial feature of the year, however, was the revision of the tariff, both in Victoria and New South Wales.

In the former colony the question has been thoroughly investigated, with the result that public opinion has veered decidedly to the side of lower duties. A new tariff was under Parliamentary consideration during the year, and so far as it was completed the duties were materially lowered. In New South Wales one of the main issues at the General Election in the summer was Free Trade, and the result was that Mr. Reid was returned in a decisive majority to carry out that policy. He is committed to a scheme for gradually abolishing all duties, except those on tobacco, opium and alcohol. The boom in Western Australia has continued and increased, and a population is growing there very rapidly, and greatly extending the demand for imports.

Australasian Federation. In Oct. '89, Sir Henry Parkes, the then Premier of New South Wales, took the initiative in calling together "a national convention for the purpose of devising and reporting upon an adequate scheme of Federal Government." The matter was taken up by all the Australasian governments, with the result that on Feb. 6th, '90, a conference met in Melbourne, of which Mr. Gillies was elected chairman, and carried resolutions in favour of such a scheme. The Australasian Federal Convention, which met at Sydney (March 2nd, '91), marked a great advance. Its object was to frame a constitution for the Dominion of Australia. Sir Henry Parkes was unanimously selected as President, and the chief governmental representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Western Australia were present. This Convention, on April 9th, passed a Bill which proposed to establish a Federal Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia. By the Bill it was provided that a Governor-General should be appointed by the Sovereign, and that each colony (or state) should contribute to the Commonwealth Parliament representatives from its individual Legislature. This Parliament should consist of a directly elected House of Representatives and a Senate composed of delegates from all the colonies. A salary of £500 should be paid to the members of both Houses. Seven Ministers, to be known as "the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth of Australia," should assist the Governor-General. There should be a Supreme Court, as in the United States, whose functions would render unnecessary the Privy Council. Freedom of Trade between the various colonies was also agreed to.

In '94, after a period of inaction, there were signs of renewed activity. A definite scheme of procedure was drawn up by Victoria, as follows:—

That a Bill be introduced in each of the Australian Legislatures providing for all the consecutive stages of the following complete process: (1) The people of each colony to elect under their popular parliamentary suffrage, and without plural voting, a separate State Convention to formulate that colony's views of a judicious plan of federation. (2) Each of the Legislatures to elect members to form a Federal Convention, which shall consider the resolutions of the State Conventions, and shall proceed to frame a Federal Constitution, in which the views of the several colonies shall, as far as practicable, be harmonised. (3) The constitution to be submitted, by means of a *referendum*, to the people of each colony. (4) The constitution,

if accepted by a sufficient number of colonies, to be forwarded to the Imperial Government, to be passed into law for the federation of the colonies then or afterwards accepting it.

A conference of Australian Premiers, summoned by Mr. G. H. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, met at Hobart (Jan. 29th, '95), and carried unanimously a motion declaring that federation was the greatest and most pressing question in Australasian politics. A bill entitled "The Australasian Federation Enabling Act" was also approved and adopted. It provided for the inclusion of New Zealand, if that colony should so desire. The procedure laid down in the Bill was that ten representatives of each colony should form a convention to frame the Federal Constitution, and as soon as three or more colonies had elected their representatives the Governors of those colonies should summon the convention. The Constitution, having been framed and adopted, should be referred to the direct vote of the electors for acceptance or rejection, and if three colonies accepted it it should be presented for Imperial enactment. Simultaneously with this conference and at the same place a meeting of the Federal Council of Australasia was held (Jan. 31st). It was only natural, perhaps, that some jealousy of the Premiers' conference should be shown, but there was hardly ground for declaring that the Conference had done its best to destroy the Commonwealth Bill of the Convention of '95. The Council resolved that the establishment of a Federal quarantine was absolutely necessary, that the subscriptions to any management loans should be under Federal authority, and that the Commonwealth Bill should be considered by the Parliaments as early as possible, and the amendments dealt with at a second Convention. The Federal Enabling Bill reached the second reading stage in the New South Wales Parliament in November.

Australian Irrigation Colonies. Within the last seven years a successful attempt has been made to establish in Australia irrigation colonies in localities where the irregularity and insufficiency of the rainfall has rendered such a system necessary. The two most remarkable of these settlements, *Mildura* in Victoria, and *Renmark* in South Australia, are situated on the river Murray. From this river comes the water that is drawn to supply the fruit plantations of these settlements. The area of land conceded by the Governments is about 500,000 acres. It is surveyed, channelled, and provided with powerful pumping machinery to raise the water for irrigating. The land is progressively dealt with as settlement advances. It is disposed of to settlers in areas of from ten acres upwards. The colonies were founded by Messrs. Chaffey Brothers, who, with the settlers, it is estimated, have laid out fully a million of money in the settlement of *Mildura* alone. The population of *Mildura* now amounts to over 3,500. There are some 17,000 acres of land already appropriated, of which upwards of 10,000 acres are under immediate cultivation. The original wilderness of seven years ago has been transformed into a charming country, with well-ordered orchards and vineyards, interspersed with green patches of lucerne and growing fodder crops. Another township, *Irymple*, has been laid out about nine miles distant from *Mildura*. There are eleven pumping stations, the largest of which consists

of four centrifugal pumps, each raising 10,000 gallons of water per minute. There are upwards of 200 miles of channeling, which conduct the water to the highest points for distribution. The apricot, peach, fig, olive, orange, lemon, nectarine, grapes (for wine, table, and raisins), currants, sultanas, and other fruits, are all satisfactorily cultivated. Citron trees find a most congenial soil in many places. A sample consignment of 500 cases of lemons has been well received on the English market, arriving in first-rate condition, and realising very satisfactory prices; and no doubt a very large demand will ensue. Wines, brandy, and olive oil are also being manufactured at the settlements. The value of the output of the settlements in '94 amounted to upwards of £50,000. The bulk of the fruit is sun-dried for export. The sun dries the fruit far better than it could be dried artificially. The supply of water in the Murray is abundant at the seasons of the year when it is required, and the liquid contains valuable fertilising properties. In '93 *Mildura* was created a separate Shire, with the power of Local Government. At the *Renmark* colony about 4,000 acres have been taken up, of which 3,000 are under immediate cultivation for fruit, and 1,000 for miscellaneous products. A township has been laid out on the same lines as the *Mildura* settlement. The population altogether is about 600 or 700. There is a good State school, and several churches, comfortable temperance hotel, post-office, a number of stores, shops, and dwelling houses. The soil is a rich sandy loam, particularly suited for the growing of fruits, and is much the same in character at both settlements. Mr. J. E. Matthew Vincent, F.R.G.S., is the Chief Commissioner of these Colonies in England; and the Offices are at Cornwall Buildings, 35, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Austria, Emperor of. SEC FRANCIS JOSEPH.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each possessing a separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal, and telegraphic services. **Austria** (capital Vienna)—area, 115,993 sq. m.; estimated population in '90, 23,895,413—is governed by an Emperor and by the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire. It consists of an Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) and a Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*). The Reichsrath, like the legislative body of Hungary or "Transleithania," has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. These latter questions are dealt with by a supreme body known as the *Delegations*. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the upper houses returning 20 and the lower houses 40 delegates. The members of the *Delegations* are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. Subject to the *Delegations* are the three executive departments for com-

mon affairs—Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance. Political treaties concluded by the Emperor are not valid without the consent of the Reichsrath. The present Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath contains 245 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 21, of 68 hereditary nobles, of 17 archbishops and bishops, and of 139 members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 353 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire. According to the present system they are elected by four groups: the large landed proprietors, who choose 85 members; the Chambers of Commerce, who choose 21; the inhabitants of towns who pay 50 fl. in direct taxation or who have a vote for the provincial diet, 117; and the inhabitants of country municipalities similarly qualified, who choose 130. In these four groups there are comprised about 1,700,000 voters. Purely local matters are administered by the sixteen provincial diets (viz., of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Dalmatia, Bohemia (*q.v.*), Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukowina). Hungary (capital Buda-Pesth)—area, 125,039 sq. m.; population, '91, 17,500,000—embraces the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria) and a parliament composed of an upper and chiefly hereditary house and a lower and elective house of 453 members. Croatia-Slavonia has its own Provincial Diet, also of 90 members. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary. *Bosnia-Herzegovina* (*q.v.*), though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Its area is 23,262 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,500,000. Since the reconciliation of the Magyars with the House of Hapsburg, in '67, great progress has been made in reconciling the various races in different stages of civilisation which inhabit this heterogeneous empire.—*Religion*. The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Old Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist. Below will be found an account of the progress made by the Government in their endeavours to promote freedom and equality for all religious denominations.—*Education*. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory between certain ages, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools.—The estimated revenue and expenditure for common affairs for '95 amounted to £15,205,820. For Austria alone the estimated revenue was £63,898,557, and the expenditure £63,652,787; for Hungary alone the revenue was £46,781,105, and the expenditure £46,779,274. The common debt of Austria-Hungary amounted in '95 to £275,990,000; the special debt of Austria to £122,678,600, and of

Hungary to £207,729,000. See FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95. — *Political*. Austria. The Prime Minister having failed to formulate a plan acceptable to the leaders of the three parties on whose coalition his tenure of office depended, invited the Electoral Reform Committee to devise some project for extending the suffrage (Nov. 28th). He however declared the Government's opposition to universal suffrage in any form. The Social Democrats immediately called a mass meeting, which resolved that this was the only solution which the proletariat could accept as satisfactory (Dec. 3rd). The Istrian provincial Diet was dissolved by the Government (Jan. 15th), on account of the opposition manifested by the Italian members to the Government's representative. A motion for the exclusion of the Slav languages from discussions in the Diet and other resolutions directed against the Government had previously been carried, and formed the justification for the Government's action. Signs were visible during February of the ultimate break up of the Coalition Government owing chiefly to the difficulty of agreeing on an Electoral Reform Bill, and to the constant danger of a split on the nationality question. The Reichsrath began a debate on a taxation reform measure prepared by the Government (March 11th). By this measure the existing income-tax and tax upon those carrying on a trade or business were replaced by a general tax on all private trading and industrial establishments, all joint stock companies, and all incomes derived from invested capital. A further graduated income-tax was also proposed. The growth of the Anti-Semitic party was significantly shown by the return of Dr. Lüger, the leader of the party, as the Vice-Burgomaster of Vienna (May 14th). Dr. Richter, the Liberal candidate, actually had a majority of the votes, but it was so small that he declined to accept office again. Dr. Gröbl, the Liberal burgomaster, in consequence of the election, at once resigned. The supporters of the Liberal party were thus shown to be in a bad way. Count Kalnoky, owing to causes fully set out below in the history of the year in Hungary, resigned office (16th). He received from the Emperor the insignia of the Order of St. Stephen in diamonds, and was succeeded by Count Goluchowski. The election of the Burgomaster of Vienna (30th) led to most disorderly scenes and Anti-Semitic demonstrations against the Liberals; and after Dr. Lüger had failed to get a decisive majority, the election was postponed, and finally the Municipal Council was dissolved. The Coalition Government, already threatened by the dissatisfaction produced by the recent publication of its new Electoral Reform Bill, a measure produced after great labour, and at once condemned as unsatisfactory and inadequate, fell in with a new danger (June 12th). The Austrian Slavs in Styria had long agitated for the establishment of Slavonian classes at the Cilli High School; and through Count Hohenwart, the Conservative leader, they gained the Ministerial sanction to the plan. The German Liberals representing the province, however, and the party generally, were deeply pledged to resist such a proposal, and threatened if it were carried to withdraw from the Coalition. This threat they carried into execution (18th), and the Cabinet resigned (19th). A provisional

Cabinet formed by Count Kielmansegg succeeded (20th). Dr. von Plener, the leader of the German Liberals, resigned his seat in the Reichstag (July 3rd). Count Badeni, the Stadthalter of Galicia, was entrusted by the Emperor with the task of forming a new Ministry (Sept. 14th). It was understood that the Count would form an administration independent of and unconnected with the various parliamentary parties, and so be able to deal out equal justice to all parties; but as the selection of his colleagues became known, it was pointed out that this principle had not been strictly adhered to. The first of the elections for the Municipal Council of Vienna were held (18th), and resulted in a great victory for the anti-Semitic party, whereas the German Liberals lost heavily. The elections are held in three sections, and on the final poll having been taken (26th), it was found that the anti-Semites had secured 92 out of 138 seats on the new Council. Count Badeni's Cabinet was finally formed (Oct. 2nd), and it appeared that none of its members belonged to the Reichsrath. The Count did not leave his attitude to Anti-Semitism long in doubt. Addressing a deputation from the Jewish communities of Galicia (7th), he clearly announced his intention to combat the Anti-Semitic movement to the utmost. At the opening of the Reichsrath (22nd), he made an earnest appeal for the union of all the peoples of Austria in loyalty to the Emperor and Fatherland. He declared that the Cabinet took up an attitude of absolute independence of the various Parliamentary groups. An electoral reform measure was promised. Dr. von Belinski presented the Budget (24th), in which the expenditure for the coming year was estimated at 662,691,000 fl., and the income at 662,902,000 fl. Dr. Luger, the Anti-Semitic leader, was chosen Burgo-master of Vienna (29th), but the Emperor refused his sanction to the election (Nov. 6th).

—**Hungary.** Although Dr. Wekerle announced to a conference of the Liberal party at the end of November that the Royal assent would be given to his three ecclesiastical measures, that assent was delayed, to the great damage of the position of the Wekerle ministry. However, the Liberal party remained firm in its adherence to its leaders, and the Royal assent was at last granted (Dec. 10th). The event was greeted with enthusiasm all over the country, and countless telegrams of gratitude were sent to the Emperor. Nevertheless the Wekerle ministry did not long survive. It was announced (20th) that it would resign after the Christmas holidays, and that the Emperor would accept the resignation, although the Cabinet was in the full possession of the confidence of the House and of the nation. Dr. Wekerle, at a meeting of the whole Liberal party, assigned as the sole reason of the resignation the fact that the Cabinet no longer possessed the confidence of the Crown (28th). The party, however, determined to adhere resolutely to the programme drawn up by Dr. Wekerle's ministry. Count Khuen-Hedervary was entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet, but his proposals showed so clearly that a change of systems from a Liberal to a Clerical régime was contemplated, that he failed in the task (Jan. 9th). The Premiership was then offered to M. Koloman Szell, and afterwards to Baron Banffy, the President of the Chamber, who accepted it, and

formed a new Ministry (14th). In the Chamber Baron Banffy declared (20th) that his Cabinet would set themselves to carry out resolutely and completely the programme of their predecessors. M. Szilagyi, the ex-Minister of Justice, was elected President of the Chamber (21st). The Pope sent a letter to Count Ferdinand Zichy, the leader of the Hungarian Catholic People's party (March 18th), expressing his gratification at the union formed to defend the rights of the Church, and led by Counts Zichy and Esterhazy. The Chamber of Magnates threw out the Government Bill for the reception of the Jewish religion (24th), and much amended the Freedom of Worship Bill; but the Reichstag decided, by an overwhelming majority, to send back the latter Bill in its original form. The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Agliardi, in an interview published in an Ultramontane paper, declared that the Legislature could alter the ordinances prejudicial to the Church which it had carried, and urged Catholics to awake and bring this revision about (April 29th). Baron Banffy, being interpolated upon the incident, affirmed that the Nuncio had transgressed beyond his province, and stated that the joint Austro-Hungarian Government had made representations to this effect at the Vatican (May 1st). An official *communiqué* to the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna, however, characterised Baron Banffy's statement as inaccurate. Naturally enough tremendous excitement ensued, and this was increased by Count Kalnoky's resignation, which, however, the Emperor declined to accept. It appeared that Count Kalnoky and Baron Banffy had had correspondence in the matter, and the former had received from the latter a note of protest for transmission to the Vatican; but the note had not been sent. The incident was smoothed over for a time, but it led to considerable friction. Baron Banffy was strongly supported by the Hungarian Chamber and Cabinet. Eventually the recall of the Nuncio was announced (14th), and Count Kalnoky again resigned (16th), his resignation this time being accepted by the Emperor. A great blow was thus dealt at the forces of the Clerical Reactionists. The Royal assent was given to the new Ecclesiastical Bills by the end of June, and Ministerial decrees announcing that the State registration of civil marriages and the law relating to the religion of the children would come into force from Oct. 1st were published (July 2nd). The Emperor pardoned the Roumanians condemned for political agitation against the Government (Sept. 20th). The Imperial clemency was gratefully received by the Roumanian population of Hungary. The two remaining ecclesiastical measures of the Government were adopted by the Reichstag (30th). The civil marriage laws came into force (Oct. 1st), and in one or two places disturbances occurred. The fourth and last of the ecclesiastico-political measures taken over from the Wekerle Cabinet, the Freedom of Worship Bill, was finally adopted (21st).

—**General.** Considerable efforts were made during the early part of the year (the Rothschilds being the movers in the matter) to stimulate Austrian trade with England. The Archduke Albrecht died at Arco (Feb. 18th). He was a Field-Marshal of the Austrian army, and very popular with the soldiery. The funeral, which was attended by the Emperor of Germany, took place at Vienna (26th). A series of

earthquake shocks passed over the country (April 15th), and many persons were injured, considerable damage also being done to buildings. At Laibach, the centre of the disturbances, no fewer than sixty-six shocks were felt in the course of two or three days. The young Archduke Ladislans met with an accident while out shooting, and died (Sept. 6th).—**Commercial.** The trade of the year was satisfactory, but comparatively uneventful. The coal and iron industries showed improvement, and the exports were well maintained.

Austrian Political Parties (see HUNGARIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). The conflict of parties that prevails in the Austro-Hungarian Empire may be said to attain its highest pitch in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, which naturally includes members of widely varying race and creed. The last general election, which followed a sudden dissolution of the Reichsrath in Jan. '91, resulted as follows: German Liberals, 110; National Germans, 16; Anti-Semites, 15; Poles, 57; Ruthenians, 8; Young Czechs, 36; Old Czechs, 10; Independent Czechs, 3; Left Centre, 8; Clericals, 31; Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, 23; Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, 18; Moravian Central Party, 5; Italians, 9; Roumanians, 2; and German Conservatives, 2. The chief parties, however, may be described as the German Liberals, led by Dr. von Plener until he resigned in July '95, the Poles, led by M. Javorsky, and the German Conservatives and Clericals, led by Count Hohenwart. Count Taaffe, long the Prime Minister, early in '93, found himself unable to obtain a majority until

the German Liberals and Poles came to his aid. In October the German Liberals, the Poles, and the Conservatives all turned against him because of his Electoral Reform measure, which practically amounted to a measure of universal suffrage, and he finally had to resign. He was succeeded by Prince Windischgrätz, who, with the help of the Poles, the German Liberals, and the Conservatives, managed to form a Coalition Cabinet, which held office throughout '94. The Conservative and Clerical element in the coalition, however, prevailed, and in consequence it did not hold together long. The Liberals found themselves sharply at variation with the Government measures as to Electoral Reform and other matters, and Prince Windischgrätz resigned (June 19th), and was succeeded by a provisional administration under Count Kielmansegg. A non-party Cabinet was then formed in September under the strong guidance of Count Badeni, who made a very successful beginning of his tenure of office.

Authors, Society of. See INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

Azores, The. A group of islands in the North Atlantic; belong as an integral part to the kingdom of Portugal. Area, 1005 sq. m.; pop. 269,401. Capital, Ponta Delgado, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. People Portuguese and Spanish, mostly very poor. Governed as a province of Portugal. Discovered 1439. Called also Western Islands or Terceiras. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

B

Baden. See FREDERICK, GRAND DUKE OF, and DIPLOMATIC.

Bahama Islands. Older name Lucayos Islands. A chain of islands, some 600 miles in length, extending nearly from the S.E. corner of Cuba to the coast of Florida. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is New Providence (85 sq. miles), on which is the capital, Nassau, pop. 12,000, a large and handsome city, and a winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. The southernmost, Turks and Caicos Islands, have been annexed to Jamaica. Hurricanes and long droughts occur, but climate healthy. Water found by sinking. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. San Salvador (either Cat Island or Watling Island—probably the latter), where Columbus first landed in America in 1492, is one of the Bahamas. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, hemp, cotton, and cocoanut. Government is representative. There is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian. For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; for latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Bain, Alexander, LL.D., was b. at Aberdeen, 1818, and ed. at the University of that city, where he graduated '40. In '45 he accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Univ. of Glasgow, which he occupied only for a few months. He was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission in '47, and to the General Board of Health in '50. The publication of "The Senses and the Intellect," in '55, and "The Emotions and the Will," established his reputation as one of the profoundest investigators of psychological problems. His other important works include "Mental and Moral Science"; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive"; "Mind and Body—Theories of their Relation"; "Education as a Science," "English Grammar," "English Composition and Rhetoric"; revised and enlarged in two parts, "On Teaching English," "Intellectual Qualities and Emotional Qualities"; "James Mill, a Biography"; "John Stuart Mill, a Criticism with Personal Recollections and Practical Essays." Appointed Regius Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen '60, and Lord Rector of that Univ. in '81, and re-elected '84. Appointed Examiner in Logic ('57) and Moral Philosophy in the Univ. of London, and in '58 Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Balkh. A large territory N. of the Hindoo Koosh, called Afghan Turkestan, the capital of which is Balkh (*Mazar-i-Sherif*). The Ameer maintains a strong garrison at Balkh, and from it despatches the troops that garrison the rest of the territory between the Hindoo Koosh and river Oxus.

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and was ed. at Chester by Dr. Brindley. Formerly Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74), now Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge ('92). He is the author of several works, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. Knighted '86. "Star-land" is the most popular of his works. In May '92 he published "In Starry Realms," in '93 "The Story of the Sun," and in '94 "In the High Heavens." Observatory, Cambridge; Athenæum Club.

Baltic and North Sea Canal. See ENGINEERING.

Banffy, Baron, Premier of Hungary, was b. '42, at Klausenburg, and ed. at Leipsic and Berlin Universities. He travelled after leaving the latter university, and then took office in the Transylvanian Administration. In '75 he entered on an important task as a provincial prefect in Transylvania, and did his best to spread the spirit of Hungarian nationality in the district over which he ruled. When the Hungarian Upper Chamber was reformed he was elected a life peer. He had formerly been a member of the House. In '92 he was returned to the Reichstag, and was at once made president, and on the retirement of Dr. Wekerle he was appointed premier. He is a strong Liberal, and took office on the distinct understanding that he should be free to carry out Dr. Wekerle's programme. His energy and firmness were shown in the affair with Count Kalnoky. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, History, '95.

Bangor Bishop of. See under PEERS.

Bank Holidays. The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, '71. The holidays are, in England and Ireland: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday). Scotland: New Year's Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

BANKING.

I. THE UTILISATION OF DEPOSITS AND CAPITAL BY PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

British and Irish bankers trade with the money deposited with them, by making profits in discounting bills of Exchange for short periods, and in obtaining interest for loans on Exchequer bills and other Government securities, and on railway and other debentures and the stock of public companies, dock warrants, and bills of lading, etc. To a much less extent money is lent by them on real and leasehold property, as the advances on such are generally unpaid for years. Considerable amounts are

also lent by bankers on promissory notes, without further security, to highly trustworthy persons. They have frequently advanced large sums to merchants and manufacturers on insufficient security, to sustain their credit, in the hope that they might retrieve their affairs, and thus pay in full both the old and the new loans. By this proceeding many banks have been ruined in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

For proper banking by private and joint-stock banks, the better method is that their capital should not be used for making profits on loans as the deposits are, but it should nearly all be invested in first-class securities, subject to little fluctuation in value, and which can at once be converted into money in the event of any large and unexpected demand by depositors. It is highly important also that a sufficient reserve should be kept to provide against commercial depression or panic. All persons of means avail themselves of the services of bankers in receiving and making payments on their account. In connection with this business, bankers not only cash and pass cheques, but present and receive payment for bills and drafts, and collect dividends and annuities, etc. For these services a percentage is charged, or an agreement is made that the customers shall keep an average balance of cash in the bank in proportion to the amount of business transacted for him. Some of the money paid therein is intended to meet the cheques and orders drawn against them in the ordinary course of business, and other sums are deposited for safe custody until required for investment. The former are generally placed under drawing or current, and the latter under deposit accounts. Those portions of either which banks do not keep in their coffers are used in discounting bills, and for loans on securities for short dates. Some provincial banks allow interest at a low rate on daily balances of their customers, but the general rule is to allow interest only on sums specially placed on deposit, this interest varying according to the London rate for the time being. When a person has an account current at a bank its proprietors are bound to pay his cheques to the full amount of the money held in hand on his account. Bankers are also bound to know their customers' signatures, and if the former cash a cheque with a forged signature they will have to suffer the loss; and if they refuse to cash one from a wrong supposition that the drawer has no funds or insufficient money in the bank to meet it, the bankers will, if any injury results to him from this error, be liable to pay him damages.

II. BANKERS' LIEN.

When a customer has placed any banking securities, as bills, notes, exchequer bills, stock, coupons, foreign bonds, and others of a similar kind, with his bankers without specifically appropriating them to any purpose, the bankers have a right to retain them until their customer has discharged all debts which may be due to them, even if the debt was not incurred or the loan made on the deposit of the securities. This right of retention of securities which are unconditionally placed in banks is termed a banker's general lien, which is part of the law merchant; but it does not, in the absence of a special contract, extend to such securities as are not banking or negotiable. If a banker takes a security payable at a future date his

lien has gone. He has no lien on a customer's balance for bills discounted for him during the currency of the bills, nor on any plate, jewels, cash, or securities contained in a box deposited with him in his character of warehouseman and not as banker.

III. THE SCOTCH BANK CREDIT SYSTEM AND UNPAID BILLS PROCEDURE.

The old practice adopted in Scotland of bankers making advances on cash credit has very greatly added to the progress and prosperity of the inhabitants of that part of Great Britain. This method of lending money is by allowing an account current to be regularly overdrawn to a certain specified limit. The advances are secured by two or more sureties, and interest is paid on actual over drafts. As the London branches of the Scotch banks conduct their business on the London methods, the system does not generally obtain with them. As regards protesting unpaid bills, the Scotch banking law differs from the English. In Scotland, within six months after their dishonour, the bills and protests can be registered in the Court books, and in six days thereafter execution can be issued against the debtor without any further process.

IV. PRIVATE AND JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF ISSUE.

The issue by bankers of their own promissory or bank notes, payable to bearer on demand, and intended to be the medium of exchange within the sphere of their banking operations instead of gold and silver, has been and is profitable to their owners. From 1708 to 1826, with the exception of the Bank of England, no company with more than six partners could in England or Wales borrow, owe, or take up any money on their bills or notes payable on demand, or at any less time than six months from the borrowing thereof. By the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act of '57, the number of partners permitted in a private bank is extended to ten. In '26 it was provided that banks of an unlimited number of partners, as joint-stock companies, might be formed to carry on banking business by issuing notes and bills payable on demand if such corporations or co-partnerships should not have any banking house or establishment in London or within sixty-five miles of it. These banking companies were also prohibited by themselves or their agents, to borrow, owe, or take up in London, or at any place within the before-mentioned distance of such, any sum of money, or any of their bills or notes, payable on demand, or at any time less than six months from the borrowing of it, but they were entitled to discount in London and elsewhere any bill or bills of exchange not drawn by or upon themselves, or by or on any individual on their behalf. The Bank of Scotland, established in 1695, began to issue £1 notes in 1704, and all the Scotch banks have been subsequently allowed to, and have issued these promissory notes payable to bearer on demand for a sum of not less than 20s. The Bank of Ireland formed in 1783, and the Irish private banks also began soon afterwards to issue these notes. In '21 persons in partnership, not exceeding six and residing not less than fifty miles from Dublin, were allowed to issue their own notes payable on demand. Four years subsequently banks with more than six partners were allowed this privi-

lege. The Bank of Ireland is a national bank of a very limited kind as regards its operations compared with the Bank of England. It manages the Government fund of Ireland, and has lent the Government money. By the Bank Charter Act of '44, only those bankers in the United Kingdom who were entitled to issue notes on May 6th in that year are allowed to do so. It was provided by this statute that the issue of English banks is to be limited to the average amount of notes which they had in circulation during the twelve weeks preceding April 27th, '44, provided that on an average of four weeks they were not to exceed the average ascertained; and no such notes are to be issued in London, or within sixty-five miles thereof, except by the Bank of England. While, therefore, the English banks have a fixed limit of issue, the Scotch and Irish are allowed to issue notes to any amount, provided they hold an equal amount of coin above their authorised amount. Fifty-nine private and thirty-six joint-stock banks in England and Wales issue their own notes. All the banks in Scotland which are joint-stock, and six banks of this kind in Ireland, also do so. The majority of joint-stock banks in England and Wales, including the largest and most important, do not issue their own notes. No note payable to bearer on demand can be issued in these parts of Great Britain for less than £5, but the minimum value of Scotch and Irish bank notes allowed to be issued is fixed at £1. Bank of England notes are legal tender for all sums over £5, except at the Bank and its branches, and in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank of England, however, is not liable to pay cash at any of its branches for those notes not made specially payable at the branch at which they are presented for payment, but it is bound to pay in London all notes, whether those of the Bank of England itself or any of its branches. The holder of a bank note is, *prima facie*, entitled to its prompt payment, and he is not affected by the previous fraud of any former holder in obtaining it in the absence of evidence to show that he was privy to such fraud. Country bank notes are generally received as cash, but though taken as such, if they are presented in proper time and not paid, they do not amount to a payment, and the transferee of the notes is still liable to the holder.

V. REGISTRATION OF BANKING COMPANIES AS "LIMITED" OR "UNLIMITED."

By the Companies Act of '62, which has been amended by subsequent statutes, and especially the Companies Act of '79, it has been provided that no company or association consisting of more than ten persons shall transact banking business unless registered either as "limited" or "unlimited" under the Companies' Acts, or unless it has been formed in pursuance of some other statute or of letters patent. It has been further enacted that a banking company registered as "unlimited" may convert itself into a "limited" one. Any unlimited company may increase the nominal amount of its capital, by increasing the nominal amount of its shares, but no part of such increased capital shall be capable of being called up except in the event of and for the purposes of the winding-up of the company. When no such increase of nominal capital is made, the company may provide that a part of its un-

called capital shall not be capable of being called up except for winding up the company. A limited company may declare that any part of its still uncalled-for capital shall not be capable of being called up except for the company being wound up. A bank of issue registered as a limited company, either before or after the passing of this Act, is not to be entitled to limited liability in respect of its notes, but the members are, as to these, to continue liable as if it had been registered as unlimited, and if the bank is wound up, and the general assets are insufficient to satisfy the claims of both the note-holders and the general creditors, then the members of the banking company, after satisfying the note-holders, are to be liable to contribute towards payment of the debts of the general creditors a sum equal to the amount received by the note-holders out of the general assets of the company, *i.e.*, out of the funds available for the general creditors, as well as for the note-holders. Once at least in every year the accounts of every banking company registered after Aug. 15th, '79, as a limited company, are to be examined by an auditor or auditors (elected annually by the company, and not being either a director or officer of the bank), by whom a report on the accounts and on all balance sheets laid before the company at any general meeting, shall be made to the members. Nearly all the joint-stock banks of England soon afterwards registered themselves as limited companies under the provisions of the '79 Act. The Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company, established last century, were created Corporations before the Crown was empowered by statute law to create trading corporations with unlimited liability. Therefore they have always been limited banks, and therefore did not require to avail themselves of the recent Act to enable them to become so. All the other Scotch banks, which were carried on by Corporations with unlimited liability, registered themselves without delay as limited companies.

VI. NUMBER OF BANKS AND BRANCHES, BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED, BANKS IN LIQUIDATION, AND AMALGAMATIONS.

The total number of banks in the United Kingdom, private and joint-stock, up to Nov. '94, as stated in the *Banking Almanac '95*, was 379. The new banks and branches opened in London and suburbs were 12, and those out of London 131. The branches closed in London and suburbs were 3, and out of London 15. The number of amalgamations was 8, those in liquidation 4, and the note issues of 4 banks lapsed.

VII. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This is the most important bank in the world. It was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in '16, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note

issued in excess of £14,000,000 was ordered to be represented by gold coin or gold and silver bullion in the vaults of the bank. It was also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinued issuing their own notes, Her Majesty in Council could authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £16,800,000. The last addition of £350,000 was made by Order in Council on Jan. 29th, '94. The aggregate amount of the notes of other banks which have ceased to issue up to this date from '44, and against two-thirds of which Bank of England notes have been substituted, is £4,206,168. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. The profit on this amount was, up to '92, the interest at 3 per cent. after deductions for stamp duties and expenses. By the Bank Act of '92 the rate of interest on the Government debt to the Bank of £11,015,100 is to be at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum until April 5th, 1903, and after that date 2½ per cent., unless the Bank give notice in writing six months before that day that they decline to accept such rate, when the debt may be paid off without further notice, and until payment the interest will continue at 2½ per cent. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. Another source of profit to the Department is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which under the Act of '44 the Bank pays at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz., being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to five hundred millions, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 per million outstanding on the last day of the previous

financial year. The Bank also takes charge of the reserves of other bankers in connection with clearing-house transfers, and in consequence of this the reserves of the Bank are generally the only unused money in the country that can be had on a sudden demand. This institution also derives much profit from the employment of its deposits, on which it allows no interest. It is the ultimate resort of all large merchants and traders and others who wish to borrow and cannot get accommodated at other banks. In '47 a great commercial crisis had arisen; the Bank of England was unable to meet all applications for discounts and loans on approved securities, without exceeding its statutory limits. The Governor and Company were, however, informed by the Government that it was prepared to propose a bill to Parliament to indemnify them from such excess. Bank of England notes were therefore issued in exchange for securities beyond the amount limited by law, and Parliament afterwards passed an Act indemnifying the Bank in that respect, and for a short suspension of so much of the '44 statute as limited the amount of such securities. A similar crisis occurred in '57 and in '66, when Government took the same course, although in the latter year no infringement of the law took place, because the commercial panic subsided before the Bank had made advances beyond the legal limits.

The Bank Charter Act of '44 requires a weekly account to be published of certain particulars of the Issue and Banking Department. The one for the week ending Nov. 6th, '95, is as follows, viz. :—

Dr. Issue Department. £
Notes issued 55,237,530

Cr. £
Government debt 11,015,100
Other securities 5,784,900
Gold coin and bullion 38,437,530

£55,237,530

Dr. Banking Department. £
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000
Rest 3,105,664

Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts 4,629,746

Other deposits 49,426,760

Seven-day and other bills 180,746

£71,895,916

Cr.

Government Securities 14,836,525
Other Securities 25,593,752
Notes 29,000,525
Gold and silver coin 2,465,114

£71,895,916

Besides the head office and two branch offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth. The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, elected by stock holders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. Custom has excluded English bankers from this body, but members of leading firms negotiating foreign loans and engaged in foreign bill broking appear to be eligible. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank. At the half-yearly general court of the directors and company of the Bank of England, held on Sept. 12th, '95, the net profits for the half year ended Aug. 31st were £563,110, as against £587,429 for the corresponding period of '94, and a half-year's dividend of interest and profits was made of £4 per cent. without deduction on account of income tax. The smallness of this dividend arose from the difficulty of employing money at good interest.

VIII. FIXED ISSUES AND CIRCULATION OF NOTES.

The present fixed issues of bank notes are as follows, viz. :—

England, Bank of England . . . £16,800,000
" 56 Private Banks . . . 2,220,000
" 35 Joint-Stock Banks . . . 1,974,202
Scotland, 10 Joint-Stock Banks . . . 2,676,350
Ireland, 6 Joint-Stock Banks . . . 6,354,494

£30,025,046

The average weekly circulation of the banks of the United Kingdom to Sept. 7th, '95, as compared with the previous month, is as under :—

	August.	September.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England for month ending Sept. 11th	26,564,224	26,403,527	—	160,697
Private Banks	673,584	647,551	—	26,033
Joint Stock Banks	1,020,372	1,001,662	—	18,710
Total in England	28,258,180	28,052,740	—	205,440
Scotland	7,095,838	6,907,196	—	188,642
Ireland	5,929,982	5,905,001	—	24,981
United Kingdom	41,284,000	40,864,937	Net decrease	419,063

The *Bankers' Magazine* for Oct. '95 states that in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year the returns show an increase in the Bank of England circulation of £774,741, but a decrease in private banks of £38,419, and in joint-stock banks of £15,286. In Scotland there has been an increase of £472,211, and in Ireland a decrease of £59,313, thus showing that the month ending Sept. 7th, '95, as compared with the corresponding period of '94, has an increase of £721,036 in England, and an increase of £1,133,934 in the United Kingdom. The returns for the Bank of England for the month ending Sept. 11th give an average amount of bullion in both departments of £41,293,239. Compared with the corresponding period of '94, there is an increase of £1,767,810.

IX. THE CLEARING-HOUSE SYSTEM.

A clearing house is an establishment in large cities in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn on other bankers. This adjustment ablishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques, and drafts, passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for '94 reached the enormous total of £6337,222,000, as against £6478,000,000 in '93, £6481,562,000 in '92, and £7801,048,000 in '90. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

X. DISCOUNT MARKET.

As a good store of bills of exchange is declared to be the best reserve in banking, there is always a greater demand for them, when they are good, than the supply, and billbrokers cannot provide anything like the quantity which banks require. The chief reasons why these bills are not created commensurate with the increase of business, as they were some years ago, are—firstly, because the custom of obtaining loans from bankers, instead of accepting bills, has greatly increased; secondly, because foreign bills drawn on London by traders residing abroad have materially diminished, owing to the development of the system of telegraphic transfers, whereby very large sums are now paid without a bill. In consequence of the insufficient supply of these negotiable instruments, large holders have frequently the discount market under their control, for which reason the Bank minimum rate no longer guides the market for important periods. It is stated that, although about thirty years ago the Bank of England was one of the largest holders of bills of exchange, it is now thought to be the smallest among the large holders. This change, it is alleged, is the result of the immense increase of deposits of other banks which are largely invested in bills, and as these become due are re-invested in other bills, which causes a reduction in discount rates. In consequence of these transactions, and as deposits have increased far more than bills in proportion, longer periods of cheap money have been experienced in recent years than have ever existed. In '95 discount rates have been very small. On Sept. 21st floating money and short loans were $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and the market rates for best bills were $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. for three months, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for four months, and $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. for six months, while the Bank rate was 2 per cent. On Nov. 7th floating money and short loans had advanced. They were from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the market rates for best bills were 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for three and four months, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for six months.

XI. CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS, AND BALANCE SHEETS.

According to the *Economist* for Oct. 19th, it appears that about a year ago the whole banking capital commanded in the market an average premium of 192 per cent., and now the premium has risen to 194 per cent.; but they stand at a lower average premium than they did in '91. The average market value of banking capital at the beginning of October, from '92 to '95 inclusive, is as follows:—

	'95.	'94.	'93.	'92.
England	197 % premium	196 % premium	193 % premium	205 % premium
Scotland	186 % "	183 % "	173 % "	172 % "
Ireland	175 % "	164 % "	148 % "	155 % "
Total United Kingdom	194 % premium	192 % premium	186 % premium	196 % premium

The total amount of the paid-up capital of all the joint-stock banks of the kingdom and the Bank of England is £75,214,633. Beyond their capital these banks hold reserves to about £37,142,359, and which amounts are held in the following proportions by these institutions in different divisions of the country, viz. :—

	Capital, Paid-up.	Reserve Funds.
By English Banks . .	£ 58,520,470	£ 28,232,285
„ Isle of Man and Channel Island Banks	125,000	113,113
„ Scotch Banks . .	9,302,000	5,717,879
„ Irish Banks . .	7,109,231	3,079,082
	£75,214,633	£37,142,359
	£112,356,992	

The private banks which publish accounts have capital and reserves to the amount of about £11,901,131, and the remainder about £6,000,000, so that the total paid-up capital and reserves for all our home banks is about £130,000,000. The amount of deposit and current accounts in all the banks of the United Kingdom are estimated to have been in June '95 from £730,000,000 to £740,000,000, and in January last from £690,000,000 to £710,000,000.

XII. DEPRESSED BANKING OUTLOOK.

A very important article is published in the *Bankers' Magazine* for August last on this subject. It is stated that bankers have recently been dispensed with in many respects. One cause of this is the extension of the ready-money system in commerce. Formerly wholesale dealers in certain trades gave credit, but these persons generally drew on their customers in the form of bills, which were discounted with the banks, and profit on the transaction was thus obtained by bankers. At present, however, bills are much less used, as the advantage of paying ready money for goods has been realised by shopkeepers, and has recently been very much more adopted by them. Life assurance companies compete with bankers for loans. Many a person who has assured his life several years, on finding himself in pecuniary difficulties at once goes to his assurance company, and obtains an advance to the extent of the surrender value of his policy. If he wishes to greatly exceed this loan, and can obtain two reliable sureties for the payment of the premiums, the company will in most cases advance him the amount covered by the policy. The number of loans made by non-bankers, as building societies, solicitors, accountants, private lenders and others, is continually increasing, so that "the legitimate banking operations of lending money for the support of trade and commerce are growing the less, as the money left with the banks is becoming greater. While banks in London are paying 4 per cent. on deposits, they are frequently lending below that figure, and largely, too, when at short terms. The problem is serious enough, and suggests that banks are returning to their old *role* of mere custodians

of money. The savings of the country are accumulating each year at a rapid rate, and there is neither a home nor a foreign outlet that seems to satisfy. At present money is, therefore, resting at home waiting for the investment that never comes." English bankers have lately sustained an important diminution of their profits by the competition of discount houses, who are their agents, and who have much encroached on ordinary banking business. Discount companies undertake foreign agencies, advance money on goods, accept bills against produce, and are not required, as banks are, to keep large cash reserves in proportion to their liabilities.

Bank of England. See BANKING.

BANKRUPTCY, '95.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Act, '83, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, the Bankruptcy Act '90, and the rules made thereunder. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade. For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. A great portion of this in both the High Court and County Courts is exercised by the registrars, who hear petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, hold public examinations of the debtors, approve of compositions, and grant discharges when these are unopposed. The Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade consists of Official Receivers, and a central staff under the Inspector-General, who audit trustees' accounts, and overlook the conduct and dealings of these persons, and the other local officials. There is an official receiver appointed to each district, but the same individual may be appointed to this position for two or more districts, or two or more of such receivers may be appointed to the one district. The official receiver is to investigate the conduct of the debtor, and to report to the Court respecting it, to take such part as the Board of Trade may order in his public examination, and to assist when required in his prosecution. It is also the duty of the official receiver to become interim receiver of the debtor's estate, pending the appointment of a trustee, and as manager when a special manager is not appointed, to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors, to issue proxies, to report to the creditors on any offer by the debtor for a composition or scheme of arrangement, to advertise the proceedings, and to act as trustee during any vacancy in that appointment.

In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the following Acts of bankruptcy, viz.: (1) That he has in England or elsewhere conveyed his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally. (2) Or has made a fraudulent conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof; (3) or has made any conveyance of his estate or any part of it, or has created any charge thereon which would under statutory law be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt; (4) that he has, with intent to defraud or delay his creditors, done any of

the following things—namely, departed out of England, and being out of such, remained thereout, or departed from his dwelling house or otherwise absented himself, or begun to keep house; (5) that execution issued against him has been levied by seizure and sale of his goods under process in an action in any court or in any civil proceeding in the High Court; (6) that execution levied against him has been levied by seizure of his goods under such process as last-mentioned, and the goods (without having been sold by the sheriff) have been held by him for twenty-one days; (7) that the debtor has filed in the court a declaration admitting his inability to pay his debts, or has presented a bankruptcy petition against himself; (8) that a creditor has obtained a final judgment against him for any amount, and execution thereon not having been stayed, has served on him in England, or by leave of the court elsewhere, a “bankruptcy notice” under the Act requiring him to pay the judgment debt according to the terms of the judgment, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor, or of the Court, and he has not within seven days after service of the notice, in the event of the service being effected in England, or if the service is effected elsewhere, then within the time limited for so doing by the order giving leave to effect the service, either complied with the requirements of the notice or satisfied the Court that he has a counter claim, set-off, or cross-demand which equals or exceeds the amount of the judgment debt, and which he could not set up in the action on which judgment was obtained; (9) that the debtor has given notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or is about to suspend, payment of his debts. Again, on the application under the Debtors’ Act, ‘69, sect. 5, made by a judgment creditor, for an order of committal against the judgment debtor, if the Court instead of committing makes a receiving order against the latter, provided the creditor assents thereto, the debtor is deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy when such order is made. The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued personally as a *feme sole*.

A Petition for Adjudication in Bankruptcy may be filed by the debtor, or by any single creditor whose debt amounts to £50 or upwards, but any two or more creditors whose debts in the aggregate amount to £50 may be the petitioning creditors. The first result of a proper bankruptcy petition is the making of a **Receiving Order** by the Court which does not divest the debtor of his property, but puts the Official Receiver in charge of such, and stays proceedings by unsecured creditors. When this order is made the debtor is bound to give the official receiver full information concerning his affairs and failure, and to make out a proper statement of his assets and liabilities for submission to the first meeting of creditors, which should be held within fourteen days of the receiving order. The debtor may propose at this meeting that his insolvency should be ended by a composition or scheme of arrangement,

whereby the disabilities of bankruptcy proper may be avoided. If the creditors refuse to assent to this proposal the debtor is to be adjudged bankrupt; but if it is assented to the assent is provisional. In either event the debtor must still undergo a public examination. At the meeting the proposal for a composition or a scheme must be accepted by a majority in number, representing three-fourths in value, of all the creditors who have proved their debts. When the public examination is finished, the matter then goes before the Court for its approval, and before sanctioning the composition or scheme the Court hears the report of the official receiver, and has to consider whether it is calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, and also whether the conduct of the debtor has been such as to duly exempt him from the results of bankruptcy. When the composition or scheme is approved by the Court, it is binding on any dissentient minority of creditors, the receiving order is rescinded, and the debtor is remitted to the full control over his affairs. But if the provisions of the composition or scheme are not performed by the debtor he is still liable to be adjudged bankrupt. A debtor who has been thus adjudged bankrupt may, under similar terms and conditions as before bankruptcy, propose a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, and if the offer is sanctioned by the Court the adjudication in bankruptcy is annulled. When it has been resolved that a debtor's property shall be administered in bankruptcy proper the first step of the creditors is to elect a trustee. This official cannot, however, act until he has received a certificate of the Board of Trade, and before he receives this he must give security for the due discharge of his duties to the Board. The Board is entitled to object to his appointment if he is an unfit person, or if his interests appear to be in conflict to those of the creditors generally. In the interval the official receiver acts as trustee. When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt all his property vests in his trustee as well as any further property that he may acquire before obtaining his discharge, except his personal earnings, though if he has anything in the nature of a fixed income the Court may order that a portion of it may be charged for a limited period. The trustee is to realise the debtor's state as quickly as convenient, and to distribute it ratably among the creditors. Within certain limits priority is given to rates and taxes, and claims for the pay of clerks, servants, and workmen. A partner is not allowed to prove a debt against his co-partner's estate in competition with the creditors of his firm. The landlord's right to distrain is limited to six months' rent. A secured creditor may either give up his security and prove for his whole debt, or, subject to the trustee's right to redeem under certain conditions, retain his security and prove for the balance of his claim. From the assets available for distribution, property held by the bankrupt in trust, and his trade tools, and the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family to the value of £20, are accepted, but not goods in his reputed ownership though belonging to another. The trustee is entitled to disclaim burdensome property, or shares, or contracts likely to result in loss. He generally exercises his duties under the guidance of a Committee of

Inspection appointed by the creditors, and if no such committee is appointed their duties are performed by the Board of Trade. The creditors are empowered to remove a trustee. He is generally paid by commission, partly on the amount realised and partly on that distributed. When the bankrupt's public examination is concluded he may apply for his discharge. At the hearing the Court has submitted to it a report from the official receiver of the debtor's conduct, and the causes of his failure. This officer, the trustee, and any creditor is entitled to be heard on the matter. The discharge is not given if the bankrupt has committed any of the statutory offences, such as not keeping proper books three years before the bankruptcy, continuing to trade after knowledge of insolvency, contracting a debt without any reasonable expectation of being able to pay it, bringing on bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations, or extravagant living, causing unnecessary expense by frivolous or vexatious defences to an action, having given within three months before bankruptcy an undue preference, having previously been adjudged bankrupt, fraud or fraudulent breach of trust, etc. An undischarged bankrupt who obtains credit to the extent of £20 without mentioning his bankruptcy may be punished. The crimes connected with bankruptcy, for which a bankrupt can be committed for trial, are commonly as under—viz., the non-surrender of himself to the jurisdiction of the Court at the appointed time; not making a full discovery of all his property and his dealings with such; concealing or embezzling part of his property above £10; not informing his trustee of any false debt proved under his bankruptcy; falsifying his books; fraudulently accounting for his property by fictitious losses; pawning or *mala fide* disposing of property within three months previous to the bankruptcy, or any of the offences before mentioned as disentitling a bankrupt to discharge. The bankrupt will be guilty of felony, and be liable to two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, if after the presentation of the petition for adjudication, or four months before, he shall, with intent to defraud his creditors, quit or attempt to make preparation to quit England, and shall take or attempt to take with him any part of his property to the value of £20 or upwards that ought to be divided among his creditors. If the bankrupt has not committed a misdemeanour but has been guilty of minor misconduct, the Court is empowered to refuse his discharge, or to suspend it, or make it conditional. If his conduct has not been culpable financially he is entitled to an unconditional discharge, whereby he will be released from all debts and liabilities provable in the bankruptcy except certain Crown debts, and debts owing from his personal fraud or fraudulent breach of trust, and claims arising out of seduction, or Divorce Court proceedings. In small bankruptcies, when the property of the bankrupt is not likely to exceed £300, the official receiver becomes trustee, unless the creditors supersede him. There is no Committee of Inspection, and the proceedings are more summary than in the other bankruptcies. If judgment has been obtained in a County Court against a debtor unable to pay, but whose whole indebtedness is less than £50, the Court may administer his property and order the payment

of his debts by instalments. According to the annual report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for '94 the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales for that year was 4,762, involving liabilities of £6,963,806, and the assets realised £2,349,267, leaving an estimated loss to the creditors of £5,384,173. The deeds of arrangement registered were 3,894, and the liabilities thereunder amounted to £6,419,099, causing a loss to creditors of £4,311,316. As regards the chief causes of insolvency, it is stated that among the trading failures these are a want of business capital, ignorance of book-keeping, or lack of attention to books and accounts, excessive trade credit given to untrustworthy customers, misplaced confidence in *employés*, either at home or abroad, the system of accommodation bills, and reckless speculation in produce carried on when the debtor knew himself to be insolvent.

Baptists. The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of an age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wyclifites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called *Anabaptists*. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a *Confession of Faith* (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. *Confessions of Faith* they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a *General Assembly* of Baptists in London published a *Confession* in thirty-two articles, and a *Baptist Catechism*, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns ('94) give, in the United Kingdom, 2871 churches, 3793 chapels, with 1,264,017 sittings, 1913 pastors, 4643 local preachers, 349,688 Church members, 506,094 Sunday scholars, 49,099 teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Midland, 1797; Rawdon, 1804; Regent's Park, 1810; Pastors', 1836; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; Cardiff, 1807; Aberystwyth, 1839; North Wales, 1862; Scotland, Theological College, 1894; Ireland, Training Institute, 1892. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see *MISSIONARY SOCIETIES*). Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by local associations; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1812—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. In connection with the Union, the General Expenses, Literature, Home Mission, Church Extension, Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of upwards of £14,500 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. Outside the Bap-

tist Union there are the Scotch Baptists, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 Hyper-Calvinistic churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 46,502 Baptist churches, 30,548 pastors and missionaries, and 4,136,152 Church members. The election of a vice-president for the Baptist Union takes place at the Spring Assembly of the Union. There is no nomination, and in the ballot a majority of the total votes given is necessary to election. The Vice-President for one year becomes in the ordinary course President during the next year. President of the Baptist Union for the year '95-6, Rev. J. G. Greenhough, M.A.; Vice-President, Rev. T. V. Tymms; Secretary, Rev. S. H. Booth, D.D. Offices of the Baptist Union, 10, Fumival Street, London, E.C. Consult *The Baptist Handbook*.

Barbados. A British West Indian island; geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; population, 225,000. Capital, Bridgetown. Barbados is of coral formation, and rises in a succession of limestone and coral terraces to a height of 1104 ft.; while it is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous to mariners. The climate is healthy; but violent hurricanes occur and cause much damage. It is administered by a Governor, with Executive Committee, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. Barbados is the headquarters for the British troops in the West Indies. For latest statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE* (table).

Barbuda. A British West Indian island; a dependency of Antigua, and under the federal government of the Leeward Islands. Belongs to the Codrington family, and enjoys proprietary government locally.

"Barnardo's, Dr. Homes for Orphan and Waif Children." This work was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, at that time a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. His attention was specially attracted to the condition of homeless children throughout London by the pitiable story of a young waif in a ragged school. On his own responsibility he opened a small house in Stepney Causeway, and the pressing need for some such effort was soon evidenced by the numerous applications for admission which began to flow in. Year by year the Homes have extended and multiplied, and their scope has been correspondingly enlarged. From the first the central principle of the Institutions has been: no destitute child, boy or girl, ever refused admission, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. At present the Homes comprise twenty-four Mission Branches, and eighty-four distinct Homes dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood. Three of these Homes are situated in Canada, one in Jersey, sixteen in the English counties, and the remainder in London. There are 1000 inmates in the Village Home at Ilford, Essex, which contains fifty-two detached cottages, and is solely devoted to the upbringing of girls on the family system, under "mothers." The boys are reared in branch Homes according to age, or boarded out in rural districts under the supervision of local committees and of lady visitors. About 1500 boys and girls are now so boarded out. Industrial training is imparted to the older boys in the Homes, fourteen different trades being taught in the shops at Stepney Causeway. An Emigration agency

furnishes an important adjunct to the work. After training, many of the boys and girls are placed out in situations throughout the United Kingdom; but every year some 500 selected inmates, who have proved themselves honest, decent and industrious, are emigrated to the colonies, chiefly to Canada, where two Distributing Homes (in Ontario) are now in operation, and where also an Industrial Farm of 10,000 acres (in Manitoba) has been acquired. This is now being developed by older lads sent out from a special Home, the Youths' Labour House, which is open to lads over seventeen years of age. Eight thousand boys and girls have by this means been placed out in colonial situations, and of these 98 per cent. have proved successful; 23,000 children, of all ages, from babies in arms to the threshold of adult age, have passed through the Homes. The daily expenses of maintenance and food alone amount to at least £150. Experienced agents are at work day and night in the slums searching for and rescuing homeless children from the common lodging-houses and the streets. Close upon 5000 boys and girls are now in residence in the English Homes, and fresh cases are being admitted at the rate of forty to fifty per week. Head Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

Barnby, Sir Joseph, musician, was b. at York 1838, and was a choir-boy at the Minster. For nearly 20 years he has wielded the baton as conductor of the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, a position he still holds. In '75 he became Precentor at Eton, but resigned the office on being elected in '92 Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, in place of Mr. Weist Hill, deceased. He was knighted in Aug. '93. He has composed many anthems and hymns, besides secular productions.

Baronetries conferred, Nov. '94—Nov. '95. Barran, John, Esq., (late) M.P. for the Otley division of the West Riding; Newnes, George, Esq., (late) M.P. for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire; Reynolds, Dr. J. Russell, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Erichsen, John Eric, Esq., formerly President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Brunner, John Tomlinson, Esq., M.P.; Dale, David, Esq., of Darlington; Dunn, William, Esq., M.P. for Paisley; Watson, John, Esq., of Carnock, Lanarkshire; Blyth, James, Esq., of Blythwood, Essex; Agnew, William, Esq., the well-known proprietor of *Punch*; Naylor-Leyland, Captain; Renals, Sir Joseph, Lord Mayor of London; Bell, James, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow; Forwood, The Right Hon. Arthur Bower, M.P. for the Ormskirk division of Lancashire.

Bar, Organisation of the. During the year '94 an important step was taken with regard to the organisation of the Bar of England. For some years past there has been in existence a body known as the Bar Committee; but its constitution and working failed to give universal satisfaction, and a rival organisation, called the Bar Association, was established. At the annual meeting of the Bar (April 7th, '94), Mr. Crump, Q.C., the leader of the new movement, moved a resolution to the effect that "it is expedient and necessary that the representative organisation of the Bar should be improved." He argued that the Bar should not merely have a head or representative committee, but a thorough organisation, based upon the lines of the American and Scotch Bar

Associations. Sir Henry James, Q.C., moved, as an amendment, "That a committee be appointed to consider whether the constitution, organisation, or action of the Bar Committee can be improved, and, if so, in what respect." In the course of a discussion, which resulted in the adoption of the amendment and the appointment of a committee, Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., expressed an opinion, which was much cheered, that the funds of the Inns of Court were the funds of the Bar, and that some part of them should be devoted to maintaining the organisation of the profession. This committee subsequently presented a report, expressing an opinion that it was desirable, in the interests of the Bar, that a consultative body representative of the Bar should exist, and should have for its duty the consideration of all matters affecting the profession. The Bar Committee, though it had rendered valuable services in this direction, had lacked the authority needed for the full usefulness of its work, and it was essential that the new representative body should have the means of establishing permanent offices, and employing a paid staff, and that these means should be provided from the funds now administered by the benchers of the four Inns of Court. The committee also recommended that the new body should be called the General Council of the Bar, and proposed a set of regulations for its constitution and working. At a further meeting of the Bar (July 14th, '94) the report of the committee was considered, and a motion for its adoption was unanimously agreed to. According to the proposed regulations, the new General Council is to consist of the Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being, and every ex-law officer of the Crown who remains in actual practice (these are to be the official members); secondly, of the "nominated members," 16 in number, nominated by the benchers of the four Inns of Court; and, thirdly, of the "elected members," 48 in number, chosen by the whole Bar. The council is to be "the accredited representative of the Bar," whose duty it will be "to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient." The draft regulations prescribe the methods of election and voting and the powers of the council, which is to appoint a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, and such assistants, officers and servants, with or without salaries, as may be determined. An annual general meeting of the Bar is to be held each year, and the first election took place in '95. In the course of the same month (July) it was announced that the Inns of Court had appointed a standing joint committee for the purpose of considering, and from time to time reporting upon, such matters relating to the duties, interests and discipline of the Bar as any one of the Inns might think proper to refer to the committee.

Barrie, J. M., whose writings under the pseudonym of "Gavin Ogilvy" have raised him to great literary eminence in the last few years, was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and also attended the art classes at Edin. Univ., where he graduated M.A. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London. The introduction to the public of Mr. Barrie's peculiar genius for depicting Scotch village life was accomplished through the columns of

the *British Weekly*, and he contributed also to the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Speaker*, and the *National Observer*. His first volume, "Better Dead," appeared in '87; "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" were published in '88; "A Window in Thrums" and "An Edinburgh Eleven" in '89. In '90 Mr. Barrie issued "My Lady Nicotine," and during '91 his first lengthy story, entitled "The Little Minister," was published. Mr. Barrie's work for the stage includes an amusing comedy entitled "Walker, London," which had a tremendous run at Toole's Theatre in '92; "Jane Annie," written with Mr. Conan Doyle, and brought out at the Savoy in '93; and "The Professor's Love Story," first played in America, and afterwards brought to England by Mr. Willard. Mr. Barrie was married to Miss Mary Ansell, who played charmingly in "Walker, London," when it was first produced, at Kirriemuir (July 9th, '94). He resides in Gloucester Road, South Kensington.

BASE-BALL, '95.

"Base-ball has come to stay," was the answer of Mr. R. G. Knowles to an interviewer ere a ball had been pitched in '95, and when the season was over the most carping critic of the glorious game had to confess that his prophecy was warranted. In London, as in the provinces, base-ball has recently been steadily advancing. New teams have been springing into existence. Cricketers who came to scoff have remained to play, and the fledgeling game of '92 is now full grown and strongly established in this country. In addition to the teams of '94, the past season has seen the rise in London of the Fullers, the Dewars, the St. Jacob's Oil, the White Horse, the Arsenal, the Civil Service, and the Crystal Palace nines. Of the above the Fullers were in the final for the English Cup, bad luck alone losing them their game to the redoubtable Derbys. The St. Jacob's Oil, winning their rubber game against the Woolwich Arsenal, became possessors of the Junior trophy presented by Mr. Knowles. It is worthy of note, too, as a proof of base-ball's increasing popularity, that the White Horse, the Woolwich Arsenal, and the Civil Service teams were composed entirely of Englishmen who had never seen the game played till the present season, and that the St. Jacob's Oil, a very formidable lot, had only two American members. A great fillip was given to the game by the two friendly contests between the Norwood Cricketers and the London Base-ball players. In the first meeting the nine wielders of the club met seventeen wielders of the cricket bat. The result was disastrous to the cricketers, who retired defeated by 47 runs to 6, their five put-outs per innings, instead of the customary three, availing them but little. The return game was a cricket match, the base-ball men meeting their opponents on level terms. No little surprise was created when the base-runners disposed of their opponents for 116. To this they replied with 40 and 74 for five wickets. Thus it will be seen that the ball-players compiled practically the same total with fifteen men that the cricketers did with ten. On every hand the result was regarded as highly favourable to the base-ball men. The season saw a visit from the Boston Amateurs, who are regarded as a tough lot on the other side of the Atlantic; and although the

local men could not manage to defeat them they showed form which augurs well for the game in England. The St. Jacob's Oil team has been able to secure the services of the Boston catcher, and, as he was without doubt the best all-round man amongst the visitors, we may expect to see the Saints in a leading position in '96. Three benefit games for the Gordon Boys' Home, the Music Hall Benevolent Fund, and the Licensed Victuallers' Schools, were played. The game has taken strong root in the North of England, the Northumberland and Cleveland Associations including between them some twenty clubs. The London Base-ball Association has secured a fine ground at the London Base-ball Park, Telford Avenue, Brixton Hill, and is energetically served by its officers, who do all they can to advance the interest of the game. The Secretary is Mr. Nelson P. Cook, and his office is at 5, 6 and 7, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, London, W.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territories, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the direct authority of the Crown. Area, 11,785 sq. m.; pop. 218,902, including 578 Europeans. Capital, Maseru. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Bath and Wells, Bishop of. See under PEERS.

Bath. The Most Honourable Order of the. Originally established by King Henry IV., at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are, after knighthood, entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and such distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 100 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 988, of whom 705 may be for military and 283 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action, before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one). The Dean of the Order is the Dean of Westminster. Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., is Registrar and Secretary, Admiral Lord Frederick H. Kerr is Bath, King of Arms, and Charles George Barrington, C.B., is Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod.

Battenberg, Henry Maurice, Prince of, son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg (Hesse) and the Countess Von Lauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse, was b. Oct. 5th, 1858. Married (July 23rd, '85) Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, the ninth and youngest child of Queen Victoria.

Bavaria. See GERMANY; and for Ministry see DIPLOMACY.

Bayard, Thomas F., the first American Ambassador to England, appointed by President Cleveland in '93. He was b. at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1828, and, after some commercial experience, he turned to the law, and was admitted to the bar in '51. In '52 he was appointed United States District Attorney; in '68 he became Senator. He was three times re-elected, but resigned his seat in '85. From that date till '89 he was Secretary of State to President Cleveland. He comes of a family whose members have held office in the government of their country, and been Senators of the United States for four generations. Mr. Bayard married for the second time in '89.

Bayreuth, in Bavaria, is the home of Wagnerism. A magnificent theatre is there erected for the performance of Wagner's operas, on a scale which can nowhere else be approached. Full justice to the dramatic richness and scenic possibilities of the master's music can only be done at the Bayreuth theatre, and there is probably no finer orchestra in the world than the Wagner orchestra. Frau Wagner takes an active part in the management of the Festival. In Nov. '92 the school for instruction in musical style, one of Wagner's favourite ideas, was opened for teaching and training artists gratuitously in the performance of Wagner's works. The copyright of "Parsifal," which has hitherto been only heard at Bayreuth, expired in '93; but the Emperor of Austria exercised his right to prolong it till the end of '95. The "Nibelungen Ring" will be given under Dr. Richter's direction during the '96 Festival.

Beardsley, Aubrey, was b. in 1873 at Brighton, and while still a child showed such musical ability that he took up music as a profession, and gave concerts at the age of 7. He afterwards went to the Brighton Grammar School, which he left at the age of 16. His artistic capabilities were by this time fast developing, but he studied privately and at Professor F. Brown's Art School for some time, meanwhile entering first an architect's office and then a fire insurance office in the City. On the advice of Sir Edward Burne-Jones and M. Puvis de Chavannes he took up art professionally, and his first drawings appeared in No. 1 of the *Studio*, with an article of high appreciation of them by Mr. Joseph Pennell, which dwelt especially upon Mr. Beardsley's graceful use of the line. He also made over 300 illustrations for Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and illustrated Mr. Oscar Wilde's "Salomé" in '93-4, his work on the latter producing a strong and disagreeable impression upon the critics. When the *Yellow Book* was projected, early in '94, Mr. Beardsley became its art editor. Mr. Beardsley also struck out a new line by the posters which he designed for the production of Mr. W. B. Yeats' "The Land of Heart's Desire" at the Avenue, for the pseudonym

Library, and for *To-Day*, which attracted great attention.

Bechuanaland. The country of the Bechuana (pron. Betswana). A region of S. Africa, extending from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, between the Transvaal and Kalahari. The southern portion, from the Griqualand and Transvaal borders to the Molopo river and Ramathlabama Spruit, was in '85 formally annexed by the Imperial Government, and is ruled as a Crown Colony by an Administrator acting under the Governor of Cape Colony. Its area is about 60,000 sq. m., and its population about 60,000. The chief towns of the colony are Vryburg, where the administration is centred, Mafeking and Kuruman. A railway from Kimberley was run to Vryburg in '91, and greatly aided the development of the country. The line was afterwards extended to Mafeking, and in Sept. '95 the directors of the Bechuanaland Railway Company invited subscriptions at par for £900,000, part of £1,300,000 5 per cent. first mortgage debentures for the purpose of carrying on the line to Gaberones and Palapye. A proclamation was issued in '92 altering the title of the Administrator of Bechuanaland to "Commissioner, Administrator, and Chief Magistrate for the Bechuanaland Protectorate and territories adjacent thereto," thus including Khama's country and the regions north and west of Khama's. These regions are now, however, by an agreement made in '94, under the administration of the British South African Company. The revenue of the colony amounts to about £50,000 a year, and the expenditure to about £150,000. A body of mounted police maintains order here and in the Protectorate. The limits of the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate, which has an area of about 160,000 sq. m., are:—West of the boundary of the South African Republic as defined by Convention of Feb. 1884, to the 20th meridian of E. longitude, thus including part of Kalahari; north of R. Molopo as far as the 22nd parallel of S. latitude. Portions of these lands are thickly wooded and well watered, intersected here and there with open plains in the south, while in the north immense plains are dotted with numerous "vleys" of fresh water, and large salt "pans" or lakes. Gold, coal, and lead have been found in Bechuanaland. **Khama's country** lies to the north of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, in the district which the British South Africa Company was empowered to take over and administer in '94. Khama has since '75 been the chief of the Bamangwato, and is one of the most enlightened native rulers in Africa. Under his government his people have progressed wonderfully, and the practices of witchcraft and polygamy have been abolished, trial by jury has been established, and the people have taken to European ways of clothing themselves. The capital of the country was formerly at Shoshong, but is now at Palapye, also called Palachwe, the largest native town in South Africa, where an assistant British Commissioner is stationed. See AFRICA (map) and CAPE COLONY.—**History.** '95. In the Cape Colony House of Assembly Mr. Rhodes moved a resolution providing for the annexation to the Cape of British Bechuanaland (June 6th), and a Bill to that effect was passed (Aug. 1st). Khama, the paramount chief of the Bamangwato, and other chiefs in Bechuanaland arrived at Plymouth (Sept. 6th), their object being to

lay before the proper authorities their desire to remain under direct British rule, and to avoid absorption by the Chartered Company or by Cape Colony. A petition to Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, pointed out that Khama had voluntarily placed himself under the British Government; that the costliness of administration, which was alleged as the reason for giving up the Protectorate, arose from the maintenance of soldiers, who did harm rather than good to the country, and were not needed to keep order in the tribe; that the tribe were willing to pay a national tax, had given over the mineral rights of their territory to the Company, and only desired to remain subjects of the great Queen. The territories of Ikanning and Montsioa, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate along the frontier of the Transvaal and Bechuanaland, were placed under the administration of the British South Africa Company (Oct. 18th). These territories cover part of the line chosen for the northern extension of the Mafeking-Vryburg Railway. Informal negotiations between Khama and the directors of the British South Africa Company came to an end without an agreement having been arrived at (Nov. 2nd), chiefly because Khama objected on principle to being placed under the Company's rule, though they were willing to grant practically all his conditions. The matter was therefore left for the decision of the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain received the chiefs and the representatives of the Company at the Colonial Office (6th), and a satisfactory settlement was arrived at. In the first place, provision was made for the railway to Matabeleland through the eastern part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and it was arranged that Khama, Bathoen and Sebele should for this purpose each give up a strip of country along the Transvaal border to be marked out by a special commissioner and strictly adhered to by the Company. Further it was arranged that each of the three chiefs should hold his country as hitherto, under the protection of the Queen, an officer residing with each, and discharging certain judicial and other functions. It was also provided that "white man's strong drink shall not be brought for sale into the country assigned to the chiefs, and those who attempt to deal in it or give it away to black men will be punished. No new liquor licence shall be issued, and no existing liquor licence shall be renewed." The boundaries of the territory assigned to each chief were carefully designated, and it was provided that outside these boundaries the British South Africa Company should administer. The existing hunting rights of the chiefs were returned to them, with a proviso for a close season. The British South Africa Company was understood to have returned the Government subsidy of £200,000 towards the railway, and to have taken over the horses and equipment of the Bechuanaland Border Police, the men being left free to re-enlist in their service if they so desired. The Act of Annexation to the Cape came into operation (Nov. 16th).

Bedford Grammar School, founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. The new buildings were opened Oct. 19th, '91. Pupils, 800. The school is divided into four sections: (1) Classical, (2) Civil and military, (3) Junior School, (4) Preparatory School.

Alumni include Sir Henry Hawkins, Lord Farnborough (Sir T. Erskine May), Professor Piazzi Smyth, Professor Warrington Smyth, and Col. Burnaby. **Head Master**, J. S. Phillpott, M.A., B.C.L.

Beerbohm-Tree, Herbert, the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm, and was b. in London in 1853. Shortly after entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrationals Amateur Dramatic Club, and gradually drifted into the profession. In '78 he played "Grimaldi" at the Globe for a charity with such success that he had no difficulty in obtaining provincial engagements, which enabled him to gain experience. His first hit was as the timid curate in "The Private Secretary," at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy "Macari" in "Called Back." Praise obtained for many assumptions altogether opposite in style prompted management on his own account. Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87) he produced "The Red Lamp"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre, where "Captain Swift," "A Man's Shadow," "The Village Priest," "Hamlet," "The Dancing Girl," "Hypatia," Mr. H. A. Jones' "The Tempter" ('93), "A Bunch of Violets," "John-a-Dreams" ('94), and "Trilby" ('95), have been notable successes. His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress.

Behring Sea Question, The. Behring Sea lies between Alaska on the east and Siberia on the west, the Aleutian Islands bounding it on the south, while on the north Behring Straits lead to the Arctic Ocean. In the south-east corner of the sea lie the Pribyloff Islands, a great haunt of seals at certain times of the year. The right to slaughter these seals to the number of 100,000 annually is let to the North American Commercial Company by the United States. Other seal hunters come from British Columbia, and kill perhaps about 25,000 a year. At certain seasons the seals leave the islands and go southwards, and here comes the opportunity for pelagic sealing, as it is called. The dispute between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States originated as far back as 1886. As to its settlement by the Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and America in '93, see eds. '94 and '95.

BELGIUM.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31 declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy—executive power in King; legislative power jointly vested in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. A law was passed in '93 amending the Constitution, on the principle of manhood suffrage, tempered by the plural vote. Instead of 140,000 electors, as under the old régime, there are probably now about 1,200,000 voters. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have an income of that value from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age, who possess

a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those Senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of Deputies. The indirectly elected Senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for 4 years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 152. One half retire every 2 years. Senators must be 40, and Deputies 25 years of age. Each Deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and a free pass between his home and the capital. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north all using the Flemish tongue, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. There are about 5720 elementary schools, and the higher branches of education are well provided for. There are 3590 miles of railway in operation. **Area**, 11,373 sq. m.; **pop.** 6,262,272. There is no State religion. **Estimated revenue**, '95, £14,900,000; **expenditure**, £14,840,000; **imports**, '93, £117,000,000; **exports**, £108,900,000; **debt**, £90,966,000. For army and navy see **FOREIGN ARMIES AND FOREIGN NAVIES**; and for Ministry see **DIPLOMACY**.

History, '95.—Political. It was definitely announced (Jan. 5th), after many vague rumours to the same effect, that the Government had decided to annex the Congo Free State. On the re-assembling of the Chambers a Government Bill was brought in ratifying a convention with the Congo Railway Company, by which the Company's capital was increased by 10,000,000 fr., and the Government received in exchange the right of purchase within five years. The Bill was approved. The Minister for Foreign Affairs presented the Bill containing the arrangements for taking over the Congo Free State (Feb. 12th). It was at once referred to a special Parliamentary Commission. The Budget estimated the expenditure for the year at 358,969,000 fr., and the revenue at 357,727,000 fr. (21st). The Government submitted to the Chamber a Bill to reform the system of communal voting (25th). The qualification was made the same as that for senatorial electors, and it was required that electors should be domiciled for at least three years in the commune. Fresh limitations were imposed upon the principle of the plural vote, but property was given the same advantages in the way of voting power that intelligence was given under the Constitutional Revision scheme, as many as three extra votes being given to those who paid large sums in taxes. November 15th, '95, was fixed as the day for dissolving the existing Communal Councils. The Bill was carried (March 8th) by 67 votes to 40, in spite of the resistance of the Socialists. The Labour Congress resolved to combat it by means of a general strike (13th). Other labour and political troubles led to the calling out of 7000 men of the reserve, as a measure of precaution (27th), but

eventually the agitation subsided. A Royal decree was published (April 30th), establishing a Government Labour Bureau, for the maintenance of which 100,000 fr. were provided per annum. The Parliamentary Commission on the Congo State question, after considerable deliberation, and finding that its examination into the subject could not be completed for nearly two months, resolved to urge the Government to put before the Chambers the provisional measures required by the situation, but not to force the annexation upon the country without considerable further deliberation (May 24th). The Chamber of Representatives afterwards, in order to place the finances of the Congo State on a sound footing, decided by large majorities to pay off the Congo Free States debt to M. de Browne de Tiege, and also to grant the mortgage loan to the Congo Railway (June 27th), and the Senate concurred (28th). This postponement of the annexation proposals, however, did not meet with unanimous approval. M. de Merode, the Foreign Minister, resigned office, and other ministers threatened to take the same course. The proposals dropped, notwithstanding, and the excitement aroused by the Government's Protectionist policy and Education Bill helped to put them out of the public mind. The Education Bill, prepared of course by a Clerical Cabinet, had for its object "to restore to religion in all primary public schools the place of honour that belongs to it of right, and to place the inspection of the teaching of religion and the principles of morality under the direct control of the ministers of the Church." The existing system was that of free and undenominational public instruction for all children. Important demonstrations were made against the Bill by the Liberals and Radicals, one at Brussels being made by at least 100,000 people (July 28th). The Bill, nevertheless, passed the Chamber by 81 to 52 votes (Aug. 16th), and the Senate approved of it by 56 to 31 votes (30th). This and the remodelling of the tariff on protectionist lines formed the chief work of the Session.—**Commercial.** Trade was not very satisfactory during the year. Throughout the greater part of it the coal industry was depressed, and the iron and steel trades did not begin to show much animation until the summer. Since then they have been on the whole satisfactorily employed. In textiles things were better, but by no means came up to the expectations formed in many quarters.

Belgium, King of. See LEOPOLD II.

Belgium, Political Parties of. The scheme for the revision of the Constitution which occupied the country during '93 and '94 did much to alter the old division of parliamentary parties. Before '93 there were practically only two parties, the Clerics or Catholics and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, the Liberals separated into three groups, the rank and file calling themselves Liberals still, and known as the *Ligue Liberals*, the more advanced Liberals, comprised in the *Association Liberals*, and known as *Progressists*, and the extreme Socialists, forming the *Fédération Ouvrière*, or Labour Party. Vigorous attempts were made during '94, as the elections approached, to form an alliance between these three parties against the common enemy, the Clericals. The collectivism of the Labour party formed an insurmountable obstacle, however, though the Liberals and the Progressists of Brussels came

to an agreement to work together. The result of the general election which took place in Oct. '94 was the return of the Catholics to power with an overwhelming majority over both the Liberals and the Socialists. The official returns showed that 104 Catholics, 19 Liberals, and 29 Socialists and Progressists had been elected. In the old Chamber there were 92 Clericals and 60 Liberals, the Socialist members included in the latter hardly forming a party. The significance of the election therefore lay in the great increase of strength among the Socialists, and in the greatly diminished number of Liberal members returned. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces.

Belize (Bay-leez). Capital of **British Honduras** (q.v.) and a port. Formerly the name of the whole colony. Pop. 6972.

Beluchistan. A country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. It includes (1) Independent Beluchistan, (2) Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Khelat since '83, and administered by the British Government; (3) British Beluchistan, which includes Sibi, Peshin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak; and (4) Afghan and Beluch tribal territories. The total area is about 130,000 sq. m.; population some 500,000 tribesmen. Quetta, administrative centre. The chiefs of Beluchistan are mere nonentities, and receive small pensions from the Indian Government. The valley is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Cabul, and Candahar. A new line is being constructed to traverse the valley from N.E. to S.W., joining the Sind-Pishin line, and thus affording an alternative route from the Punjab towards Candahar. The deposition of the Khan of Khelat in '93 resulted in the virtual annexation of Beluchistan.

Bengal. See INDIA; and for Ministry see DIPLOMACY.

Benguela. A province of Portuguese West Africa. See ANGOLA.

Bermuda Islands. Called after Bermudez, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1515. Also named **Somers Islands**, after Admiral Somers, whose ship was wrecked here in 1609. The "Bermoothes" of Shakespeare. A group of some 300 small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, where the colony's sole exports, consisting of early vegetables, are sent. The Imperial Government decided (Dec. '90) that foreigners should not be allowed to become naturalised or possess land in Bermuda, on account of the smallness of the colony. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Bernhardt, Mme. Rosine Sarah, was b. in 1844, at Paris; the most distinguished French actress of her day. She is of Jewish descent. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy. Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her debut in Racine's "Iphigénie," and in Scribe's "Valérie," but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage. Her first grand success was as Marie de Neuberg, in Victor Hugo's play of

"Ruy Blas." Becoming very popular by her representations in "Junie," in "Andromaque," and in "La Sphinx," she was replaced on the staff of the Théâtre Française. She visited London, in company with other members of the Comédie Française, and performed at the Gaiety Theatre in '79, '86, '88, and again in '89, when she appeared at the Lyceum in "La Tosca." In '93, '92, and '94 she was welcomed with enthusiasm in London, and in '95 she had a most successful season at Daly's Theatre. Has had the Order of the French Academy conferred on her. She is also the authoress of a one-act play entitled "L'Aveu," produced in '88.

Besant, Mrs. Annie (*née* Wood), was b. Oct. 1st, 1847, in London, of Irish parents, and passed her early days at Harrow. She was married to the Rev. Frank Besant, then a master at Cheltenham, and afterwards vicar of Sibsey in Lincolnshire, in '67, but was legally separated from him in '73. She soon manifested an earnest interest in social and political topics, and in '74 became connected with the National Secular Society. Owing to the publication of "Fruits of Philosophy," Mrs. Besant was prosecuted, in connection with the late Mr. Bradlaugh (June '77), but the prosecution failed. Mrs. Besant has since stated her disagreement with the sentiments expressed in this book. In '83 she announced her adhesion to Socialism. For three years she was a member of the School Board for London. After working and speaking on the Freethought platform, she in '89 joined the Theosophical Society, and has since been active in Theosophical propaganda, visiting India, America, Australia, and New Zealand for the Society, as well as lecturing all over the British Isles, and in various European countries. She wrote her autobiography "Through Storm to Peace" in '93, and has since paid a lengthy visit to India, where she was received with enthusiasm, and in '95 to Australia. She took a prominent part in the internal dissensions which resulted in the secession of Mr. Judge and many American Theosophists in '95. She resides at the Theosophical European Headquarters, 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W. Her Indian home is at the Headquarters of the Society in the famous city of Benares.

Besant, Sir Walter, was b. at Portsmouth 1836. Educated at King's College, Lond., and Christ's College, Camb. Accepted the appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but resigned in consequence of ill health. He made his *début* as an author in '68 with "Studies in Early French Poetry," which was followed five years later by the "French Humorists." In conjunction with the late Mr. James Rice he commenced a successful career as a romance writer; the most popular production of their joint authorship was "Ready Money Mortiboy," which they also dramatised and put on the stage at the Court Theatre. Of the novels which Sir Walter Besant has published in his own name the best known are, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "All in a Garden Fair," "Children of Gibeon," "The World went very well Then," "Katherine Regina" ('87); "Herr Paulus," "The Inner House" ('88); "For Faith and Freedom," "The Bell of St. Paul's," "To Call Her Mine" ('89); "The Holy Rose," "The Demoniac," "Armored of Lyonesse" ('90); "St. Katherine's by the Tower" ('91); "The Ivory Gate" ('92);

"A History of London," "The Rebel Queen" ('93); and "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice" '94. He has for many years been Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in '71 produced, jointly with the late Professor Palmer, a History of Jerusalem. Sir Walter has also interested himself in questions affecting the rights of authors, and was appointed first Chairman of the executive committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors. The establishment of the People's Palace, in the East End of London, was inspired by Sir Walter Besant's book, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." He received the honour of knighthood, May '95.

Betterment. For details as to the report of the House of Lords Committee and the action of the House of Commons and of the London County Council, see, in the '95 ed., COUNTRY COUNCILS (under 1. London County Council, 2. Parliamentary) and SESSION, sects. 3 and 105. See also COUNTRY COUNCILS in this ed.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, its object being the circulation of the Scriptures. Up to '95 more than 143,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 326 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in '94-5 was nearly £215,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, but by some twenty-four agents in foreign countries, under whom a large staff of colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. **Bible House**, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **Secretaries**, Rev. J. Sharp, M.A., and Rev. W. M. Paull.

Bills of Sale. The statute law relating to bills of sale in England is contained in the Acts of 1878, '82, and '90. A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate; and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of '82. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given

in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment. The Bills of Sale Act '90 exempts letters hypothecating or declaring trusts of imported goods during the interval between the discharge of the goods from the ship in which they are imported and their deposit in a warehouse or re-shipment for export, or delivery to a purchaser, from the Bills of Sale Act 1882.

Bills, Parliamentary. A parliamentary bill is either (1) public or (2) private.—(1) If a public bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons, the first step is to move, after giving notice, that leave be given to bring in a bill. If leave be given, the mover presents the bill, which is then read a first time and ordered to be printed. On a future day it is read a second time (and this is the occasion for discussing its principle); after which it is committed and its details debated by a committee of the whole house, or by a committee selected from the house, or by one of the Grand Committees. It is then reported with the amendments of committee, if any; it is next considered as amended, and is then read a third time. It is next taken to the Lords, where it goes through the same stages, and if amended comes back to the Commons. If the houses cannot agree upon the amendments, the bill drops; but if they are accepted, then the bill goes back to the Lords with an announcement to that effect. If a public bill be commenced in the House of Lords, the stages are very similar, only that a peer can present a bill without first asking leave. The stages of a bill are introduction and first reading, second reading, committee, consideration as amended (if amendments have been made in committee), and third reading; and it is not the practice, except in case of urgency, to advance a bill more than one stage at a sitting.—(2) **Private.** An important branch of the business annually transacted by Parliament. The total number of bills deposited for the session of '95 which related to railways, canals, tramways, and the supply of gas and water, amounted to 129, as compared with 127 of the session of '94; the total amount of money proposed to be raised was £23,236,850, as compared with £22,746,305, an increase of £1,090,545. The parliamentary work involved in this mass of business is performed partly by a paid staff of officials, and partly by peers and members, whose services are unremunerated. The procedure on a private bill differs from that on a public bill in some important

particulars, among which are that the initial proceedings are taken at fixed dates, which do not depend upon the sittings of the Houses, and usually fall in the parliamentary recess; that a private bill can only be introduced into the House of Commons on petition first presented, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office; and that an inquiry by a small committee, which may hear counsel and witnesses, is substituted for a discussion in committee of the whole House. Another point of difference is that, while at a dissolution or a prorogation all public bills which have not received the royal assent fall to the ground, it is customary to provide when a dissolution takes place in the spring that the private bills in progress shall be taken up by the new Parliament at the stage where they had been left by the old Houses. This course was taken by special resolution in '80; and in '86, '92, and '95 proceedings on some of the bills in progress were further suspended over the session which in each case followed the general election, and through the recess until the meeting of Parliament in the following year. Private bills are generally placed by promoters in the hands of gentlemen who make this branch of business their particular study, and who are known as parliamentary agents. During recent years the system of provisional orders has been largely availed of by promoters. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

BIMETALLISM.

This is the term currently used to denote a Double Monetary Standard of Value. Mr. Balfour, who is a convinced bimetalist, has defined the contention of the bimetalists as being "that if they would by international arrangement fix some ratio of exchange between gold and silver coin they would create an automatic system by which the demand and supply for gold and silver respectively would maintain that ratio at the point they fixed it." Bimetalists assert that the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of the productive industries and of commerce generally in this country is largely due to the appreciation of gold and the violent fluctuations and uncertainty of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries; and that the best and most effective remedy is to be secured by an agreement on a broad international basis to reopen the mints of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver. Its supporters claim that bimetalism is essentially a Free Trade movement, and repudiate the suggestion that it has anything to do with Protection. A detailed discussion of the question appeared in the '87 edition. A Royal Commission on currency appointed in '86 issued its report Nov. '88 (see ed. '89). It left matters very much as they stood previously. So did an International Monetary Congress held at Paris in Sept. '89. And an International Monetary Conference which was convened by the United States, "to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations," and which met at Brussels in Nov. '92, had much the same result. The discussion revealed the awkward fact that England, Austria, Hungary, and Germany would consent to no plan that would involve a change in their existing currency systems, while the American delegates declared that

the only solution lay in complete bimetallism. Finally the conference adjourned, as it was euphemistically stated, to give the various governments represented an opportunity of studying the results attained by the aid of the numerous documents and statistics brought forward. A pious hope was also expressed that this study might lead to the formation of an acceptable basis for an international agreement without affecting the fundamental principles of the monetary policy of the various states.

The Bimetallic League is a society which specially devotes itself to the propagation of bimetallic principles. It has offices at 26, Lombard Street, E.C. An indication of its position is afforded by the following resolution, which it passed at its annual meeting in Feb. '94: "That the finances, agriculture, industries, and trade of the British Empire—home, colonial, and Indian—are harassed and embarrassed by the constant appreciation of gold and the great instability and uncertainty of exchange between gold and silver standard countries; that there is no sound remedy for the grave and growing evils resulting therefrom except bimetallism on a broad international basis at a common ratio, to be mutually agreed upon; that, as experience has proved that the remedy would be sound, practical, and effective, and as it has been approved by a majority of the members of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to negotiate without delay with other leading nations for a monetary union on these lines."

The Gold Standard Defence Association is the corresponding society on the other side formed "to oppose the policy of bimetallism and to unite in defence of the gold standard all those who believe that an adherence to that standard is essential to the commercial position of our country and to the due discharge of contracts. . . . One leading object of the association is to explain the principles which should govern a sound currency and a trustworthy standard of value; and to show that whilst our present system is in conformity with those principles the proposals of the bimetallics are in conflict with them." The Association issued a statement in June '95, in which it declared its freedom from all connection with party politics, and stated that the monometallic gold standard of England has existed in practice not only from 1816, but from the beginning of the eighteenth century; that no such system as bimetallics now advocate has ever existed; that the evils attributed by bimetallics to the existing currency system either do not exist or are much exaggerated, and that, so far as they do exist, they are not due to the gold standard; that the interests of foreign nations who are possessed of a large amount of over-valued silver, and who owe debts to this country, are not necessarily the same as the interests of this country; and that bimetallics seek to involve the Government of this country in negotiations with foreign countries on the subject of our standard of value without even a hint of the changes which they desire. The President of the Association is Mr. Bertram W. Currie, and the Secretary the Hon. George Peck, 11, Clement's Lane, E.C.

During '95, or rather the earlier part of it, the hopes of Bimetallics rose high. The agitation in its favour appeared to have made a

considerable impression, and as the report of the Bimetallic League read at its annual meeting early in April stated, various great labour organisations had commended international bimetallicism to their members, as of vital importance to the industrial life and prosperity of the country. At this meeting Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., referred to the change which was coming over public opinion in the matter, and prophesied that the time was not far distant when there would be introduced into our international transactions "some medium of exchange less open to criticism, less destructive of settled industry, less embarrassing to the merchant than the absurd system under which it is our present misfortune to live." Memorials to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in opposition to and in favour of bimetallicism, were presented by merchants and bankers of the city of London and others, and much other evidence of the prominence given to the movement might be adduced if it were necessary. This agitation naturally enough awoke a corresponding activity on the other side. The Gold Standard Defence Association, mentioned above, was formed, and the list of the vice-presidents and of the members of this association showed its overpowering influence, while the papers it at once began to publish dealing with the position and arguments of bimetallics had an immediate and a marked effect. They form a most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and should be consulted by those who wish to understand the question thoroughly. A correspondence carried on during the summer in the columns of the *Times* between Lord Farrar and Mr. H. H. Gibbs, the President of the Bimetallic League, elicited the very important fact that Mr. Gibbs and those acting with him were inclined to favour 1 to 15½ as the ratio to be decided upon by international agreement. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., in September, very much dashed the hopes of those who looked for Parliamentary support from him by his statement to a correspondent that though he was, and always had been, strongly in favour of international agreement, he had no right to pledge his colleagues on the subject, nor had he any grounds for thinking that such an agreement would be the result of an international conference now, while a second abortive conference would be a serious misfortune. The third of these statements, he added, was the only one on which any difference of opinion existed among bimetallics. In his judgment, however, there was but little prospect of a conference succeeding unless the Governments to be represented came to some kind of understanding on the main points at issue before the conference assembled. No such understanding, unfortunately, at present existed, and until it did exist a conference would probably do more harm than good.

Abroad, very much the same state of affairs existed during the year. In Germany bimetallic agitators were very active early in the year, and the support of the Agrarian League was easily obtained. Over two hundred members of the Reichstag signed a motion which was afterwards carried, advocating the summoning of an international conference on currency reform, and a Bimetallic Association was formed in February. A conference of German and French Bimetallics met in July, and adopted resolutions affirming that the

direct interests of agricultural and industrial production and of the foreign trade of both countries demand the establishment of a fixed ratio between the values of the two metals employed for coinage, and that this fixed ratio can only be attained by means of international bimetalism. By international bimetalism, it was made plain, was understood an agreement between Germany, France, England, and the United States, according to which free coinage and unlimited paying power for gold and silver under equal conditions should be guaranteed. The choice of the ratio between the values of the metals was not regarded as a question of principle, but in view of the economic interests of both countries and of the state of affairs produced by the circulation of money at the present time a ratio of 1 to 15½ between gold and silver would be preferable to any other. A National Bimetallic League was also formed in Franco in March with M. Loubet as president. The currency question in the United States underwent a great change during the year. In the early months it was talked of to the exclusion of almost everything else, and the free silver men expressed themselves as confident of winning at the approaching presidential election. The country seemed to be with them. The Democratic Party were much divided on the matter, in spite of President Cleveland's urgent statement of the claims of sound money, and his denunciation of free silver coinage. Many Republicans, too, were on the side of the free coinage party, and there was a general consensus of opinion in favour of free coinage at 16 to 1. But by July all this was changed. President Cleveland issued a manifesto on the subject, and Mr. Carlisle, Secretary to the Treasury, made a tour in support of his views, and so the Democrats were brought round, the great improvement in the industrial condition of the country materially aiding in the transformation. (See UNITED STATES, History, '95.)

BIOLOGY, '95.

The establishment this year of a new Section (K) of the British Association devoted to Botany is "regarded by the botanists of this country as an event of the greatest importance, for it is practically the first time that they have possessed an independent organisation of their own." Previously the botanists had met in Section D (Biology). The first President of the new Section was Professor Thistleton Dyer. Zoology thus now remains as the sole occupant of Section D. This year's president, Professor Herdman, appealed to zoologists to bring together into closer union the numerous departments of zoology, which, by the extension of specialisation, are "in danger of losing touch with one another." The President pointed to the supreme importance of the Challenger work, which, begun in '72, has been finally completed this year, by the issue of the two concluding volumes dealing with a summary of the results. Now that the Challenger work is finished, and has, moreover, achieved such notable results, the President urged upon the Government the desirability of keeping together the staff of scientific experts and specialists, and directing their energies to aquiculture or scientific ichthyology. Marine zoology, he urged, was as important to our fishing stations as chemistry to our dyeing manufactures. "The whole

scientific world," said the President, "is united in appreciation of the results obtained by the Challenger. It would be a glorious consequence, and surely a very wise action in the interests of the national fisheries, for the Government to fit out an expedition in charge of two or three zoological and fishery experts to spend a couple of years in exploring more systematically than has hitherto been done, or can otherwise be done, our British coasts from the Laminarian Zone down to the deep mud, in order that we may know the conditions of existence which environ our fishes in their feeding grounds, their spawning grounds, their 'nurseries,' or wherever they may be."

The third International Zoological Congress was held at Leyden, in Holland, this year, from Sept. 15th to 21st. The most important contribution was that of Professor Weismann, who, under the name of Germinal Selection, introduced a supplementary hypothesis to that of Natural Selection, and by which he explains the facts that useful variations appear to be protected from their very first appearance, so that when natural selection would require them they are indeed always there. The simultaneous development of harmonious variations of different parts of the same organism was at the same time elucidated on similar principles. At the Leyden meeting it was resolved to hold the next Congress ('98) in England—the exact place of meeting to be afterwards determined. The vexed and difficult question of international co-operation for the establishment of a system of Zoological Bibliography has been advanced a stage. The organisation for setting up an international bibliographical bureau to be located at Zurich, in Switzerland, is now nearly completed, and the bureau is expected to start work in Jan. '96. England is asked to form a National Committee, and to organise a service of correspondents, and to give a grant to the Bureau. A Committee of the British Association has been appointed to consider the matter and report.

Amongst the miscellaneous biological observations of the year there may be noticed some curious experiments on the Currant Moth, whose powers of shamming are so familiar. This animal was found to continue feigning death for some seconds after its head had been cut off; from which (and other experiments) the conclusion is drawn that death-feigning in this animal is purely reflex and not dependent on the volition (*Nature*, Aug. 8th, '95). Observations made on the flight of migrating birds during spring and autumn seem to show that in some cases the flight takes place at an altitude of from 4000 to 6000 feet (*Nature*, Sept. 10th, '95). And the extreme attenuation of the air at these heights will, in part, explain the enormous rapidity of flight of some migrating birds, in some cases the speed attained being much more than 100 miles an hour. Experiments on the activities of animals show that rats and mice divide their time into periods of twelve hours' rest and twelve hours' intermittent work during the night. The squirrel in winter works almost continuously for from twenty minutes to two hours early in the morning, with sometimes a short interval of activity in the evening, and rests nearly twenty-two hours in the day. Proteid foods increase the activity, and fatty foods reduce it.

Birkbeck Institution, The, was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics'

literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building, Bream's Buildings, E.C., was laid by the Duke of Albany in '83, and the building was subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales. The Institution was incorporated during '91 as part of the City Polytechnic, under a scheme formulated by the Charity Commissioners, and in this way its building debt was removed and a substantial endowment secured.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises three grammar schools for boys, four grammar schools for girls, a high school for boys and a high school for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878; income, £30,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number over 2500. Head

Master, Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A. *Motto, Domine, Salvum fac Regem.* Some alumni: the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), the late Bishop of Durham (Dr. Lightfoot), the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Westcott), Sir J. Johnstone, K.S.I., Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir E. Burne Jones, etc.

Birmingham Water Supply. See ENGINEERING.

Bishops. The following is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. For biographies see under the alphabetical heading of each in PEERS, HOUSE OF, where also it is shown which Bishops actually sit in the House of Lords:—

See.	Bishop.	Appointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan.	Title.
Canterbury ...	Benson (Abp.)	1883	£15,000	Dr. G. R. Eden ...	Bishop of Dover.
York	Maclagan (Abp.)	1891	10,000	{ Dr. Crosthwaite ...	Bishop of Beverley.
				{ Dr. Blunt	Bishop Suffragan of Hull.
					{ Bishop of Marlborough.
London	Temple	1885	10,000	{ Dr. Earle	{ Bishop of Bedford.
				{ Dr. Billing	{ Assistant Bishop for
				{ Dr. E. T. Wilkinson	{ British subjects in
					{ N. and C. Europe.
Durham	Westcott ...	1890	8,000	Dr. Sandford ...	Assistant Bishop.
Winchester ...	Davidson ...	1895	6,500	Dr. Sumner	Bishop of Guildford.
Bangor	Lloyd	1890	4,200		
Bath & Wells	Kennion ...	1894	5,000	Dr. Bromby	Assistant Bishop.
Bristol	Ellicott ...	1863	Attached to Glouc.	Dr. S. Marsden ...	Assistant Bishop.
Carlisle	Bardsley ...	1892	4,500	Dr. Ware	Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness.
Chester	Jayne	1889	4,200		
Chichester ...	(vacant Nov. 14, '95)	1895	4,200		
Ely	Compton ...	1886	5,500		
Exeter	Bickersteth ...	1885	4,200		
Gloucester ...	Ellicott ...	1863	5,000		
Hereford ...	Percival ...	1895	4,200		
Lichfield ...	Legge	1891	4,200	Sir L. Stamer ...	Bishop of Shrewsbury.
Lincoln	King	1885	4,500	Dr. Trollope ...	Bishop of Nottingham.
Liverpool ...	Ryle	1880	3,500	Dr. Royston	Assistant Bishop.
Llandaff ...	Lewis	1883	4,200		
Manchester ...	Moorhouse ...	1886	4,200	Dr. C. Roberts ...	Assistant Bishop.
Newcastle ...	Wilberforce ...	1882	3,500		
Norwich	Sheepshanks	1893	4,500	Dr. Lloyd	Bishop of Thetford.
Oxford	Stubbs	1889	5,000	Dr. Randall	Bishop of Reading.
Peterborough	Creighton ...	1891	4,500	{ Dr. Mitchinson ...	Assistant Bishop.
Ripon	Carpenter ...	1884	4,200	{ Dr. Thicknesse ...	Bishop of Leicester.
Rochester ...	Talbot	1895	3,100	Dr. Pullaine	Bishop of Richmond.
St. Alban's ...	Festing	1890	4,500	Dr. Yeatman	Bishop of Southwark.
St. Asaph ...	Edwards ...	1889	4,200	Rev. A. F. Johnson,	Bishop of Colchester.
St. David's ...	Jones	1874	4,500	[L.L.B.]	
Salisbury ...	Wordsworth ...	1885	5,000	Dr. J. Lloyd	Bishop of Swansea.
Sodor & Man	Stratton ...	1892	2,000		
Southwell ...	Ridding ...	1884	3,000	Dr. Wre	Bishop of Derby.
Truro	Gott	1891	3,000		
Wakefield ...	Walsham How	1888	3,000		
Worcester ...	Perowne ...	1891	5,000	Dr. E. A. Knox ...	Bishop of Coventry.

Bisley Meeting, '95. See NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They are a German possession. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold; created Count Sept. 16th,

1865, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck March '71, was b. of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schönhausen, April 1st, '15. He was ed. at the universities of Göttingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory squires, he became ('46) a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony, and of the

Prussian Diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of '48 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause led to his appointment as the representative of Prussia in the Diet of the old German Bund at Frankfort. Austria was then all-powerful in the German Bund. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. The successful audacity with which he checked the Austrian intrigue at Frankfort was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts. Herr von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg ('59-62). In May '62 he became Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made First Minister of the Prussian Crown. Within the next ten years he humbled the Austrian Empire, destroyed the French Empire, and created the new German Empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes; and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe. The German Bund having, at Herr von Bismarck's instigation, resolved to invade the Elbe duchies in support of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, Austria, Prussia and Saxony were entrusted with the execution of the task; and a war broke out in '64 with Denmark, resulting in the loss to her of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Instead of giving them up to the Duke, Von Bismarck, now created Count, determined, if possible, to annex them to Prussia. The Austrian and Saxon troops were recalled, and the quarrel eventually led (in '66) to a war between Prussia and Austria, who was joined by Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau. The arms of Prussia were victorious: Austria suffered a crushing defeat at Sadowa (Königgrätz), in Bohemia. Hanover and the South German states were likewise vanquished; and the war, which was over in seven weeks, led to the treaty of Nikolsburg, by which Austria was permanently excluded from the German Bund, and Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfort, as well as Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, were annexed to Prussia; and the North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old Bund, while with the South German states an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the King of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war. Of the North German Bund Count von Bismarck was created Chancellor, and President of the Federal Council. In addition to these successes, Count von Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new Federal Government, on the basis of manhood suffrage. The Diet, which first assembled in '67, consisted of delegates representing a nation of 29,000,000 Germans. His next achievement was to prevent the attempted annexation of Luxembourg by Napoleon III. In '68 Count von Bismarck withdrew for some months from

active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Then came the Franco-German war of '70, and after a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke, King William was able, through his Chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant. Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the Congress of Berlin ('78), the Berlin Conference ('80), and the Congo or Colonial Conference ('84). In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. In his economical policy, after beginning as a Free Trader he has become a Protectionist. He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever. While he thus alienated the Liberals, his *May Laws* (afterwards repealed), interfering with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Roman Church, and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. Equally severe was his policy with regard to the Social Democrats, his Draconic measures against whom produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes of the large cities. The measures he has sanctioned against the Polish settlers in the eastern provinces of Prussia, formerly belonging to Poland, savour of harshness. Prince Bismarck took a prominent part in connection with the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German Powers. The publication of the late Emperor Frederick's *Diary*, in Sept. '88, threw a new light upon some of the Imperial transactions in which Prince Bismarck has been engaged. Much sensation was created both in Germany and elsewhere by the revelation of the diary respecting the authorship of the idea of German Unity. The late Emperor claimed to have proposed this policy, and to have experienced great difficulty in persuading Prince Bismarck of its practicability. The reported resignation of Prince Bismarck as Prussian Prime Minister as well as Chancellor was announced (Feb. '90), but did not actually occur till March 17th, when divergences of opinion between him and the Emperor led to his retirement. His departure from Berlin on the 29th was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. He has since resided at his country seat, and many of his utterances have hardly displayed that command over his feelings which might have been expected. Especially in the earlier months after his retirement considerable friction existed between him and the Emperor, and after his visit to Vienna in June '92, on the occasion of Count Herbert Bismarck's marriage with Countess Hoyo, the *Reichsanzeiger* significantly published the circular instructions sent to the Imperial representatives abroad in May '90, just after the Prince had retired. This document stated that "His Majesty discriminates between the Prince Bismarck of former times and of to-day," and deprecated the attachment of "any practical importance to the press publications claiming to reproduce Prince Bismarck's views." In '93, however, the Prince fell seriously ill, and the Emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy, and offered

him the use of one of his castles to assist his convalescence. This offer the Prince gratefully and gracefully declined; but the exchange of courtesies between him and the Emperor served to make very manifest the desire of the German people for a reconciliation. This desire was gratified in '94. The Emperor sent a present of wine to Friedrichsruhe, and an autograph letter congratulating him on his recovery from an attack of influenza (Jan. 23rd). Prince Bismarck at once responded to this gracious advance by going to Berlin, and paying his first visit to the Emperor since he left office. The Emperor afterwards visited Friedrichsruhe, and in '95, when the Reichstag refused to empower the President to convey its congratulations to the Prince on his 80th birthday, the Emperor at once telegraphed expressing his indignation at the decision, which he declared was diametrically opposed to the sentiments of all German princes and their peoples. He himself visited Friedrichsruhe with great ceremony (March 26th), and all Germany later joined in birthday congratulations. Two attempts have been made on the Chancellor's life: the first by a lunatic named Blind, on May 7th, '66, at Berlin; the second on July 13th, '74, by Kullmann, at Kissingen. A Bismarck museum, containing all sorts of objects relative to the Chancellor's career, has been founded at Berlin. Of the extensive literature on Prince Bismarck the chief original sources in German are Poschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's Frankfurt Letters and Despatches; his Correspondence by Köppen; his Political Life and Labours, and his Speeches, by Hahn; his Biography, by Hezekiel, and the works of M. Busch entitled "Bismarck and his People." There is an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr. Charles Lowe.

"Black and White." An illustrated weekly record and review, which made its first appearance on Feb. 6th, '91, and has hitherto had a most successful career. Editor, Mr. James B. Pinker. Commercial manager, Mr. W. D. Ross. Office, 33, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, the novelist, was b. in 1825. Ed. at Liverton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Intending to follow the legal profession, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('52), and commenced his career as a conveyancer. After publishing "*Clara Vaughan*" in '64, and "*Cradock Nowell*" two years later, he at once leapt into fame, in '69, by "*Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor*," a book whose popularity is still very great. Other books from his pen include "*Alice Lorraine*" ('75) and "*Mary Anerley*" ('80). Mr. Blackmore has translated the *Georgics* of Virgil, and has also written poems, of which, perhaps, "*The Fate of Franklin*" is best known. Recent works of his are "*Kit and Kitty*," "*Springhaven*," and "*Perlycross*" ('94), all sustaining his reputation for poetic description and careful delineation of character. "*Fringilla*," a volume of verse, appeared in '95.

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the. An officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers' gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers.

When he, or his deputy, the Yeoman Usher, performs the last-mentioned duty, he knocks thrice at the door of the House of Commons with his rod of office; and on being announced and admitted, "commands" the immediate attendance of the honourable House, if Her Majesty is personally present in the House of Peers, but only "desires" their immediate attendance if they are to wait upon the Lords Commissioners. (See *SESSION*, sect. 10.)

Blackwall Tunnel. See *ENGINEERING*.

Black, William, novelist, b. at Glasgow 1841. Commenced his career as a journalist, and was successively connected with the London *Morning Star* (acting as special correspondent during the war between Prussia and Austria in '66), and the *Daily News* (of which he was assistant editor). His first book was "*Love or Marriage*," published in '67, but his reputation was made by "*A Daughter of Heth*" ('71), after which came "*A Princess of Thule*," "*Madcap Violet*," "*Adventures of a House Boat*" ('88), "*Yolande*," "*White Heather*," "*In Far Lochaber*," "*The Penance of John Logan*" ('89), and "*The New Prince Fortunatus*." His recent novels are "*Stand Fast, Craig Royston*," "*Donald Ross of Heimra*," "*The Magic Ink, and Other Tales*," "*Wolfenberg*" ('92), and "*The Handsome Humes*" ('93).

Blake, Hon. E., M.P. See under *COMMONS*.

Blind. See *ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND*.

Bloemfontein. Cap. Orange Free State (*q.v.*).

"Blue Books" are the official reports, papers and documents printed for Government, and laid before the Houses of Parliament. They are uniformly stitched up in dark blue paper wrappers. Germany, white; France, yellow; Italy, green; Spain, red; Portugal, white. See *PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS*.

Board of Trade. See *TRADE, BOARD OF*.

Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge. See *ROWING*.

Bohemia. The population of this province consists of about 4,000,000 Czechs and 2,000,000 Germans. It possesses a Provincial Diet of 242 members, which is competent to legislate in all matters not specially reserved to the Reichsrath. Recently there has been much unsettlement politically in Bohemia, owing to the demands of the Young Czech party for the elevation of the province to the same status as that of Hungary. See *AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, and AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES*.

Bokhara. A feudatory Central Asian State attached to the Russian province of Turkestan. Conquered in '68, it has been rapidly losing all independence since, and the completion of the Transcaspian railway to Samarcand practically incorporated it with the Czar's dominions. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, possessing 2,500,000 inhabitants, while Bokhara (100,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. Area, 92,000 sq. m. The railway station of Bokhara is situated ten miles from the city, and here the Russians have built a "*New Bokhara*," allowing the older city, for political reasons, to fall into decay. The Russian Political Resident is M. Lessar. The Ameer, Sayid Abdul Ahad, is allowed to maintain an army of 20,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are being drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco,

cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. Further steps were taken during '94 in the direction of Russianising the province. The State Bank was authorised by Imperial decree to establish a branch office at Bokhara, on condition of using only Russian paper roubles and Russian coin. The Ameer also required the Russian Government to establish courses of instruction in the Russian tongue in the principal colleges.

Bolivia. Bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean. Capital, Sucre, pop. 20,000. La Paz, pop. 45,000, Cochabamba, pop. 25,000, and Oruro, pop. 15,000, are also important towns. It is ruled over by a President (Señor Baptista) with a Congress of two Chambers, elected by universal suffrage, as were the three preceding Presidents. Area, 567,240 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Estimated revenue, '94, £600,000; expenditure, £477,000. Average value of imports, £1,200,000; exports, £1,800,000. Total debt, '93, £583,300. The standing army is fixed at 1500 men, commanded by four generals and 365 officers. It is a very rich country, with great variety of climate. It abounds in minerals, especially copper and silver, the production of silver taking the third place in the whole world—namely, after the United States and Mexico. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and it exports wool and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.—**History.** '95. A quarrel was threatened between Bolivia and Peru (July). The former country sent an ultimatum demanding satisfaction of Peru for the invasion of her territory during the civil war, a demand with which Peru refused to comply. Eventually (Aug. 28th) the dispute was referred to arbitration.

Bombay See INDIA; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Booth. Rev. William, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the Christian Mission, out of which grew the world-wide organisation known as the Salvation Army, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries. His eldest son is the chief of the staff, and his eldest daughter has greatly aided the progress of the movement in Switzerland and France. Other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise, one son having charge of the work in America, another son in Canada, and the youngest daughter having been appointed to India. He has latterly been much occupied in the attempt to maintain and develop the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In Darkest England and the Way out." Two important celebrations took place during '95, one in connection with General Booth's return home

from a tour through the United States and Canada, which was held early in March at the Albert Hall, Kensington, and the other at the Alexandra Palace on Bank Holiday, Aug. 9th, to bid good-bye to the General on the eve of his departure for South Africa, Australasia, Ceylon, and India, this being his second visit to those countries.

Borneo. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 290,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about a million. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is the State of Sarawak (*q.v.*); area 50,000 sq. m., pop. 300,000. It is under British influence, though not a British dependency, being ruled by an English rajah (H.H. Charles J. Brooke). North-east of Sarawak is the independent State of Brunei, or Borneo Proper, a territory of less extent. Beyond it lies British North Borneo (*q.v.*), area 30,000 sq. m., which is not an official dependency, but is the property of an English trading company, to whom a royal charter has been granted. In '88 a virtual Protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. Borneo is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoise-shell, cinnabar, tripang, antimony, coal, gold, diamonds, pepper, Indigo, arrow-root, caoutchouc, guttapercha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. There are two Turkish provinces situate south of the Danube, with Servia on the east and Dalmatia on the west. They were placed under Austrian rule by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin, '78. Their united area (including the Sandjuk of Novibazar) is 23,571 sq. m., and the population 1,504,091, of whom two-fifths are Mohammedan, two-fifths Russo-Greek, and one-fifth Roman Catholic. The races and religions are therefore much mixed in the various districts. Austria occupied the provinces with very little difficulty, and with the exception of a slight outbreak in '82, rapidly quelled, the 24,000 troops garrisoning the country have had no serious difficulties to contend with.

Bosphorus. A channel, nineteen miles long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea, and separating Europe from Asia. About seventeen miles long, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter wide. It has no equal in the world for the depth of its bed, and the numerous bays with which its steep cliffs are furrowed afford everywhere such a safe anchor-

age that the whole channel may be regarded as a continuation of the roadstead of Constantinople.

Bourgeois, M. Léon, appointed Premier of France on Oct. 31st, '95, was b. at Paris on May 21st, '51. His public career began with his appointment as Prefect of the Tarn in '82. In '83 he was appointed Secretary General of the Prefecture of the Seine, in '85 Prefect of the Haute-Garonne, and in '87 he was Director of Communal Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior, and Prefect of Police. He was elected to the Chamber in '88, and became Under Secretary of State for the Interior that year, Minister of Public Instruction in '92, and Minister of Justice in M. Ribot's Cabinet of Dec. '92. He is a Republican Radical, and sits for Châlons-sur-Marne. On the fall of M. Ribot's Ministry, in Oct. '95, he succeeded in forming a Radical ministry.

Boys' Brigade. The. A movement set on foot twelve years ago by Mr. W. A. Smith of Glasgow. The aim of the promoters is "the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness." Companies are formed in connection with churches, missions, and Sunday schools in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. They wear a special uniform. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 32,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 2500. The movement has spread to America and the colonies. In the United States of America there are 500 companies with 20,000 boys, and in Canada there are 100 companies with 3500 boys. The Archbishop of Canterbury is Vice-Patron, and the Earl of Aberdeen is Honorary President. **Brigade Secretary:** Mr. W. A. Smith. **Head Quarters** for the United Kingdom, 162, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. H. Braddon, solicitor, was b. in London in 1837. Is a prolific writer, for besides many contributions to general literature, she is the author of between fifty and sixty novels, the best known of which are "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory," and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Vixen," "Ishmael," "Mohawks," "Gerard," "The Venetians," "All Along the River," "Thou art the Man," and "Sons of Fire" ('95). Miss Braddon formerly edited the *Belgravia* magazine, to which many of her stories were contributed. Her drama, "Griselda," was produced at the Princess's Theatre, '73. Her husband, Mr. John Maxwell, died early in '95. She resides near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest; and at Lichfield House, Richmond.

Bramwell, Sir Frederick, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., was b. 1818, and served his time as a mechanical engineer with John Hague. He is a brother of the late Lord Bramwell, and son of the late George Bramwell, banker. He was elected Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in '56, member in '62, and a member of the Council of that body in '67, and its President in '84. He has also been President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in '74. **Hon. Secretary** to the Royal Institution since '85. **Chairman** of the Executive Council of the

Inventions Exhibition '84. Sir Frederick was knighted in '81, was created a Baronet in '89, and was, '88, elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

BRAZIL.

A republic in Central South America, occupying the west coast from 5° N. lat. to 29° S. lat., and comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the watershed of other great rivers. Until '90 it was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, a National Congress was assembled by the Provisional Government, and a new Constitution was drafted, and finally adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. This consisted of a legislative authority, the National Congress, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Congress meets annually on May 3rd for a four months' session. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. Deputies are elected directly, with provision for minority representation, for three years, one member being chosen for every 70,000 of the population. The State legislatures elect the senators, three for each state, for nine years (one-third retiring every three years). The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. The connection between Church and State was abolished, and all religions are now tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. **Area**, 3,218,082 sq. m.; **pop.** 20,000,000. **Capital**, Rio Janeiro, pop. 500,000. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil, and a lofty plateau in the state of Gorgaz, near the Pyrenees mountains, has been suggested for the purpose. The revenue, '94-5, was £20,000,000; expenditure, £30,000,000; imports, '94-5, £12,000,000; exports, £11,000,000; total debt, '92, £118,483,647. See FOREIGN NAVIES; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95.—An amnesty was declared (Jan. 2nd) to the naval and military rank and file who had been declared deserters in the revolt of Admiral de Mello. This declaration was expected to produce a good effect on the country, but did not extinguish the revolt. Diplomatic relations with Portugal were restored (March 16th), through the good offices of Great Britain. In opening a new session of Congress, the President, Dr. Prudente de Moraes, referred to the struggle in Rio Grande do Sul, and declared that it would soon be put an end to. He urged the necessity of encouraging immigration, of taxation reform, of reorganising the national guard, and of strengthening the coast defences (May 4th). Admiral da Gama, one of the chief leaders of the insurrection, was severely defeated at Cuareim (June 26th), and afterwards committed suicide. Shortly afterwards his chief opponent, General Peixoto, ex-President, died (30th), and was given a public funeral. Great excitement arose in July over the British occupation some months

previously of Trinidad Island, which was claimed as Brazilian property. After a time, however, it subsided. The insurgents in the province of Rio Grande made terms with the Government (Aug. 23rd) amidst general rejoicing. The settlement, however, was threatened by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies not to pass the unconditional amnesty which the Senate proposed (Sept. 26th). The insurgents refused to accept a restricted and conditional amnesty suggested by one of the Deputies, and ultimately the full amnesty was granted (Oct. 21st).—**Commercial.** Trade was fairly prosperous during the year, and imports showed an improvement in most directions. Complaints are, however, still very constant of hindrance to business, owing to official mismanagement of the traffic at the ports. Coffee crop prospects are on the whole favourable.

Bridge, John Frederick, Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Educated at the Cathedral School, Rochester. He subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and was appointed in '90 Professor of Music at Gresham College. His "Hymn to the Creator" was produced at the Worcester Festival of '84; "Rock of Ages" at the Birmingham Festival '85; and "Callirhoe" at Birmingham Festival '88. To the Worcester Festival in '90 he contributed a new oratorio, "The Repentance of Nineveh." He was entrusted with the duty of setting to music Tennyson's poem "Crossing the Bar," which was sung at the funeral in Westminster Abbey (Oct. '92). His last and probably the most successful Festival work was produced in '94 at the Hereford Festival. It is entitled "The Cradle of Christ," a translation of "Stabat Mater Speciosa." In addition to the above compositions, Prof. Bridge has written many anthems and services, carols, etc., and is the author of four of Novello's Primers on the subject of Counterpoint, Organ Accompaniment, and "Musical Gestures." The latter is a novel system of teaching the rudiments of music by physical exercises.

Brisbane. Capital of Queensland (*q.v.*), on river Brisbane, about 25 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay; pop. with suburbs, 101,554.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society Founded 1839, its first President being Thomas Clarkson. The objects of the Society, which carries on the work of previous Anti-Slavery Societies, the need for which had ended in the emancipation of slaves in British colonies, are: "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." The Society has sent out during '95 a special Commissioner to East Africa and the Red Sea, and his reports have been recently published. As he was in all probability the first European to go through the interior of the island of Pemba, his report on that island contains matter of much interest. **Patron,** the Prince of Wales; **Journal,** *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; **Secretary,** Chas. H. Allen. **Office,** 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Association. Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for

the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, in some large provincial town, but never in London. The first occasion on which a meeting was held out of the United Kingdom was in '84, when the Association visited Montreal; and as anticipated last year the meeting in '97 will be held at Toronto. The Association issues an annual volume, containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. The Association is now divided into ten sections, distinguished by letters as follow: A, Mathematics and Physics; B, Chemistry; C, Geology; D, Zoology; E, Geography; F, Economic Science and Statistics; G, Mechanics; H, Anthropology; I, Physiology (established in '93); and K, Botany (established in '94). The section of Physiology will only meet in towns where there are Laboratories suitable for demonstrations. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and committee. (For list of the successive presidents of the whole Association, see ed. '87.) The last meeting was held at Ipswich in Sept. '95, under the presidency of Sir Douglas Galton, who gave an account in his presidential address of the origin of the Association, and of the state of the Physical Sciences at its formation, tracing their progress to the present time, and pointing out the influence of the British Association in their development. He also gave an account of the aid given to Science in Germany by Government, and compared it to the assistance afforded to Scientific Research in Great Britain. The section for Mathematics and Physics was presided over by Prof. Hicks, who dealt with the theories of æther, showing that they not only can account for the radiation of light and heat, and the propagation of electricity in space, modified by the presence of matter, but also for certain chemical reactions, and to a remarkable extent of the transmission of the force of gravity. In the Chemical section Prof. R. Meldola described the state of Chemical Science in '51 when the Association met before at Ipswich, and its subsequent development along two lines. He traced the progress of synthetic chemistry, and spoke of the bearing of chemical synthesis on vital chemistry; and in conclusion referred to the recent discoveries of gaseous elements (argon, helium, and probably other gases). Mr. W. Whitaker, in the Geological section, pointed out how much of our knowledge of the Geology of Suffolk has been advanced by engineers and others in their search for water. He also dealt with the question whether the coal measures underlie the Chalk in the Eastern Counties. In the Zoological section Prof. Herdman, after referring to the state of Biological Science at the first Ipswich meeting in '51, discussed some problems of Oceanography which have been raised in the reports of the *Challenger* Expedition, and with others in Bionomics, which deals with the habits and variations of animals and their modifications; and showed that Science is capable of giving important help for the improvement of fisheries. The President of the Geographical section, Mr. Mackinder, traced the history of Geography from the

middle of the eighteenth century to the present day, and compared its position in German and in British Universities, and advocated the establishment of a central school in London for the further development of the science. In the Statistical section Mr. L. L. Price explained how economists might help practical men, illustrating his argument by reference (1) to industrial strife, (2) agricultural depression, (3) the fall of prices in the last twenty years. Prof. Vernon Harcourt, the President of the Mechanical section, spoke chiefly of the relation of engineering to science, and of the scientific training of engineers. In the section of Anthropology, Prof. Flinders Petrie, after referring to definitions of anthropology, discussed the meaning of the words "race" and "civilisation," and of the effects of forcing our civilisation on races who have developed along other lines, and who are physically incapable of being modified in accordance with our ideas. He also proposed a novel museum for housing, without great cost, the common objects of every-day life which the anthropologist finds in his excavations, and which are not now preserved in national museums. In the new section of Botany Mr. Thistleton-Dyer reviewed the history of the Science during the last sixty years, giving a detailed account of Henslow and his influence. He compared the Old School of Natural History with the New. And after speaking of the organisation of the section in the future, discussed the following topics: Nomenclature, Publications, Palæobotany, and Vegetable Physiology. The evening discourses were delivered by Prof. Silvanus Thompson on "Magnetism in Rotation" and "Experiences and Prospects of African Exploration"; and Prof. Percy Frankland on "The Work of Pasteur and its various Developments." A lecture was delivered to the operative classes by Dr. A. Fisher on "Colour." The next meeting will be held at Liverpool, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., commencing on Sept. 16th, '96. The meeting in '97 will be held at Toronto, Canada. **Secretary**, G. Griffith, M.A. **Offices**, Burlington House, W.

British Astronomical Association, founded Oct. '90 for "the encouragement of a popular interest in astronomy, the association and organisation of amateur observers for mutual help, and the circulation of current astronomical information." It was also intended to meet the requirements of those who found the subscription of the Royal Astronomical Association too high, or its papers too advanced, or who were, as in the case of ladies, practically excluded from becoming Fellows. It already numbers upwards of 1000 members, and about 12 "Observing Sections" are in active operation for the combined study of the sun, the moon, the various planets, and for other astronomical research. The meetings are held on the last Wednesday of the month, from October to June inclusive, at University College, Gower Street, W.C. The subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum; entrance fee 5s. The first President was Captain W. Noble, F.R.A.S., a well-known amateur astronomer of many years' standing; he was succeeded by Dr. A. M. W. Downing, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.A.S., Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*. The present President is Mr. E. Walter Maunder, Sec. R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The senior

Secretary is Mr. James G. Petrie, F.R.A.S. A flourishing branch was started in Manchester in March '92, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Sidgreaves, F.R.A.S., Director of Stonyhurst Observatory. The Association has since established prosperous branches in Glasgow for the West of Scotland, and in Sydney, N.S.W., for the Australasian Colonies. Inquiries and applications for membership should be made to the **Assistant Secretary**, Mr. T. F. Maunder. **Office**, 26, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C. A journal is published every month during the session, besides occasional memoirs.

British Bechuanaland. See BECHUANALAND.

British Central Africa is now the official title of the territory in the British sphere of influence lying to the north of the Zambesi, and to the south of German East Africa and the Congo Free State. The eastern boundary is Lake Nyassa, and the western the Portuguese province of Angola. The British South Africa Company administers the territory, its charter having been extended in '91 to cover this vast district. The total area is about 500,000 sq. miles, and the native population is about 4,000,000. A considerable part of the territory is uninhabited, but settlements have been formed adjacent to Lakes Tanganyika and Moero, and on the Upper Luapula River near Bangweolo. The British Central Africa Protectorate, which lies round Lake Nyassa, formed part of the territory, although it was administered by Her Majesty's Government; but by an agreement made in Nov. '94, as shown below, it was formally and entirely severed from the Company's area of control. The country consists largely of elevated plateaux, admirably suited to Europeans, and minerals abound. The chief town is Blantyre. See AFRICA (map), and BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.—**History**, '95. An agreement between Mr. Rhodes, as representing the British South Africa Company, and Her Majesty's Government was arrived at (Nov. 29th), whereby the Protectorate was left under the direct administration of Mr. H. H. Johnston, and the remainder of the British sphere north of the Zambesi under the direct administration of the Company. Major Forbes was appointed administrator of the native territory between Lake Tanganyika and the Zambesi, westward of Nyassaland to the Kafir river (March 19th). In May particulars reached England of some severe fighting with Kawinga, a noted slave-raiding chief, whose chief village was on Chikala mountain. Kawinga first attacked a friendly chief, but was beaten off by a small force of Sikhs stationed in the town. Following up this success, the stronghold of Kawinga was attacked in turn, captured, and burnt, a new British fort and station being placed on the spot, to control the country between the south end of Lake Nyassa and the north-west end of Lake Shirwa. In July it was reported that the coffee crop of the country was quite double that of the previous year, and promised to increase in the same ratio next year. Major Forbes arrived at Zomba to take over the administration of the Company's territories from Mr. H. H. Johnston, and left in July for a tour of inspection.

British Central Africa Protectorate, The. A portion of British Central Africa lying round

the shores of Lake Nyassa, and extending to the banks of the Zambesi. It is administered by Her Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. H. H. Johnston, and was formerly called the Nyassaland Protectorate. Mr. Alfred Sharpe is the Vice-Consul and Deputy Commissioner; Mr. John Buchanan, C.M.G., is Vice-Consul for the Shire province; and Captain C. E. Johnson commands about 200 Indian troops (Sikhs), beside 100 Zanzibaris and about 100 natives forming a police force under Sikh non-commissioned officers. The seat of government is at Zomba, in the Shire Highlands. Until '94 the British South Africa Company contributed a large sum to the annual expenses of administration, but an agreement was then come to whereby the Company took over the administration of British Central Africa, leaving the Protectorate to the Government entirely. There are two gunboats on the Lower Shire, and another three have been placed on the Upper Shire and Lake Nyassa. The Protectorate is most thickly settled in the region between Lake Nyassa and the Lower Shire. The Likoma Archipelago, in the Lake, is the seat of the Universities Mission. There are about 240 European residents, the majority of whom are British subjects. In the Shire province coffee and rice are chiefly grown, and experiments made seem to indicate a future for wheat. The trade on Lake Nyassa is chiefly in ivory. Extensive deposits of coal have been found near the Shire. A scheme for a light railway from the Lower to the Upper Shire was produced and approved by H.M. Commissioner during '94, but nothing has yet been done. The imports in '94 were approximately £42,000, and the exports £37,000. See AFRICA (map).

British College Christian Union, The (late Inter-University Christian Union). Founded 1893 to stimulate Christian work among University men, and to originate Christian Unions in colleges at present without definite organisation. Treasurer, C. F. Harford-Battersby, M.A., M.D.; Travelling Secretary, F. Anderson, Exeter Coll., Oxford; Gen. Secretary, K. B. Butcher, Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Offices, 93, Aldersgate Street, London.

British Columbia. A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Pop. 98,173. Minerals consist of coal chiefly and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, over 1,000,000 tons per annum being raised; and there are other large deposits in the inland parts of the colony. An important industry is carried on in tinned salmon. A scheme was set on foot in '92 for the emigration of Scotch crofters to develop the fishing industry on Vancouver Island. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, Victoria, on Vancouver Island, pop. 21,000. Vancouver City on the mainland is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway (*q.v.*). The government of the colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 25 members. Three members are sent to the Dominion Senate, and six to the House of Commons. Manhood

suffrage prevails in provincial elections. See CANADA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

British East Africa. See EAST AFRICA, BRITISH.

British Empire, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates. We furnish a table of the British Empire throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area, population, public revenues and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (*e.g.*, Egypt, Suakim), have not been included in this table. Details of various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere. The figures given in the Table are as far as possible the latest received in England. (See pages 76–79.)

British Honduras. A colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 7562 sq. m. The population (31,471) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (6972), Corosal (1514), and Orange Walk (1967). Near the coast the country is swampy, with numerous lagoons abounding. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. Most of the land, however, is in the hands of a few great owners, and thus all enterprise is barred. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New river, and the Old or Belize river. The products are chiefly mahogany and logwood, with maize, sugarcane, bananas, and cocoanuts. The Government is composed of the Governor, a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members, and an Executive Council. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMATIC.—**History '95.** Serious rioting broke out during December at Belize, owing to wages disputes between mahogany and logwood cutters and their employers. Two British vessels were at once sent to the spot, and the bluejackets restored order. It appeared afterwards that the trouble arose through the adoption, in Oct. '94, of a gold standard by the authorities, and the consequent drop in the value of the current silver coinage, besides the unfairness of the way in which the conversion of the currency reacted upon the industrial population.

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	London . .	121,115	33,104,975
In The Irish Channel.	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) .	Douglas . .	220	55,598
In The English Channel. . . . }	(b) Jersey I. (1066)	St. Heliers . .	45	54,518
	(b) Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066) . .	St. Pierre . .	31	37,754
In The Mediterranean.	(c) Gibraltar (1704)	Gibraltar . .	11 ⁹ ₁₀	26,050
	(b) Maltese Is. (1800)	Valetta . . .	117	177,225
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878)	Nikosia . . .	3,584	209,286
In The Gulf of Aden .	(d) Aden (1839)	Aden	70	41,910
	(d) Perim I. (1855) . . . . .	....	7	150
	(d) Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) . . .	....	21	34
	(d) Somali Coast Protec. ('85)	Berbera . . .	80,000	....
	(d) Socotra I. (1886)	Tamarida . .	1,382	10,000
In The Indian Ocean .	(c) Mauritius I. (1810)	Port Louis . .	705	37,655
	(d) Rodriguez I. (1810) . . . .	....	
	(d) Seychelles & Amirante Is. (1810)	Port Victoria } Diego Garcia }	350	18,000
	(d) Chagos and Oil Is. (1810) .	Colombo . . .	25,365	3,008,466
	(b) Ceylon (1795) . . . . .	....	....	....
	(c) Maldive Is. . . . .	....	....	....
In Asia	(c) Empire of India. (Empire, '77)	Calcutta . . .	1,808,258 (total)	287,289,783
	Provinces of British India. {	Calcutta . . .	150,588	71,346,987
	Assam	Ganhati . . .	46,341	5,476,833
	North-West and Oude	Allahabad: Luck- .	106,111	46,931,010
	Punjab	Lahore [now . . .	106,632	20,807,020
	Central Provinces	Nagpore . . .	84,445	10,784,294
	Burmah	Mandalay . . .	156,142	7,605,560
	Madras	Madras . . .	140,762	35,594,440
	Bombay	Bombay . . .	125,394	18,901,123
	Ajmir . . . . .	....	2,711	541,800
	Berar	Ellichpore . .	17,714	2,896,670
	Coorg . . . . .	....	1,583	172,630
	(d & e) Native States (see INDIA, NATIVE STATES OF) . . . . .	....	731,944	66,167,860
	(d) Andaman & Nicobar Is. ('58)	Port Blair . .	1,760	about 25,000
	(c) Straits Settlements	Singapore . . .	1,542	512,442
	(d) Singapore (1819)	Singapore . . .	247	184,554
	(d) Penang (1786)	Georgetown } or Penang . . . }	107	123,886
	(d) Province Wellesley . . . . .	....	500	108,117
	(d) The Dindings (1826) . . . .	....	....	3,615
	(d) Malacca (1795)	Malacca . . .	659	92,170
	(d) Cocos or Keeling Is. ('85)	....	9	554
	(d) Christmas I. (1889) . . . .	....	81	9
	(e) Perak (1875)	Taiping . . .	7,950	214,254
	(e) Selangor (1873)	Kuala Lumpur	3,000	81,592
	(e) Sungei Ujong (1873)	Seremban . .	660	23,602
	Jelebu (1885)	Kuala Pilah .	2,000	41,617
	(e) Negri Sembilan (1886) . . .	Pekan	10,000	64,000
	(e) Pahang (1888) . . . . .	....	....	....
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(c) Labuan I. (1847)	Victoria Harb.	31	5,853
	(e) North Borneo (1877)	Sandakan . . .	31,000	200,000
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841)	Victoria . . .	32	221,441
In Australasia	(a) New South Wales (1788) . . .	Sydney	310,700	1,268,150
	(a) Victoria (1851)	Melbourne . .	87,884	1,179,029
	(a) South Australia (1836) . . .	Adelaide . . .	903,425	347,720
	(d) Northern Territory (1864)	Palmerston . .	(included in above)	
	(a) Queensland (1859)	Brisbane . . .	668,224	445,155
	(a) Western Australia (1829) . .	Perth	975,920	89,550
	(a) Tasmania (1825)	Hobart	26,375	154,424
	(c) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888)	Port Moresby	88,460	489,000

and its Dependencies.

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	
91,133,410	91,302,846	441,436,000	251,186,881	660,160,607	Constitutional Monarchy.
....	....	....	....	291,952	Lt.-Governor. <i>Tynwald.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
60,919	58,405	....	....	78,363	Military Governor.
291,158	304,993	....	....	78,368	Governor. Councils.
189,933	111,394	346,821	298,165	....	High. Comr. House of Legislature.
....	....	2,550,427	2,112,864	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
....	....	....	....	....	Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	(Sub. Aden.) Telegraph Station.
....	....	262,710	271,274	....	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Aden.)
464,354	453,071	1,945,396	1,614,666	1,372,149	Governor. Councils.
18,106	14,661	54,182	68,240	....	{ Commissioners and Magistrates.
1,034,376	1,047,220	4,145,120	4,251,394	2,718,193	{ (Sub. Mauritius.)
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
57,669,807	52,148,352	51,614,249	63,382,521	127,639,123	Sub. Ceylon (Native Govt.).
(Included in above.)					Viceroy. Council. Departments.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Governor. Councils.
468,385	495,000	20,241,049	18,295,726	....	{ Under Governor-General of India provisionally.
(Included in above.)					Native Princes. Various systems.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. to Gen. Gov. Penal Station.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
(Included in above.)					{ Resident Councillors.
....	....	....	....	....	{ Sub. Straits Settlements.
....	....	....	....	....	{ British Residents. Native Rajahs.
6,291	5,720	82,082	39,593	200,000	Governor. Council.
65,750	60,040	221,403	353,360	....	Governor. Council. (Brit. N.B. Co.)
432,945	470,591	1,882,047	885,634	340,000	Governor. Councils.
9,478,042	9,506,037	15,801,941	20,577,673	58,225,433	Governor. Parliament.
6,971,652	6,834,092	12,470,599	14,026,546	47,937,327	Governor. Parliament.
2,496,544	2,526,786	6,226,690	7,301,774	23,101,800	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Part of S. Australia.)
3,358,302	3,291,528	4,337,400	8,795,559	30,639,534	Governor. Parliament.
1,125,940	936,728	2,114,414	1,251,406	3,992,681	Governor. Parliament.
696,795	789,805	980,000	1,490,000	7,782,770	Governor. Parliament.
6,000	6,000	28,500	15,000	....	Commissioner.

Table of the British Empire

	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
In The Pacific Ocean.	(a) New Zealand (1840)	Wellington . .	104,235	714,258
	(c) Fiji Isles (1874)	Suva	7,740	127,444
	(d) Rotumah Is. (1881) . . . . .	....	310	2,409
	(e) Tonga Isles (1881)	Tongatabu . .	385	23,000
In America	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763)	Ottawa	3,470,257	5,021,046
	Ontario (1763)	Toronto	144,600	2,112,989
	Quebec (1763)	Quebec	193,335	1,488,586
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714)	Halifax	21,731	450,523
	New Brunswick (1761)	Fredericton . .	27,322	321,294
	Prince Edward I. (1798)	Charlottetown .	2,133	109,088
	Manitoba (1870)	Winnipeg . . .	73,720	154,442
	North-West Territories (1870)	Regina	2,553,337	99,722
	British Columbia and Van- couver I. (1859)	Victoria . . .	390,344	98,173
	(a) Newfoundland (1713)	St. John's . . }	162,200	202,100
	(d) Labrador	Hopedale . . }		
	(b) British Guiana (1814)	Georgetown . .	109,000	278,328
	(c) British Honduras (1786)	Belize	7,562	31,471
In The North Atlantic.	(c) Bermuda Is. (1609)	Hamilton . . .	20	15,884
	(b) Bahama Is. (1783)	Nassau	5,794	48,913
	(b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871)	St. John	704	129,760
	Antigua (1632)	St. John	108	
	(d) Barbuda and Redonda . . . . .	....	62	36,700
	Montserrat (1632)	Plymouth . . .	32	11,760
	St. Kitts (1632)	Basseterre . .	68	
	(d) Anguilla (1632) . . . . .	....	35	47,660
	Nevis (1632)	Charlestown . .	50	
	Dominica (1763)	Roseau	291	29,000
	Virgin Is. (1666)	Roadtown . . .	58	4,640
	(b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871)	St. George . . .	528	143,013
	Grenada and Grenadine Is. (1763)	St. George . . .	138	51,427
	St. Lucia (1803)	Castries	243	41,713
	St. Vincent (1763)	Kingstown . . .	147	41,054
	(c) Jamaica I. (1655)	Kingston	4,193	669,491
	(d) Turks and Caicos Is. (1783)	Grand Turk . .	223	4,785
	(b) Barbados (1625)	Bridgetown . .	166	185,000
	(c) { Trinidad (1797)	Port of Spain .	1,754	214,496
	{ Tobago (1763)	Scarbro' . . .	114	19,534
In The South Atlantic.	(c) Ascension I. (1815)	Georgetown . .	35	360
	(c) St. Helena (1673)	Jamestown . .	47	4,116
	(f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815)	New Edinburgh .	18	100
	(f) Trinidad Is. (1815) . . . . .	....	9	15
	(c) Falkland Is. (1771)	Stanley	7,500	1,789
	(d) South Georgia (1833) . . . . .	....	1,570	....
In Africa	(a) Cape Colony (1815)	Capetown . . .	221,311	1,716,487
	(d) Basutoland (1868) . . . . .	....	10,293	218,902
	(c) Bechuanaland, etc. ('85) . . . . .	....	71,000	72,700
	(a) Natal (1856)	Pietermaritzburg	20,451	560,870
	(d) Zululand (1887)	Eshowe	8,900	166,115
	(d) British South Africa Co. (1888) and British Central Africa (Nyassaland) (1889)	Fort Salisbury .	500,000	....
	(d) British East Africa ('88)	Mombasa . . .	400,000	....
	(e) Zanzibar and Pemba (1888)	Zanzibar . . .	760	....
	(d) Royal Niger Co. (1886)	Asaba	500,000	25,000,000
	(d) Niger Coast Protectorate ('84)	....	....	....
	(c) Gold Coast Colony (1868) . . . . .	....	39,060	1,905,000
	(c) Lagos (1861)	Lagos	1,071	107,000
	(c) The Gambia (1664) . . . . .	....	2,700	50,000
	(c) Sierra Leone (1791) . . . . .	....	15,000	180,000
	(d) Walfisch Bay (1878) . . . . .	....	460	....

and its Dependencies.

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	
4,281,995	4,266,729	6,788,020	9,231,047	39,635,032	Governor. Parliament.
76,774	85,981	276,398	355,362	243,326	Governor. Officials.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (Sub. Fiji.)
....	....	....	....	....	Brit. Resident. Native Monarchy.
7,041,700	7,979,150	22,000,000	23,065,985	51,288,130 (net).	Governor-General. Parliament.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
					Governor. Parliament.
					Sub. Newfoundland.
					Governor. Court of Policy. Com-
					Governor. Councils. [bined Court.
					Governor. Council. Assembly.
					Governor. Council. Assembly.
					Governor. Council. Assembly.
					President and Island Secretary.
					Magistrate. (Sub. Antigua.)
					President.
					President.
					Res. Magistrate. (Sub. St.
					President. [Kitts.)
					President.
					President.
					Governor-in-Chief. Council, Assembly,
					Colonial Secretary.
					Administrator.
					Lt.-Governor.
					Governor. Councils.
					Comr. and Brd. (Sub. Jamaica.)
					Governor. Council. Assembly.
					Governor. Councils.
					Administrator.
					Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
					Governor.
					No recognised authority.
					No authority.
					Governor. Councils.
					(Sub. Falklands.)
					Governor. Parliament. Magistrates.
					Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
					Adminis. Rep. Govt. Cape Colony.
					Governor. Parliament.
					Resident Commissr. (Sub. Natal.)
					Administrator under Impl. Govt.
					Administrator under Impl. Govt.
					Administrator.
					Council of the Company.
					Imperial Commissioner.
					Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
					Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
					Administrator and Legis. Council.
					Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
					Resident.

(Included in general figures.)

(Included in general figures.)

(Included in general figures.)

British Guiana. A British colony in north of S. America. Coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyn river, 300 miles, and the colony runs inland 400 miles. The area of the colony is estimated at about 100,000 square miles, of which only about 150 square miles are under cultivation. Divided into three counties—Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice (pron. Berbeess). Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 53,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice) pop. 9000. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. Beyond rise mountains, covered with forest, and scarcely explored. Sundry fine rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Corentyn, Cayuni, Rupununi, Massaruni, Siparuni, etc., navigable for boats, but broken by cataracts. Flora and fauna very rich. Staple article cultivated is sugarcane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention. The chief lack of the colony is labourers to develop its great agricultural and mineral resources. The output has increased from 250 ozs. in '84 to 138,527 ozs. in '94. Government representative; constitution unique. Executive in hands of Governor; legislation conducted by Court of Policy of fifteen members, seven official and eight elected. To pass finance six elected representatives added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Clergy of Churches of England and Scotland have charge of eighteen parishes. In '92 there were 187 schools receiving Government aid, and 25,724 children on the rolls. A Venezuelan force crossed the Cuyuni river into British territory and established a post there (Oct. '94), the English magistrate and the police retiring without resistance. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, gums, molasses, and gold.—**History.** '95. Further aggressions on British territory were committed by Venezuelan troops in January, in connection with the long-standing frontier dispute between the two countries. A British outpost guard at Urnan, in the Cuyuni district, was captured, disarmed and taken across the river to El Dorado, and afterwards to Ciudad Bolivar, though the men were finally released by Government orders. An expedition was sent to the frontier to inquire into all the circumstances of the incident. Considerable interest was taken in the matter in America, some politicians there representing it as an attempt at aggrandisement of her territory on the part of England. It may be remembered that negotiations for a settlement of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela were begun in London during '93, but no agreement was come to, and the relations between the two countries were suspended. It was rumoured in October that Great Britain had sent an ultimatum to British Guiana demanding reparation for the aggression mentioned above. In response to a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, the Government brought forward a motion early in the month to increase the defences of the colony on the Venezuelan frontier, but it was defeated by the elected members of the Council on the ground that it was useless to strengthen the defences until roadways were made, bringing

the frontier into closer touch with the seat of Government. It takes three weeks at the present time to get from Georgetown to the Venezuelan frontier. The sugar industry of the colony is in a very bad way, chiefly through the effects of the foreign bounty system. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table.)

British Institute of Public Health, The, was founded in 1886, and incorporated in '92, with the following objects:—To carry on the work of the Public Health Medical Society, and thus to provide a means for the association of medical practitioners possessing registrable qualifications in public health, state medicine, or sanitary science, also medical officers of health and others, with the object of promoting, by intercourse or otherwise, the development of all questions having for their object the public health; to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of public health medicine; to hold meetings or congresses; to institute lectures and demonstrations; to issue publications of the transactions of the Association; to found a library, and to publish a journal; to examine candidates, either alone or in conjunction with one or more kindred bodies; and to grant certificates of their having passed an examination as sanitary inspectors; to do all such other lawful things as may, from time to time, be conducive to the attainment of the objects above set forth or any of them. Congresses were held in Dublin in '92; in Edinburgh in '93; in London in July '94; and in Hull in '95. The *Journal of State Medicine* is the official organ of the Institute, and is published every second month, and has a wide circulation. The examinations are held in October and in April, and at such other times as the Council may direct. The President is Professor Wm. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; the Treasurer, F. J. Allan, M.D., F.R.S.E.; and the Secretary, C. A. James, L.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H. Offices, 20, Hanover Square, W.

British Medical Association, The, was first formed at Worcester, July 19th, 1832, and was originally called the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association. Its name was changed at Birmingham in '56 to the British Medical Association, which name it has borne ever since. The principal objects for which the Association was formed are:—(1) Collection of useful information, whether speculative or practical, through original essays or reports of provincial hospitals, infirmaries, or of private practice; (2) increase of knowledge of the medical topography of England through statistical, meteorological, geological, and botanical inquiries; (3) investigations of the modifications of endemic and epidemic diseases in different situations and at various periods, so as to trace, so far as the present imperfect state of the art will permit, their connections with peculiarities of soil or climate, or with the localities, habits, and occupations of the people; (4) advancement of medico-legal science, through succinct reports of whatever cases may occur in provincial courts of judicature; (5) maintenance of the honour and respectability of the profession generally in the provinces by promoting friendly intercourse and free communication of its members, and by establishing among them the harmony and good feeling which ought ever to characterise

a liberal profession. The Association now numbers more than 16,000 members, and expends upwards of £3000 a year in scientific investigation, scholarships, and committee meetings,—such as examination of the action of chloroform; a committee on therapeutics, which recently issued a valuable report; a committee on railway servants' eyesight, which is now turning its attention to mariners' eyesight; a committee on the investigation of feeble-minded school children; and other subjects. The Association in the United Kingdom is divided into forty branches, and there are also forty Colonial branches, the Association extending its influence throughout Greater Britain. There are four branches in Australia, four in Africa, and four in India and Burmah. Its investments in bank, railway debenture stock, provincial corporations, and freehold property amount to £45,000. The annual subscription is one guinea per annum. The organ of the Association is the *British Medical Journal*. General Secretary, Francis Fowke. Offices, 429, Strand, London, W.C.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum.

Growth of the building.—The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened to the public on Jan. 15th, 1759. Admission at first was very restricted, and gradually extended, till the present arrangement by which the Museum is opened on every weekday, though particular rooms are closed on certain days, was adopted in Feb. 1879. Since Feb. '90 portions of the exhibition galleries, lit by the electric light, have been opened alternately on weekday evenings from eight till ten o'clock. It was soon found that as the collection grew the space available was insufficient, and in '16 temporary additions had to be made to the old building to accommodate the Elgin marbles. In '23 it was determined to erect a new building in place of Montagu House, and by '45 the four sides of the present Museum, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, were erected, and Montagu House removed. Further additions afterwards became necessary, and in '57 the magnificent reading-room, with its book-galleries, was built. During the years '80-83 the transference of the natural history collections was made to the new Museum in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. In '79, with the White Bequest of £65,411, a new gallery was built for the Mausoleum marbles, and the White wing was erected on the south-east side, for the accommodation of the Prints and Drawings Department, a reading-room for newspapers and parliamentary papers, two exhibition galleries, and working-rooms for the Department of Manuscripts. Space for the future extension of the buildings has been provided by the

purchase in '95 of the rows of houses, with their gardens, which abut on the Museum on the east, north, and west; the ground thus secured forming, together with that already occupied, an isolated square plot of thirteen acres.

Departments.—Originally there were only three departments in the Museum: viz., MSS., Printed Books (including coins and medals, and prints and drawings), and Natural History. The MSS. Department has been considerably increased by the addition of private collections, including the famous collection of Royal MSS. presented by George II. in 1757, and by purchase, till it now contains upwards of 55,000 volumes, besides Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, charters, and seals. The Printed Book Department now contains the enormous number of about 1,600,000 volumes, and receives, under the Copyright Act of '42, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The annual increase from all sources amounts to about 46,000 volumes, exclusive of continuations, music, newspapers, etc. The most important additions to this department have been the collection given by George II., containing books collected by English sovereigns from Henry VII.'s time; the Civil War and Commonwealth Tracts, 1641-60, given by George III. in 1762; the Garrick collection of plays, bequeathed by David Garrick in 1779; the Cracherode bequest, 1799; the natural history library of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., given in 1820; the "King's Library" of George III., '23; and the Grenville collection received in '47. The National Library contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken. The progress of printing is splendidly illustrated by the collections in this department. In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained (altogether nearly 3000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit. It is hoped that the new printed catalogue will be complete in about 600 parts by the year 1900. An Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Department has been recently created. The Antiquities Department was formed in 1807, and in '61 was subdivided into three departments—viz.: 1. Greek and Roman Antiquities, which include the Hamilton collection, purchased in 1772, the Townley marbles, purchased in 1805, and, by later additions, the Parthenon sculptures, better known as the Elgin marbles, the Phigaleian marbles, the Payne-Knight collections, the Lycian marbles, the Mausoleum remains, and many other choice specimens of Greek sculpture, bronzes, fictile vases, gems, and ornaments. 2. The Coins and Medals, originating in the Cottonian and Sloane collections, which have grown to be a very large and interesting department, and include magnificent specimens of Anglo-Saxon, English, Greek, Roman, Indian, and other coins. In '72 the finest specimens of Greek and Roman coins in the Wigan collection were purchased for £10,000. 3. The Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, known up till '86 as the Oriental Antiquities Department, which are an especially valuable and complete collection of Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phœnician, and Semitic antiquities. The names of Sir Henry Layard, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and other explorers are inseparably

connected with this department, which contains vast stores of invaluable information as to the history, the literature, and the social life of the peoples named. The **British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections** were, till '66, attached to the last-named department, but in that year they were formed into a separate department. It contains all antiquities found in the British Isles, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Roman, and glass-work, pottery, arms, watches, and other antiquities illustrating life in the Middle Ages. There are also fine collections of glass, pottery, and majolica, of prehistoric antiquities, of ethnographical objects, and of Indian antiquities. The **Prints and Drawings Department** contains one of the most noted collections of its kind. The original drawings of old masters, etchings, and engravings of the various schools of eminence are of extreme interest and value. The famous collection formed by the late Mr. John Malcolm, of Poltalloch, has been recently purchased by special parliamentary grant, and added to the Department.

Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in '94 (exclusive of readers) was 578,977, of whom 540,964 attended during the day, and 38,013 in the evening. The total showed an increase of 40,417, as compared with that of the previous year. The average daily number of visitors in the daytime was 1739, and in the evening was 122. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 202,973, a daily average of 670. The total number in '93 was 194,102.

British North Borneo. A territory in the north of the island of Borneo (*q.v.*), under the control of the British North Borneo Company, which was granted a charter in '81. A protectorate was proclaimed in '88. Labuan was made subject to the Company in '89. Area, 31,106 sq. m.; pop., 200,000. Capital, Sandakan. Administration is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated, and there are about fifteen estates planting tobacco. For latest statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); see also **BORNEO**, **BRUNEI**, and **SARAWAK**.

British South Africa Company. On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to this Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of Cape Colony, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The boundaries of the territory are, roughly speaking, Cape Colony and the Transvaal on the south, Portuguese East Africa and the British Central Africa Protectorate on the east, the Congo Free State on the north, and German South-West Africa and

Angola on the West. Thus British Central Africa, Mashonaland and Matabeleland, which are fully dealt with under their respective headings, all lie within the sphere of its operations, which cover a total area of about 750,000 square miles. The head of the Company in Africa is Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes, who is also Prime Minister of Cape Colony. The London Office is at 10, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A., was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. He was formerly Chaplain to the Queen and Chaplain to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England because he could not accept the orthodox views on miracles, and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In '95, however, after a lengthy illness, he found himself compelled to retire from the post. He is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," a "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, a volume of poems issued '88, a "History of English Poetry," a work on Early English Literature, which subject he has made peculiarly his own, a lecture delivered in '93 entitled "Theology in English Poetry," and an able criticism of "Tennyson: His Art and Relation to Modern Life" ('94).

Brunei. Otherwise known as "Borneo Proper," is a state in the north of Borneo (*q.v.*). Area about 25,000 sq. m. Capital, Brunei. It is ruled by a Sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having powers similar to a constitutional ministry. A virtual protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '83, the internal administration being left to the Sultan, but all foreign relations conducted by Her Majesty's Government.

Brussels Ship Canal Scheme. See **ENGINEERING**.

Bryce, Rt. Hon. J., M.P. See under **COMMONS**.

Buchanan, Robert, poet, essayist, and playwright, was b. 1841. Ed. at Glasgow University. Some of Mr. Buchanan's poems, stories, and plays, notably "London Poems," "God and the Man," and "Shadow of the Sword," have secured for him considerable popularity. His play of "Sophia," founded on Fielding's "Tom Jones," had a run of nearly two years at the Vaudeville, where also "Joseph's Sweetheart" and "That Doctor Cupid" had very long runs. In Oct. '88 an epic poem, entitled "The City of Dream," appeared, and a powerful drama, "A Man's Shadow," in '90. His subsequent works include, "The Moment After," a comedy called "The Gifted Lady," "The Coming Terror," and "The Outcast" ('91), "Come Live with Me and be My Love" ('92), a powerful poem, "The Wandering Jew" ('93), a play entitled "The Charlatan," and "Red and White Heather," a book of tales and ballads, in '94. A collected edition of his works appeared some years ago, and includes all his earlier and later works, except "The Outcast" and "The Wandering Jew." Two works of his, published anonymously, "St. Abe" and "White Rose and Red," achieved a great success, both here and in America. In '95

Mr. Buchanan wrote in collaboration another Vaudeville comedy, "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown."

Buckhounds, Master of the. Has control of the royal hunts, and charge of the royal inclosure at Ascot. The office is in the department of Master of the Horse. It was understood, when Mr. Gladstone took office in '92, that he would abolish the post, but this was not done. See MINISTRY.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1834. He is editor of the *Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. He was educated at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the Newdigate Prize for English Verse in '75, took a First Class in Literæ Humaniores '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship of All Souls' Coll., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

Budget, '95. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Buen Ayre, or Bonaire. An island on the coast of Venezuela, belonging to Holland. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Building Societies. For a critical article on these societies and their legal position, see ed. '94. For the Building Societies Act of '94, see SESSION, sect. 54, in ed. '95.

BULGARIA.

By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte, the executive power being vested in the Prince, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for three years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 10,000 of the population. In '83 a second chamber was formed, and it was enacted that every law must be examined and voted by both chambers and sanctioned by the prince. In May '93, however, the Great Sobranje carried a Bill enacting that in future the deputies of the Ordinary Sobranje should be elected in the proportion of 1 to 20,000 of the population, while for the Great Sobranje the proportion should be 1 to 10,000. Thus the number of deputies became about 161 and 322 respectively. The term of Parliament was also made 5, instead of 3, years. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to Bulgaria, and the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria were left to be fixed by the Powers. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was the first ruler of the country, but he was overthrown in '86, and succeeded by Prince Ferdinand of the House of Coburg, who was elected unanimously by the National Assembly as Prince in '87. Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria), 38,390 sq. m.; pop. 3,305,458. Capital, Sofia, pop. 30,438. Estimated revenue, '94, £3,593,977; expenditure, £3,593,977; imports, '94, £3,909,166; exports, £2,918,025; public debt, £768,810. The chief imports are textile manufactures, iron, coals; chief exports, corn, wine, wool, tallow, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Turkey, Great Britain, and Austria. Railways connect Sofia with Constantinople

and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna. Of the population over two-thirds are of the Greek Church, and less than one-third Mohammedans, Jews, Gipsies, Armenians, etc. Education is free and obligatory. See DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN ARMIES.

History, '95. Bills were submitted to the Sobranje imposing excise and import duties on numerous articles both of home and foreign produce (Dec. 5th). The Cabinet of M. Stoiloff resigned (17th). The Prince requested him to remain temporarily in office, but he could not at first gather his colleagues around him. However, after M. Radoslavoff had also failed in the task (20th), he returned to power (21st) with a Unionist and Conservative Cabinet, having dropped all Zankovist and Radoslavist elements. The Sobranje resolved (30th) that a full and unconditional amnesty should be granted for all political offences committed since Dec. 24th, '83, save to ministers who had held office during that time, the persons immediately concerned in abducting Prince Alexander, and offenders against the common law. A Bill was also adopted for punishing severely any offence or insult directed against Prince Ferdinand or the members of his family. M. Zankoff at once availed himself of the amnesty, and arrived at Sofia (Jan. 4th). A new commercial arrangement with Great Britain came into operation (13th). British goods by this agreement receive the "most favoured nation" treatment, but, subject to this provision, the duty on imported merchandise is raised to 10½ per cent. *ad valorem* for a period of two years. The Budget for '95 showed an estimated revenue of 89,849,425 fr. (Feb. 3rd). The elections for twenty vacant seats in the Sobranje gave the Government a majority, 18 Ministerialists and two Opposition members being returned (4th). Allegations of having employed military force to intimidate the Opposition were made against the Government, notably at Iirnov, where M. Stamboloff was a candidate. The Austrian authorities objected emphatically to the application of the new excise law mentioned above to Austrian merchants and traders residing in Bulgaria (17th). They alleged that all foreigners were protected by the capitulations, and might refuse to permit an inventory of their stock to be taken, as the new law required. Bulgarian merchants then naturally objected to submit to a tax which their foreign competitors could escape. After lengthy negotiations the Bulgarian Government agreed to a reduced tax, and undertook to take the necessary measures as soon as the Sobranje should meet (March 31st). The terms were put into a treaty of commerce (April 30th). M. Stamboloff was refused permission to leave Sofia, although he was advised by his doctors that this was absolutely necessary for his health (May 19th). The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the charges against him declared that he must be detained in order to give evidence before them. This, however, he refused to do. A grave agitation sprang up amongst the Macedonian emigrants in the Principality during June, which brought about considerable friction between the Government and the Turkish authorities. The Government were suspected of fomenting the agitation, and undoubtedly there was considerable sympathy with the movement in Bulgaria. However, ultimately energetic measures were taken to check any

attempt at an outbreak, and to disperse the bands of armed men which had assembled. A Bulgarian deputation, which was headed by the Metropolitan Clement, and was said to have for its object the recognition of Bulgaria and Prince Ferdinand by Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg (July 4th), and was afterwards presented to the Czar. A savage and fatal attack was made upon M. Stamboloff while he was returning to his house from a visit to a club (15th). He lost both his hands and one eye, besides sustaining other terrible injuries, and in spite of all efforts to save him he died (18th). His friends openly charged the Government with conniving at his murder, a charge which Prince Ferdinand, who was then at Karlsbad, indignantly repudiated. The Diplomatic Corps were present at the funeral, which was scandalously interrupted by violence on the part of the enemies of the deceased statesman and of the police (20th). The deputation to the Czar returned to Sofia (Aug. 4th), having accomplished nothing. Russia remained inflexible in her resolve not to acknowledge "the usurper," as Prince Ferdinand is regarded by her. An impressive demonstration greeted the Prince on his return to Sofia from a lengthy stay at Karlsbad (12th). In his speech at the opening of the new session of the Sobranje Prince Ferdinand referred to the visit of the deputation to St. Petersburg to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Tsar Alexander, and said that the reception found both in Government circles and among the people encouraged them to recognise with constancy and patience the relations existing between their liberator and their country. Prince Ferdinand declared to a deputation from the Sobranje (Nov. 12th) that he would consent to the baptism of Prince Boris in the orthodox faith as soon as the principal difficulties in the way had been removed.

Bulgaria, Political Parties of. The party divisions in the Bulgarian Sobranje or National Assembly until the fall of the late M. Stamboloff could have been generally described as **Ministry and Opposition**. The Ministerial, which was also the anti-Russian party, was led most ably and energetically by M. Stamboloff, then Premier and Minister of the Interior. The chief leader of the **Opposition**, the pro-Russian Party, M. Karaveloff, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for conspiracy in July '92, and M. Stamboloff's energetic administration bore down all opposition. After the fall of M. Stamboloff, however, there was no such clear line of division. His followers, after his murder, joined the Radoslavists to form a strong anti-Russian party, and the failure of the negotiations with Russia, set on foot by the Russophiles for the recognition of Prince Ferdinand, by no means helped M. Stoiloff's prestige, although he remained in power.

Buller, Lieut.-General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Adjutant-General of the Army, was b. 1839. Ensign '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). Has received four medals with seven clasps, and six other decorations. All his regimental service has been in the 60th King's Royal Rifles. He has held twelve staff appointments, and was Quartermaster-General of the Army for three years from Oct. '87, when he succeeded General Lord Wolseley as **Adjutant-General of the Army**, and received the temporary rank of Lieut.-General.

Bundesrath. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, '80. This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial-grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases with other services. It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances, but regarded it as a stepping-stone towards Disestablishment. It provides that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours' notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial. The burial shall take place in accordance with such notice, and the public are to have free access to such burial, which may be carried out either with the service of any Christian Church or without any service. But the proceedings are not to be made the occasion of bringing into contempt any church or denomination. Ministers of the Church of England are empowered to use the burial service of the Church of England at a burial in unconsecrated ground. In cases where that burial service is not allowed to be used, or when requested so to do by the person responsible for the burial of the deceased, they are empowered to use such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Scripture, as may be approved of by the Ordinary. The Act extends to the Channel Islands, but not to Scotland or Ireland.

Burmah comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Thibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. The whole of the southern and part of the south-eastern sides form the Burmese shores of the Bay of Bengal. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burmah is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. The origin and early history of the people are lost in obscurity, but the country is covered with the traces of a past civilisation, and it is known that from remote times the land has been the scene of prolonged internecine warfare, and at least two Chinese invasions. The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river Irrawaddy, which is navigable for river boats for six hundred miles from the Bay of Bengal. Gold is found throughout nearly the whole of Lower Burmah. The other minerals found in the country include amber and jade, and ruby mines exist in North Burmah. Buddhism is the religion of the people, and in Burmah it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. Every boy enters a temple or pagoda at an early age, and being taught to read and write, develops into a bonze or monk, but he can leave or stay as he feels inclined. The country is covered with these temples, which,

with the clergy, are all supported voluntarily. The position of the Burmese women will compare favourably with any other Eastern nation. (For a concise history of the country, including Burmese wars, see eds. '87-91.) Upper Burmah was annexed by proclamation on Jan. 1st, '86. Although since that time the new possession and portions of the old have been much troubled with dacoity, and trade has been unsettled, the whole land is known to be teeming with natural wealth, Lower Burmah having already proved a rich possession. The system of district administration is now perfected, passing upwards from the township, through the subdivisions to the district and the commissionership. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burmah. The Shan States lie between Burmah and Indo-China. As to railways the Tounghoo-Mandalay line was opened on Feb. 27th, '89. The Mu Valley railway was opened, with through bookings, in March '92, and in November formal sanction was announced for the construction of the Mogaung-Myitkina line. In '93 the Meiktila line was finished. Among the Indian railway surveys ordered for the winter of '94-5 were the Chittagong-Minhla, 420 miles, the Assam-Burmah connection (exploration only), and the Northern Bengal-Assam connection (exploration only), 200 miles. From Rangoon, Sept. 29th, '95, it was stated, in reference to extension in the direction of the Chinese frontier, that the chief engineer, Mr. Bagley, recommended the immediate construction of a line from Mandalay to Meng-Kyet, 224 miles, at a cost of 182 lakhs. This railway may afterwards be extended by the Nanting Valley to Ta-li-fu, a distance of 250 miles. **Area**, including both Upper and Lower Burmah, 171,430 sq. m.; pop. 7,605,560.—**History**, '95. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, after a most successful term of office, left Rangoon (April 2nd) for India, and was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The trade returns for '94 showed that the imports had fallen from 1,008 lakhs in '93 to 966 lakhs; but that exports had increased from 1,184 to 1,381 lakhs (30th). Further evidence of increasing trade and prosperity was given by the rise of the revenue from 233 lakhs in the previous year to 245 lakhs (Aug. 4th). This was fairly proportioned between the two provinces; Upper Burmah showing an increase from 72 to 80 lakhs, and Lower Burmah from 161 to 165 lakhs. Considerable excitement was caused during the year by the conflicting claims of the French and British in the region lying between Indo-China and Burmah. The matter will be found discussed, and an illustrative map is given, under INDO-CHINA.

Burmester, Willy, the violinist, was b. at Hamburg, March 16th, 1869. At a very early age he played with facility pieces by De Beriot and Rode, and at ten made his public *début* in Mendelssohn's concerto. He subsequently attracted the notice of Joachim, who took him into his class in Berlin. After playing in several countries, Burmester went into retirement for three years at Helsingfors to devote

himself to further study. On reappearing he was enthusiastically received. For his *début* in London, at a Symphony Concert under Henschel in the spring of '95, he chose, as on like occasions at Vienna, St. Petersburg, Dresden, Leipsic and Berlin, a piece by Paganini, whose taxing works he associates with his personal success.

Burnand, F. C., the editor of *Punch*, was b. 1836. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll. Cambridge. Called to the bar ('82). Has been a voluminous dramatic writer, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." Among the travesties of the works of living novelists those on "Ouida" and Rhoda Broughton are the most popular, and "Strapmore" is the best specimen. He also produced a burlesque on "Ariane," entitled "Airey-Annie," '88. Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Became, after some years' connection with *Punch*, its editor ('80). Later productions include "Very much Abroad," "Quite at Home," and "Rather at Sea," which form part of the "Happy Thought Series." Joined with Sir Arthur Sullivan in writing "The Chieftain," produced at the Savoy, Dec. '94.

Burne-Jones, Sir Edward, Bart., was b. at Birmingham 1833. Ed. at King Edward's Grammar School of that town, and Exeter Coll., Oxford, of which he is an Honorary Fellow. He was made D.C.L. ('81), and appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour ('89), and elected a member of the Institute of France ('90). He received his inspiration as an artist from Rossetti, and has developed his originality and power independently of the schools. In the early part of his career he exhibited chiefly under the auspices of the Old Water Colour Society, but after an unfortunate dispute in '70 he left the Society, of which, however, he is now an honorary member. He was elected President of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in '85, and Associate of the Royal Academy in the same year, but in Feb. '93 he resigned his Associateship. His pictures were long amongst the chief attractions at the Grosvenor Gallery; but in '87 he severed his connection with that institution, and took a prominent part in the establishment of the **New Gallery**. He received the honour of a baronetcy in Feb. '94.

Burns, John, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, Governor of South Australia, was b. 1837, and is the son of the late Sir Edward North Buxton, M.P. His grandfather was the distinguished philanthropist and advocate of the abolition of slavery. He was ed. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. '59), and sat as Liberal M.P. for King's Lynn '65-68. He succeeded to the baronetcy in '58, and married, in '62, Lady Victoria Noel, daughter of the first Earl of Gainsborough. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in '76, and is well known as a philanthropist and an Evangelical Churchman. In April '95 he was appointed Governor of South Australia in succession to the Earl of Kintore.

C

Cabinet, The Present British. See MINISTRY.

Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign. See DIPLOMATIC.

Caicos Islands. Southern islands of the Bahama group. With Turk's Island are under government of Jamaica. Salt raking, sponge fishing, and the cultivation of sisal grass for hemp are the chief industries.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, the eminent novelist and dramatist, was born of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool. From contributing to both the *Builder* and the *Building News* he became connected with journalism, joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and wrote in the *Academy* and the *Athenæum*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three Centuries" ('82), and also "Recollections of Rossetti," while in '83 "Cobwebs of Criticism" appeared. During the last ten years his skill as a novelist has been exemplified in "The Shadow of a Crime" ('85), "A Son of Hagar" ('86), "The Deemster" ('87), which was dramatised under the title of "Ben-my-Chree" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), "The Scapegoat" ('91), and "The Manxman" ('94), a dramatic version of which, by Mr. Wilson Barrett, was also given at Leeds, in August. The last-mentioned novel began the era of the one-volume novel, which threatens to supplant the old three-volume form. Mr. Hall Caine has travelled in Russia ('92) on behalf of the persecuted Jews, and in '95 visited the States and Canada, where he represented the Society of Authors, and obtained important concessions from the Canadian Parliament as to the Canadian Copyright demands. His home is in the Isle of Man.

Cambodia. A province of Indo-China, and a French protectorate since '63. Capital, Pnompenh, on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Norodom, but there is a French resident at Pnompenh, and each of the eight provinces into which the country is divided is under the political and administrative control of a French Resident. The chief products of the country are rice and fish. Area, 38,000 m.; pop. about 800,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS AND INDO-CHINA.

Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover March 26th, 1819. He became a colonel in the British army in '37, and succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, in '50. Four years later ('54) he was raised to the rank of major-general, on his appointment to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent against the Czar Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of '54-6. In '56 he was promoted to the rank of General; in '61 appointed Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and in '62 raised to the rank of Field Marshal. He was subsequently appointed Commander-in-chief of the British army, and the appointment perpetuated

by letters patent '87. It came to an end, however, with the scheme of Army Reform evolved during '95, and the Duke retired in the autumn. (See SESSION, sects. 7 and 113.) He is Ranger of Hyde Park and Richmond Park.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (Founded 1257), Peterhouse—Head, J. Porter, D.D.—*Undergraduates*, 63; (1326), Clare Hall, E. Atkinson, D.D., 176; (1347), Pembroke, C. E. Searle, D.D., 179; (1348), Gonville and Caius, N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 182; (1350), Trinity Hall, H. Latham, M.A., 194; (1352), Corpus Christi, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 97; (1441), King's, A. A. Leigh, M.A., 128; (1448), Queens', W. M. Campion, D.D., 77; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 66; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 137; (1505), Christ's, John Peile, Litt.D., 137; (1511), St. John's, C. Taylor, D.D., 241; (1519), Magdalene, Hon. L. Neville, M.A., 61; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 620; (1548), Emmanuel, S. G. Phear, D.D., 151; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Charles Smith, M.A., 63; (1800), Downing, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., 80. *Hostels* (1882), Selwyn, J. R. Selwyn, D.D., 102; (1884), Ayerst, W. Ayerst, M.A., 24; *Non-Collegiates*, 117: Total, 2912. The examinations necessary for degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The subject of the compulsory study of Greek was warmly debated during '91, and the motion which was opposed to Greek was defeated in the Senate. The voting was—*placet*, 185; *non placet*, 525 (Oct. 29th). The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, and Medieval and Modern Languages. A Mechanical Sciences Tripos was established in '92, consisting of two parts, the first of a comparatively elementary character, and the second dealing with the more advanced parts of the subjects included. The first examination was held in the Easter term '94. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. (See article HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Students of not less than two years' standing at an affiliated college, on being admitted members of the University, may, under certain conditions, be deemed to have already kept three of the terms required for any degree; it is the same with adult students under a committee working in concert with the

University in places where there is no affiliated college. Affiliated colleges are: University College, Nottingham; St. David's, Lampeter; Firth, Sheffield; University College of Wales, Aberystwith; and the Universities of New Zealand, Adelaide, Calcutta, and Cape of Good Hope. Affiliated centres: Hull, Derby, Scarborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, and Norwich. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See also UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.) The undergraduates have a most able organ, called the *Granta*, edited by Mr. R. C. Lehmann. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., LL.M., Mus.D., Mus.B. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, C. Smith, M.A. (Sid. Suss.); High Steward, Lord Walsingham. Parliamentary representatives, Prof. R. C. Jebb, LL.D. (*q.v.*), and Sir J. E. Gorst, M.A. Proctors '95-6: R. A. Herman, M.A. (Trin.), E. G. Swain, M.A. (King's). Registry, John Willis Clark, M.A. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar*.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884. An agreement was concluded in April '93 settling the boundary between the territory and the Niger Coast Protectorate. In November of the same year an agreement was signed at Berlin fixing the boundary line between the Cameroons and the Niger Territories. This agreement gave Germany the command of the Benue and access to Lake Tchad. The boundary between the French and German sphere was settled by an agreement made in Feb. '94. Starting from the point where the southern boundary of the Cameroons meets 15° E. long., the frontier runs to the intersection of the river Ngoko with the second parallel N. lat. Thence it proceeds to the river Sanga, and on direct to a point on the fourth parallel N. lat. 62' west of Bania. From here the frontier goes to a point 15° E. long. and 8° 30' N. lat., passing round Kunde, and thence north-west to Lame and Bifara, and on in a straight line eastwards along the tenth parallel N. lat. to the Shari, following the course of the Shari to Lake Tchad. By this means France secured a line of communication between her Congo and Soudan possessions. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.—**History, '95.** Hard fighting with bands of rebellious natives took place during June, but a severe defeat was eventually inflicted on the Bakoko tribes, and four of their strongholds were captured. Affairs in the Bakoko country were thereafter more settled, and the district was opened up for trade.

Campbell, Mrs. Patrick, the actress, was b. late in the sixties, at Kensington. Appeared as an amateur for several years in Norwood. First professional appearance was in "Tares," with Mrs. Bandmann Palmer, on tour. Also toured with Mr. Vezin, in "Bachelors," and as a member of Mr. Ben Greet's company gained valuable experience, particularly in Shakespearean and other poetic rôles. In London, after sustaining a few characters, she first attracted attention as Rosalind at a *matinée* at the Shaftesbury. This led to her engagement in the autumn of '91 to play *Astræa* in "The Trumpet Call" at the Adelphi. She remained

here till the spring of '93, when Mr. Pinero secured her for "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," at the St. James's. In this play Mrs. Campbell's success was immediate, and it was followed by further triumphs, as *Agnes* in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," as "Fedora," and as *Juliet* in a revival of "Romeo and Juliet" by Mr. Forbes Robertson at the Lyceum in Sept. '95.

CANADA, DOMINION OF.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States, and is 3,456,383 sq. miles in extent. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from Hudson Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Newfoundland remains independent. Federal capital, Ottawa, Ontario, pop. 44,154; chief cities, Montreal, 216,650; Toronto, 181,220; Quebec, 63,090; Halifax, 38,556; St. John, 39,179; Winnipeg, 25,642. The population in '95 amounted to 5,021,046. The French number 1,415,090, or 29'4 per cent. The Indians number about 122,000. Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing nearly one-half the whole empire, and is 500,000 sq. miles larger than the United States without Alaska.—**Natural features.** The river St. Lawrence, with lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, is the chief waterway of Eastern Canada. The St. Lawrence is closed to navigation for four months and a half each year, when Halifax and St. John are the winter seaports. The Rocky Mountains divide British Columbia from the rest of Canada. All the provinces are well watered by rivers. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of British Columbia resembles England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating.—**Resources.** The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, copper, and gold. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is rich. Agriculture is successfully carried on in all parts, and in Manitoba and the territories the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. **Government.** The federal parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate of 80 members nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 3 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. The House of Commons consists of 215 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 92 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 21 from Nova Scotia, 16 from New Brunswick, 6 from British Columbia, 6 from Prince Edward Island, 5 from Manitoba, and 4 from the North-West Territories. The number of members sent by the provinces is in proportion to the population, and a readjustment takes place every ten years after each census. The senators and members

are paid. The Governor-General, representing the Queen, receives \$50,000 yearly. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island the legislature consists of two Houses, with a responsible ministry. Till the dissolution in Oct. '92 New Brunswick also had two Houses, but then the Legislative Council ceased to exist, and it was left with only one House, a Legislative Assembly, like Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament in '67, and is the constitution of the Dominion. There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the various religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 1,990,465; Methodists, 847,469; Presbyterians, 755,199; Church of England, 644,106; Baptists, 303,749. The chief universities are Toronto, McGill at Montreal, Laval at Quebec, Queen's at Kingston, Victoria at Cobourg, and Dalhousie at Halifax. There are numerous institutes and schools of superior grade, and the standard of legal and medical education is high. The military establishment consists of (1) an Imperial military and naval garrison at Halifax, and a naval station at Esquimaux, on the Pacific, altogether comprising about 2000 troops; (2) permanent corps with schools of instruction for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a total strength of 1015 officers and men; (3) a native volunteer force of 37,613. There were in '95 sixty-five main lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 15,627, and a paid-up capital of \$872,156,475. —Revenue, '94-5, £7,041,700; expenditure, £7,979,150; exports, '94-5, £23,065,985; imports, £22,000,000; net debt, £51,288,130. Public works cost £36,343,596. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC; see also BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

History, '95.—Political. Sir John Thompson, the Dominion Premier, came to England in December with a view to discussing, amongst other things, the question of Canadian Copyright. He, however, died suddenly at Windsor Castle, whither he had gone to have an audience of the Queen, and to be sworn of the Privy Council (12th). The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell succeeded in forming a new Ministry, which was received with general approval (10th). An official funeral was given to the remains of Sir John Thompson, and the ceremony was attended by all the chief officers of the Dominion and by an immense number of people. The Minister of Trade stated that the tenders for laying the proposed Pacific cable had been received, and that the lowest amount was £1,517,000. The route suggested was from Vancouver to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island to New Zealand and Australia (Feb. 15th). The long-vexed Manitoba Schools question, after being before the Cabinet for some time, was apparently settled (March 18th). The Governor in Council declared that the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Catholic minority in Manitoba in relation to education prior to May 1st, '90, were prejudicially affected by Acts passed by the Provincial Legislature in

that year, and that a Provincial Law should be passed re-enacting the provisions of the law in force prior to May '90, so as to remove the grievances of which the Catholics complained. The May '90 Acts abolished the existing separate Protestant and Catholic sections of the School Board, and brought all the school districts, both Protestant and Catholic, under one system of free and non-sectarian schools, supported by the proceeds of a public school rate. Schools not conducted in accordance with this system were expressly excluded from all share in the grants. The Roman Catholics of the province appealed, with the result shown above. The decision of the Government at once raised both a Catholic *v.* Protestant, and a Province *v.* Dominion question. Sir C. H. Tupper, the Minister of Justice, held that the proper constitutional course was a dissolution, and accordingly resigned office (26th). Afterwards, however, he was prevailed upon to retain his office (29th). Following on the financial disasters in Newfoundland, the idea of the union of the Colony with the Dominion was revived, and the Dominion Cabinet appointed a sub-committee (31st) to meet delegates from Newfoundland and see if terms could be arranged. The Conference began (April 4th) and was concluded (16th), when it was stated that the basis of a union had been reached. In response to a request of the Imperial Government it was decided to send a Canadian official to England to conclude an agreement on the Canadian Copyright question (22nd). The Royal Commission on Prohibition, after sitting for two years, reported (25th) that the prohibition of the liquor traffic would be most prejudicial to the business interests of the country, and would wipe out the provincial municipal revenues. The repression of the traffic, the prevention of adulteration, and a system of high licenses were, however, recommended. In his Budget speech (May 3rd) the Minister of Finance estimated the revenue for the current year at \$33,800,000, and the expenditure at \$38,300,000. He declared that with increased transport facilities, a sound fiscal policy, and good financial management, the Dominion was entering upon an era of unsurpassed prosperity. The revenue for the succeeding year he estimated at \$35,000,000. The negotiations for the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion fell through (16th), the Whiteway Government finding themselves unable to bear the financial burdens which would still be left to them under the Canadian terms. A resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was rejected by the House of Commons by 105 to 47 votes (June 5th). The Manitoba Provincial Government declined to comply with the remedial order of the Dominion Government (June 13th), and pointed out the difficulty, which amounted almost to impossibility, of maintaining separate schools in so large and scattered a country. The Dominion Government announced (July 8th) that hoping that an amicable settlement might be come to by the Manitoba Legislature, it would not take any further steps at that time, but failing such settlement, it would bring forward legislation to remedy the grievance of the minority by Jan. '96, at the latest. This decision led to the resignation of Mr. A. R. Angers, the Minister of Agriculture (11th), who wanted remedial legislation to be introduced at once. The House, however, by 114 votes to 70,

approved of the Government's action (16th). The Dominion Government issued a proclamation in October setting apart various unorganised portions of the Dominion into provisional districts. The territory east of Hudson Bay, having the province of Quebec on the south and the Atlantic on the east, was designated as Ungava. The territory embraced in the islands of the Arctic Sea was named Franklin, the Mackenzie River region Mackenzie, and the Pacific Coast territory lying north of British Columbia and west of Mackenzie Yukon. The extent of Ungava and Franklin is undefined. Mackenzie covers 538,600 square miles, and Yukon covers 225,000 square miles, in addition to 143,500 square miles added to Athabasca and 470,000 to Keewatin.—General. General Booth laid his plans for the establishment of an agricultural Salvation Army colony in the North-West Territory before the Governor-General, the Cabinet, and the permanent officials (Feb. 14th), and urged his request for a grant of land and money. A bronze statue to Sir John Macdonald, erected by the citizens of Montreal, was unveiled in the presence of 30,000 people by the Governor-General (June 6th), who spoke in warm terms of the late statesman's loyalty to the union with Great Britain. The revenue for the year ending June 30th amounted to \$33,929,809, and the expenditure to \$38,009,341.—Commercial. Business was fairly satisfactory during the year. Both imports and exports showed decreases for the fiscal year ending June 30th, but since then the latter have been on the up-grade, though the former declined. This, however, is largely due to increased production in the Dominion. In pig-iron, for example, the output is two and a half times as large as five years ago, while the imports have fallen off 50 per cent. The exports of butter, eggs and cheese were all larger than in '94, and the wheat crop was estimated at 62,000,000 bushels, as compared with 43,000,000 bushels in '94.

Canadian Copyright. See INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Canadian Pacific Railway. The annual meeting was held at Montreal on April 4th, '95. The report and accounts for '94 showed gross earnings of \$18,752,167, and working expenses of \$12,328,858. The net earnings were \$6,423,309, but to this \$333,825 had to be added for interest, etc., making the available balance of the year \$6,757,134. The fixed charges, including interest on land grant bonds for the year and advances under guarantees, amounted to \$7,281,865, which sum exceeded the net earnings by \$456,731. The surplus fund at the end of '93 was \$7,261,213, and from this were deducted the above-named deficiency of \$456,731; the amount of the dividend on Preference stock for the year, \$256,960; the amount of the dividend on the ordinary stock paid in August last, \$1,625,000; and the advances for interest on land grant bonds up to the end of '93, \$2,112,729, making altogether a total of \$4,521,420, by which the surplus fund was reduced to \$2,739,793. The report stated that the continued decline in the price of wheat, and the resulting scarcity of money among farmers, had caused a contraction in trade and manufactures in Canada, which, combined with the extraordinary commercial depression in the United States, produced an adverse condition of affairs, such as the directors had hardly thought possible a year ago, and this had re-

sulted in a loss in earnings much greater than could be met by any reduction in expenses. The company had sustained additional heavy loss by floods in British Columbia, which interrupted through traffic to the Pacific coast for forty-one days, the total loss in earnings, extra expenses, and repairs being estimated at \$550,000. The Pacific steamships showed an increased profit of \$80,000; but all the other adjuncts to the railway service experienced reduced earnings. Land and town site sales had nearly ceased, owing to the depressed conditions, and all land bond interest had to be paid from current funds.

Canals. The latest official statistics as to the canals of the United Kingdom are contained in a Blue Book issued by the Board of Trade in 1890. Since then nothing has appeared, so that, in view of the interest of the subject, it seems well to quote the statistics that are available, which were given in an article in the *Times* of May 16th, '94. The whole mileage, traffic, and revenue of existing canals is divided among the three kingdoms as follows:—

Mileage (excluding Fractions).

	Independent.	Railway-owned.	Total.
England and Wales . .	2,026	1,024	3,050
Ireland . .	513	95	609
Scotland . .	70	84	154
Gross .	2,609	1,204	3,813

Traffic (Tons).

	Independent.	Railway-owned.	Total.
England and Wales . .	27,715,875	6,609,304	34,325,179
Ireland . .	489,194	32,386	519,580
Scotland . .	69,744	1,386,617	1,456,361
Gross .	28,274,813	8,026,307	36,301,120

Revenue (£).

	Independent.	Railway-owned.	Total.
England and Wales . .	1,439,343	437,080	1,876,423
Ireland . .	69,369	6,495	95,864
Scotland . .	12,011	57,178	69,189
Gross .	1,540,723	500,753	2,041,476

Capital Expenditure.

The Board of Trade do not give the figures for the railway-owned canals; but the total amounts given for the independent canals, divided by the mileage, show an average per mile for England and Wales £9027, Ireland £4037, and Scotland £17,915, after a deduction in the case of the Manchester Ship Canal of the difference between the cost of the Bridge-water and subsidiary canals and the expenditure to '88 on the then uncompleted Ship Canal itself. Applying these averages to the total

mileages, the writer of the article arrived at the following approximation:—

	Inde- pendent.	Railway- owned.	Total.
England and Wales . .	£ 18,288,702	£ 9,243,648	£ 27,532,350
Ireland . .	2,070,981	387,552	2,458,533
Scotland . .	1,254,050	1,504,860	2,758,910
Gross .	21,613,733	11,135,060	32,749,793

The conclusion was to this effect: "There appears to be only one course by which the interests of the public, the traders and shareholders alike can be secured—namely, that Parliament should purchase the whole of the canals, paying their fair value, and then improve the principal through routes to a uniform standard equal to the best link in each. This would obviate the equitable need under present circumstances of different scales of toll supplemented by bonus mileage, and would also enable one uniform scale of tolls, based on actual mileage, to be applied to the whole system without hardship to anybody."

A Foreign Office report issued in '95 showed that in Germany there are 7366 miles of navigable inland waterways, of which canals or canalised rivers account for 1349 miles. The total outlay on these for construction, maintenance, and regulation from '80-93 amounted to £11,677,750; and the Government specially set itself to foster a carrying trade in bulky goods unfit for carrying by rail. This traffic has naturally vastly increased during the last few years. A similar report as to France gave the figures for '92 as 7747 miles of rivers and canals, of which 3003 miles were canals pure and simple, open for inland navigation. On these from '79-81 the Government spent no less than £20,638,861. All the navigation dues were in '80 suppressed, and the Government only obtain payments for the timber cut from the banks, for concessions of towing monopolies, and of fishing in the rivers, and for the hire of free shores, etc., amounting to about £100,000 a year. The goods transported consist chiefly of heavy and cumbrous kinds of merchandise. There were 15,925 barges being navigated in '91. Each proprietor of a barge has to take out a licence.

Canary Islands. Off N.W. African coast. Belong to Spain, and ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are the most valuable products. The population of Teneriffe is 95,000, of Grand Canary 75,000, and of Palma 32,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Canon Law. It is of the essence of canon law that it may never be abrogated, and in some cases custom acquires the sanction of canon law. Learned canonists, therefore, appeal for authority in matters ecclesiastical to a whole literature of canonical lore, from the so-called Apostolical Canons to those of the Convocation of '91. The most ancient repositories of ecclesiastical law are the three volumes of "Decrees" (now known as the "Decrees of Gratian," who edited them), by Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, comprising, besides decrees of councils, provincial constitutions, synodals, glossaries, sentences of Popes, summaries, and rescripts. Besides these, the *jus canonieum* included many foreign canons

and decretals, together with particular laws and constitutions made in England for the government of the Church—all which are, in a sense, now in force. But even from the Conquest to the Reformation no canons or constitutions made in any synods here were suffered to be executed, if they had not the Royal Assent. These canons were all collected and explained by Lyndwood, Dean of the Arches, in the reign of Henry VI., and by him divided into sixteen historical sections, ranging from the canons of Stephen Langton, at the Council of Oxford, 6 Henry III., to the *Reformatio Legum*. The authority to make canons, and to promulgate them with the royal assent, is vested in the clergy by the statute 25 Henry VIII., commonly called the "Act of Submission." The canons of 1603-4 alone bear the sanction of statute law in England, and are of equal authority with the Book of Common Prayer. These canons were, for the most part, collected out of ordinances dispersed in several injunctions published in former reigns. An Act of Parliament may nullify any canon, unless it enjoins some moral duty; but a canon not confirmed by an Act of Parliament cannot alter any other law. Unestablished branches of the Anglican Church (*q.v.*), being autonomous Churches, make their own canons irrespective of statute law, but these are binding only within their own spiritual jurisdictions, and bear only the same relation to the canon law of the Church as is borne by, say, the "Decrees of Gratian."

Canons, Various Kinds of. **Canon Capitular** (*v. infra*, *Canon Residentiary*). **Canon Honorary**, appointed in some cathedrals. He keeps no residence, and receives no emolument. **Canons Minor** are the junior clergy connected with cathedrals, being chiefly charged with the duty of saying or intoning the daily prayers. **Canon Penitentiary**, a canon of a cathedral invested by the bishop with the duties of penitentiary to the diocese. **Canon Regular**, a regular conventual canon. **Canons Residentiary** (also termed **Canons Capitular**), the senior canons who keep residence and receive emolument from their stalls. **Canons Secular** were not conventual, but kept the hours.

Canterbury, Archbishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Cape Breton Island. A portion of *Nova Scotia* (*q.v.*). See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony is so called from the Cape of Good Hope, a promontory on the extreme south of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and Bechuanaland; east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the whole colony is 221,311 sq. m., with pop. 1,711,487. Capital, Cape Town, pop. 83,718; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,052, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,436, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,643, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmazz, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. Griqualand West, the Transkeian Territories, and Walfisch Bay, have some separate provincial status. The Transkeian Territories are ruled by resident magistrates, and Walfisch Bay, an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, is administered by a Resident. Pondoland, which

up till then had been a protectorate, became an integral portion of the colony in March '94. The population of Pondoland is about 170,000. The St. John's river runs through the country, and at its mouth forms a magnificent harbour. The soil is mostly fertile, and produces a tropical luxuriance. The Nieuvelde Mountains divide the colony, running east and west. Both flora and fauna are extremely rich and varied. Minerals worked in the colony comprise copper, coal, gold (on the Knysna), lead, manganese, alum, salt, nitre, crocidolite, and diamonds. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, Angora hair, ostrich feathers, sheep and goat skins, wines, spirits, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. **Executive** in the hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of six principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 22 members, and a House of Assembly of 76 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving suitable equivalents in salary. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The colony possesses a complete system of local self-government, elective councils maintaining the roads, controlling the police and licensing matters in all the sixty-five divisions of the colony. The status of the natives as to land tenure is regulated chiefly by the Glen Grey Act, which was passed in Aug. '94. By it certain districts are set apart for the natives by proclamation, and divided into allotments of about 8 acres per head for each family at a quit-rent of 15s. yearly. The titles to these allotments are inalienable and non-transferable, except with the consent of the authorities; but on death they pass according to native usage. A labour-tax of 10s. a year is imposed on every able-bodied male in the settlement. The sale of liquor is prohibited under severe penalties. Holders of the land under the Act are excluded from the franchise, but existing electoral rights are maintained under certain conditions, and district councils, with extensive powers of local self-government, exist in each proclaimed district. The natives elect half the members on the district council, the other half being nominated by the governor. By May '95 160,000 natives were under this Act, and the Government contemplated placing all the natives without exception under its operation.—**Education.** There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter, 1877), and there are a large number of State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions.—**Religion.** The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, which, until recently, received some State aid. For defence there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, numbering 819 officers and men; Volunteers, 5159; and every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service. Whites number about a third of the entire population, and the greater number of them are of Dutch descent. The colony possesses 2250 miles of Government railway open, and extensions are being laid into Matabeleland and elsewhere. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy

terms. Revenue, '94, £5,321,352; expenditure, £4,975,184; imports, £11,588,000; exports, £13,812,000; public debt, '94, £27,675,178. See AFRICA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), MATABELELAND, etc.; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95.—General Sir W. Cameron was entertained at a farewell banquet on the termination of his command of the Cape forces (Dec. 23rd). Sir Henry Loch announced to the Ministry his resignation of his office as Governor and High Commissioner (Feb. 22nd), and declared his gratification at having held office while, by the energy and enterprise of the Chartered Company, civilised systems of administration had, with the support and controlling authority of Her Majesty's Government, been established over vast territories. Sir Hercules Robinson was appointed as his successor. He had previously held the office from '80 to '89. A brilliant farewell reception was given by the citizens of Cape Town to Sir Henry and Lady Loch (March 21st), and addresses from all parts of Cape Colony, Natal, and Bechuanaland were presented. Great regret was caused to all parties by the announcement of the retirement of Mr. Hofmeyr on account of his health (April 7th). The Tariff Amendment Bill, by which a duty of 2d. per lb. on frozen meat was proposed in order to protect the pastoral interest from the importation of Australian frozen meat, passed its second reading (May 27th). Sir Hercules Robinson was received with great enthusiasm by the Premier and the chief civil military and naval officials, backed by a vast crowd (30th). Mr. Rhodes moved a resolution in favour of the annexation of British Bechuanaland (June 6th). The arrest of Sigcau, formerly the chief of Pondoland, was ordered (11th), he having resisted the authorities and stirred up trouble amongst the natives. The legal authorities, however, afterwards ordered his release, laying down the principle that as a British subject he could claim to be tried before a proper tribunal. Sir Gordon Sprigg had a pleasant task in making his June Budget statement. He announced a surplus for the year of £198,000, and estimated the revenue for '95-6 at £5,214,000, and the expenditure at £5,183,000. The second reading of the British Bechuanaland Annexation Bill was carried (July 31st), and the Bill passed unanimously (Aug. 1st). An Association, called the South African Political Association, was formed in September, and a manifesto, drawn up by Olive Schreiner and her husband, Mr. Cronwright, was issued, declaring the aims of the Association. Opposition to Mr. Rhodes and his policy was the keynote of the whole organisation. Compulsory education for Europeans, the readjustment of the Customs tariff with a view to lessening the cost of the necessities of life, the imposition of an Excise tax, the prohibition of the sale of liquor to aboriginal natives and the adoption of a sympathetic native policy, the vigorous development of the internal resources of the colony, increased Parliamentary representation for such districts and centres as are not at present adequately represented, were also strongly advocated.—**Commercial.** Trade was somewhat slow during the year, apart from the transit trade to and from the Transvaal and other inland districts. The improvement in the price of and the demand for wool was of benefit to the colonists, but

progress in the export of other agricultural products was small. Prospects are not, on the whole, very satisfactory.

Cape Verde Islands. Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Imports about £230,000; exports about £50,000. Principal productions: cotton, sugar, indigo, raised and manufactured; tamarinds, coconuts, fruits, salt, red coral, also exported. People, Portuguese and Negro. See also COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Carlisle, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
Carlisle, J. G., Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was b. in 1835, and is a native of Kentucky. He was ed. for the bar, admitted '58, and was a strong opponent of secession. After having been Lieut.-Gov. of his State, he was elected to the House of Representatives in '76, made Speaker '83, and Senator '87. He became Secretary of the Treasury in '93. He is strongly in favour of tariff reform, and during '95 took a very prominent part in the movement for currency reform.

Carlos I., King of Portugal, is the son of King Louis I., and was born Sept. 28th, 1863. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May '86 he married Marie Aurélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal in Oct. '89. During the financial difficulties of '92 the King and the royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. He visited England in Nov. '95.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, belonging to Spain, in all numbering five hundred, lies to the east of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Cathedrals, English. The cathedral is the mother church of the diocese, in which the bishop's seat is fixed. In many cases English cathedrals were originally monastic or collegiate churches, over which a bishop was set; in others, the bishop having been set over a district, chose his own church. English cathedrals were of two classes—(1) Where the clergy were monks; (2) where the clergy were secular canons. Gradually the dean grew to exercise greater power in his cathedral than the bishop, and many quarrels ensued in consequence. After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the monastic cathedrals (Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester), were remodelled, and the bishoprics founded by Henry (Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterboro', and Westminster) were provided with cathedrals. The last lost its bishop, but kept its dean and its position as a cathedral. The bishoprics of Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, and St. Albans are of recent translation, and like other new bishoprics, notably Southwell and Wakefield (the latter constituted in '88), take as their cathedrals ancient parish or collegiate churches.

Cayenne. A French colony in Guiana, South America. Exports to France about £750,000 annually. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Celebes. A large island of the Asiatic archipelago. Area, 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar.

The remainder broken up into native states. The native princes recognise the authority of the Dutch, who expelled the Portuguese from Celebes in 1660.

Census of '91 (England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland). On April 6th, 1891, when the last enumeration was taken, the total population of the United Kingdom consisted of 37,732,922 persons, being an increase of 2,843,074 upon the enumerated population in '81. The decennial rate of increase was 8·2 per cent., lower than in either of the two next preceding decennia, in which it had been 8·8 and 10·8 per cent. respectively. The population of England and Wales was returned as 29,002,525, being an increase of 3,028,086, equal to 11·65 per cent. on the number returned at the previous census of '81. Of the 29,002,525 enumerated, 14,052,901 were males, and 14,949,624 females. This excess of 886,723 females would be greatly reduced if the army, navy and merchant service abroad were not excluded from the enumeration. The number of males so serving is 196,541. The rate of increase in the population of England and Wales during the last decennium was not only less than in the previous one, but lower than in any previous decennial period since the first enumeration in this country in 1801. The population of London—i.e., the London of the Registrar-General, which, with the exception of the parish of Penge, coincides with the administrative county of London—was at the last enumeration 4,211,056, being an increase of 395,512, or 10·4 per cent. upon the population of '81. The population of Ireland at the time of the census was 4,704,750, including 2,318,953 males and 2,385,797 females. The decrease in the decade from '81 to '91 was 470,086 or 9·08 per cent., though the number of English in Ireland during that time had increased from 69,382 to 74,523, and of Scotch from 22,328 to 27,323. The returns for Scotland showed that the population on census day '91 was 4,025,647, including 1,942,717 males and 2,082,930 females. The total increase of the decade '81 to '91 was 269,074, or 7·77 per cent. The final report on the returns, analysing them in many different ways, was published as a Parliamentary paper in Jan. '94.

Central London Railway. See ENGINEERING.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a British Crown colony. Area, 25,365 sq. m.; pop. 3,008,466. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. about 126,000. Chief production for export has been coffee till recently; now tea is the chief staple, and more attention is paid to cocoa, coconut, and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Manufactures limited to native or local requirements, including ironware, cordage, etc. Railways extend over 296 miles. Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, but often realise much more. Bulk of population Cingalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 5000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of

the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus also are strong, and the Mohammedans and Christians about equal one another. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. The number of scholars under the cognisance of the Education Department in '93 was 157,257, but there is a large number of native schools of which the department has no official knowledge or statistical information, and over which it exercises no control or inspection. Various proposals have been made of late to bridge the broken water separating the island from the mainland of India, and carry a railway across the series of reefs, flats and islands known as Adam's Bridge. In the summer of '95 two interesting official reports on the subject were published. Mr. Waring, C.E., reported to the Ceylon Government that the best route to be followed would be 22 miles long, of which 10·28 miles would be bridged over with ironwork; about 12 miles would be across sandbanks, more or less dry, and embankments would be made where the water was not more than 3 ft. deep. Mr. E. I. Shadbolt reported to the Indian Government in favour of a solid causeway for the whole route of 21 miles adopted in his plan. The latter proposal involves the separation of Palk's Bay from the Gulf of Manaar, but the tidal range of the two seas is very small, and they are shallow for a mile on each side of the proposed causeway. Mr. Waring advocates a single line, with crossing places, of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, same as the Ceylon system, and estimates, as the cost of his scheme, 25,500,000 rupees. Mr. Shadbolt decides for a double track, metre gauge same as the Indian lines, and estimates 24,903,000 rupees.

Chagos Archipelago. A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldivé group, 1200 miles from Mauritius, and 800 from Ceylon. A dependency of the former, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force. Chief of the group are the **Oil Islands**, of which **Diego Garcia** is the largest and most important. It possesses a spacious harbour, now used as a watering station for Australian and Red Sea steamers.

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means. A member of the House of Commons who performs important functions in connection with both the public and private business of Parliament. He is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and he holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. Although he is nominated by the Government, he is not a member of the Government, any more than the Speaker, but an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him (see **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**). His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the

unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the House, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (now Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. Leonard Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; and Mr. James William Lowther, the present chairman, who was elected in '95. The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The late Lord Redesdale was first appointed to the office in '51, and was re-appointed in every subsequent session until his death in '86. The late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was chosen to succeed him, and was reappointed in '87, '88, and '89. On the death of the Duke, the Earl of Morley was elected in '89, and has been re-elected at the commencement of each session held since.

Chamberlain, Lord. See **LORD CHAMBERLAIN**.

Chamberlain, Lord Great. See **LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN**.

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J., M.P. See under **COMMONS**.

Chamber of Shipping. See **SHIPPING, CHAMBER OF**.

Chambers of Commerce. See **LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE**.

Chancellor, Lord High, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and over six hundred livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. Any one who has filled the office of Lord Chancellor may also, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, sit in the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act in the Court unless upon request he consents so to do.

Chancellor of Ireland, Lord, is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic. See **MINISTRY**.

Channel Islands, The, lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 92,272. Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey** (area 45 sq. m., pop. 54,518), and that of **Guernsey** (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 37,754). The capitals are respectively **St. Helier** and **St. Pierre**. Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. Industries are farming, market gardening, and fishing. Much cider is made. Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters and cod. The climate is moist and mild. Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration. Taxation is exceedingly light. The people are an intermixture of French and English. Both languages are spoken, but the former is official. An Education Act for Guernsey appointing for each parish of the island an Educational Committee, of which the Church of England rectors were made *ex-officio* presidents, was carried in Sept. '93, but called forth much opposition. For **Lieut. Governors**, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Channel Tunnel, Bridge, etc. See **ENGINEERING**.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The list does not include charities connected with the City of London (see **CITY GUILDS**). **Hospitals and Dispensaries** will be found in an article under that heading.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£2715), C. I. Coltson, 8, Adam Street, Adelphi.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Asylums (£10,368), J. E. Hazellton, 83, Finsbury Pavement.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (£1723), J. B. Corney, Hon. Sec., 42, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

Alexandra Orphanage (amalgamated with the Orphan Working School), A. C. P. Coote, M.A., 73, Cheapside.

Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's (£481), H. Cadman Jones, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, 27, Ossington St., Bayswater.

Architects' Benevolent Society (£747), Percival Curry, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

Arnold Fund for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church of England and Ireland (£2000), 57, Coleman St.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (£2076), Percy Edsall, 63, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution (£3577), D. Gordon, 19, St. James' St., S.W.

Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families (£49), W. N. Senior, 98, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (£1780), Lieut.-Col. H. Lewis, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

Asylum for Fatherless Children (see **Reedham Orphanage**).

Asylum for Idiots (£32,000), J. Downing, 36, King William St., London Bridge.

Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children (£9122), W. Resbury Few, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Baptist Tract and Book Society (£1149), W. C. Woollacott, 16, Gray's Inn Rd., Holborn, E.C.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphans and Destitute Children (£150,291), J. Odling, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E.

Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1197), G. Wilkins, Lyndhurst, Greenhill Park, Harlesden.

Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London (£3596), A. F. R. Daniel, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£978), B. H. Gerrans, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

Biggs's Charity to Printers (£446), J. S. Hodson, F.R.S.L., 29, High Holborn.

Blind Female Annuity Society (see **Royal Blind Pension Society**).

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£1619), G. Larnar, 48, Paternoster Row.

Boys' Home Industrial School (£8000), H. James, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society (£26,321), Rev. E. W. Matthews, Mercers' St., Shadwell.

British Home for Incurables (£19,705), R. G. Salmond, 72, Cheapside.

British Medical Benevolent Fund (£3729), Dr. S. West, 84, Brook St., W.

British Orphan Asylum (£6899), C. T. Hoskins, 62, Bishopsgate St. Within.

Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls (£2029, overdrawn £488), Robert Gunston, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

Brown Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals (£1012), T. Le Marchant Douse, Lond. Univ., Wandsworth Rd., S.W.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£2000), Major Bruton, 35, Southampton Row, W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£4355), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, 87, Bartholomew Close.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£1450), S. S. Safford, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£964), W. H. Macnamara, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

Cass's School, 26, Jewry St., Aldgate.

Charity Organisation Society (£16,269), C. S. Loch, 15, Buckingham St., Strand.

Cheese mongers' Benevolent Institution (£2000), E. Kent, 16, Borough High St., S.E.

Children's Aid Society (£3205), A. J. S. Madisson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Children's Country Holiday Fund (£11,887), Cyril Jackson, 10, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Children's Home, Tho. Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder and Principal, Bonner Rd., London, N.E. Seven branches in England and Canada.

China Inland Mission (£33,158), Walter B. Sloan, Newington Green, N.

Christian Colportage Association for England (£6570), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.

Christian Community (£2847), J. Atkinson, Memorial Hall, London St., Bethnal Green.

Christian Evidence Society (£1178), Rev. T. T. Waterman and Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A., 13, Buckingham St., Strand.

Christian Literature Society for India (£9,700), Rev. George Patterson 7, Adam St., Strand.

Christ's Hospital (£45,734), R. L. Franks, Newgate St.

Church Army (£56,000), Rev. W. Carlile, Hon. Sec., 130, Edgware Rd.

Church Association (£7532), H. Miller, 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Defences Institution (£9278), Rev. H. G. Dickson and G. H. F. Nye, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge St., Westminster.

Church Extension Foreign Missions (£1777), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., W.

Church Extension Ragged Schools (£1568), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.

Church Extension Winter Relief Fund (£8428), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.

Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East (£279,685), Rev. H. E. Fox, Miss M. Brophy, Rev. F. Baylis, Rev. P. Ireland Jones, Rev. W. E. Burroughs, Rev. G. Furness Smith, D. Marshall Lang, Esq., Rev. B. Baring-Gould, M.A. (Central), Eugene Stock, Esq. (Editorial), 16, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.

Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (£37,830), E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£4000), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., 7, Adam St., Adelphi.

Church of England Scriptures Readers' Association (£11,891), Clerical Sec., Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Lay Sec., T. M. Tilby, 56, Haymarket.

Church of England Sunday School Institute (£12,234), J. Palmer, 13, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Church of England Temperance Society (£4050), F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., Deansgate, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Church of England Temperance Benefit Societies (Funds, £14,357), E. J. Polkinhorne, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (£39,963), Col. G. R. S. Black, Col. Lewis, Rev. G. Touge, M.A., and Gen. C. G. Robinson, 9, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund (£708), The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs., 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£63,561), Rev. J. Barton, M.A., Col. H. S. Clarke, and Rev. R. G. Fowell, Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.

Church Penitentiary Association (£1756), C. H. Baker, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi.

Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£6384), G. W. Perry, 4, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

City of London Truss Society (£5360), J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£12,605), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£45,172), Rev. Canon Hurst, B.D., 9, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (£1376), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£11,000), J. Kaines, 47, Finsbury Circus.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£13,000), H. A. Evans, 37, Milk St., Cheapside.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£28,428), Mr. W. F. Clarkson, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£5679), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1238), Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy (£27,225), Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place.

Country Towns Mission (£2848), G. H. Mawer, 18, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Cripples' Homes and Industrial School for Girls (£2693), Miss Wellesley, Hon. Sec., 17a, Marylebone Rd.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£11,499), Rev. J. R. Humble, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (£1895), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

East London Church Fund (£18,782), Rev. R. W. Harris, M.A., 26, St. Mary Axe. President—The Bishop of Stepney.

East London Industrial School (£3675), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Porson St., Lewisham, Kent.

East London Nursing Society (£2853), A. W. Lacey, 49, Philpot St., Commercial Rd.

East London Provident Association (£2290), P. G. Kirke, 425, Commercial Rd., E.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£3445), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Female Orphan Asylum (Beddington) (£3440), B. Maltby, 32, Essex St., Strand.

Field Lads Refuges and Ragged Schools (£7711), Peregrine Platt, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England (£18,520), Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw, D.D., Gen. Sec., J. Leggat, Financial Sec., 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£7110), Rev. H. Jona, 17, King William St., Strand.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind, H. J. Wilson, 1, Poets' Corner, S.W. (interest on £300,000).

Georgs Yard Ragged Schools and Mission (£2342), G. Holland, High St., Whitechapel.

German Society of Benevolence (£2115), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., South Pl., Finsbury.

Girls' Friendly Society (£3625), Miss Wright, 2, Albany Buildings, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (£2727), B. Maskell, 15, Hanover Sq., W.

Gordon Boys' Home (£4421), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (£26,631), C. W. Klugh, 32, Sackville St.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2181), G. Powell, 76, Finsbury Pavement.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1545), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7151), R. L. Franks, Christ's Hospital.

Homes and Colonial School Society (£9872), G. H. Sawtell, Hon. Sec., 350, Gray's Inn Rd., and Highbury Hill House, N.

Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (see Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children).

Homes for Little Boys (£14,944), A. E. Charles and W. Robson, 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Homes Teaching Society for the Blind (£997), Miss E. Bainbrigg, 47, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope (£1398), W. Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Homes for Working Boys in London (£3761). W. Denham, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.
Homes for Working Girls in London (£10,008), J. Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Home of Rest for Horses (£1525), S. Sutherland Safford, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.
Hospital and Home for Incurable Children (£971), S. Fisher, Hon. Sec., 2, Maida Vale, W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (£1116), G. Cowell, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.
House-boy Brigade (£3012), C. H. Chevens, 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£409), W. L. Gower, Hon. Sec., 6, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch St., E.C.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£748), F. C. Dobbing, J.P., Hon. Sec., Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, or Zenana, Bible and Medical Mission (£18,247, in India Rs. 45,857), Miss Hamilton, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (£2300), T. A. Wallis, 27, Red Lion Sq.

Industrial Home for Boys (£1647), Major F. Langford, 119, Copenhagen St., N.

Industrial Home for Girls (£1021), Miss Sothcby, 125, Sloane St., S.W.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£19,315), H. W. Green, 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (£796), Miss J. P. Molinc, Hon. Sec., 187, High St.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£3024), General W. Lees, 17, North Audley St., W.

Irish Society (£6000), Rev. T. Keane, 32, Sackville St., W.

Italian Benevolent Society (£721), P. F. Righetti, 30, Brooke St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£10,000), A. L. Annett, 17, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£7131), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution (£9463), J. W. Stuttle, 43, Finsbury Sq.

London Aged Christian Society (£1037), Col. H. Northcote, 32, Sackville St.

London City Mission (£48,754), Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Clerical Education Aid Society (£837), Rev. S. Dyson, D.D., College House, College St., Islington.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£3100), Rev. Blomfield Jackson, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary (£1479), Rev. J. H. Anps, Park House, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1779), Rev. S. Fletcher Williams, 81, Evering Rd., Stoke Newington.

London Female Guardian Society (£2520), W. E. Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£5918), W. J. Taylor, 209, Euston Rd.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£4270), W. T. Rickwood, 35, Cannon St., E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£4000), F. W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd., Holloway.

London Medical Mission (£1210), W. P. Crombie, 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (£14,117), H. C. Armiger, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate St.

London Philanthropic Society (£2114), G. C. Challen, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£35,492), Rev. W. Fleming, LL.B., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

London Young Women's Christian Association (£8423), Henry Kidner, 164, Old Cavendish St.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes (£3640), C. R. Stokes, Stafford Bldgs., Stafford St., Marylebone, N.W.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum (£9570), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., 45, Fenchurch St., E.C.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants (£5474), Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1443), C. Oliphant, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association (£1144), W. T. Rickwood, 35, Cannon St., E.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£5382), M. W. Milton, 70, Victoria St., Westminster.

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (£43,680), H. N. Custance, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£13,785), A. J. Kestin, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1700), Rev. D. Craven, 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Midnight Meeting Movement (£890), C. W. M'Cree, 8a, Red Lion Sq.

Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (£33,770), Col. I. F. Morton, Superintendent, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Ministers' Friend Fund (£1396), The Secretary, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£20,000), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, Blackfriars Bridge.

Missions to Seamen (£36,346), Com. W. Dawson, R.N., 11, Buckingham St., Strand.

Miss Ryo's Emigration Home for Destitute Little Girls (£1558), Miss L. Still, Avenue House, 111, High Street, Peckham.

Monthly Tract Society (£1150), J. R. Mackenzie, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£1000), John Hawke, Hon. Sec., Ed. O. Fold, Sec., 7, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

National Benevolent Institution (£13,869), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£4068), F. J. Bovis, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home (£835), E. E. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, S.W. (for affording a home for destitute orphan girls of all classes and denominations).

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (£27,988), H. Bristow Wallen, H. G. Copeland, Finance Sec., 164, Shaftesbury Avenue.

National Society (£33,225), Rev. I. S. Brownrigg, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£53,976), Rev. B. Waugh, Hon. Sec., 7, Harpur St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls (£1926), Reginald Drake, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School (£1801), Col. McNeil Rind, Capt. J. G. Le Marchant, Hon. Secs., Coburg Row, Westminster. Stephen H. Bond, Superintendent.

Newspaper Press Fund (£2800), W. T. Sharp, B.A., 11, Garrick St., W.C.

News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£1461), W. W. Jones, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

Nightingale Fund (£1429), H. B. Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.

North-West London Shoebblack Brigade and Homs (see Shoebblacks' Home, North-West London Brigads).

Open-air Mission (£1591), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Orphan Working School (£10,863), A. C. P. Coote, M.A., 71, Cheapside.

Orphanage of Mercy (£10,020), Miss F. Ash-down, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys (£6632), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey.

Post Office Orphan Homes (£4174), J. Avery, E.C. Office, G.P.O.

Providence (Row) Night Refugs for Homsless Men, Women and Children (£5371), W. F. Jones, Hon. Sec., 22, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (£3222), C. C. Greenwood, 98, Cheapside.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£5115, expenditure £5957), J. E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27, Moorgate St.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£2321), T. Woodrow, 12, Finsbury Circus.

Ragged School Union (£16,993), J. Kirk, 37, Norfolk St., Strand.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£49,978), W. F. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£11,950), W. A. Woods, Gen. Sec., 18, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Readham Orphanage (£11,999), J. Rowland Edwards, 35, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (£2090), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross.

Rochester Diocesan Society (£10,388), Rev. C. R. Bailey, M.A., and S. C. Lapidge, 49, Parliament St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£22,118), C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Destitute Children (£2894), H. W. Paton, 62, King William St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (£6000), W. E. Denny, 58, Fenchurch St.

Royal Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£6023), Col. G. Phillips, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£1680), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£7896), W. E. Terry, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd.

Royal Caledonian Asylum (£5097), T. Inglis and P. D. Graham, Caledonian Rd., Holloway.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (£3100), Col. J. A. Stewart, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.

Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund (£13,413, expenditure £39,759), Col. J. S. Young, 53, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£948), S. Vaughan, 53, Gt. Church Lane, Hammersmith.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£2350), C. J. Davies, 8, Catherine St., Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund (£2843), A. L. Roberts, B.A., 7, Adelphi Terrace.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£20,782), J. Terry, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£24,073), J. M. McLeod, 6, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£20,043), F. R. W. Hedges, 5, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£73,526), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 14, John St., Adelphi.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£19,222), J. St. J. Wagstaffe, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1653), Rear-Adm. H. Campion, C.B., 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind (£12,328), A. Miall, Upper Norwood.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£6252), G. W. Forster, 25, Cockspur St.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters (£3500), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£1395), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, 32, Charing Cross.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£20,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's.

Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum (see Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund).

St. Marylebone Female Protection Society (£995), G. Scudamore, 157 & 159, Marylebone Rd.

School for the Indigent Blind (£4638), Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A., St. George's Fields, Southwark, founded 1799, Vice-President, Edmund C. Johnson, Esq.; 200 blind pupils maintained, educated, and taught a trade.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2375), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£45,863), W. R. Buck, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Shoebblacks' Home, North-West London Brigade (£571), C. C. Birch, T. W. Scarfe, Superintendent, 241, Marylebone Rd.

Société Française de Bienfaisances (£1445), T. Lorimer, Assistant Sec., 10, Poland St., Oxford St., W.

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£4190), A. Humphreys, 8, Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£20,605), W. Pasley and Rev. N. F. Duncan, 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (£46,035), Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A., Northumberland Ave., Charing Cross.

Society for Promoting Female Education in the East (£5456), Miss Webb, 267, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Women's Mission Association) (£6811), Mrs. Evans, 19, Delahay St., Westminster.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (£2144), Capt. Lowe and Rev. T. C. Udall, 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.

Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates (Home Missions of the Church of England) (£77,827), Rev. Paul Petit, M.A., 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Society for the Promotion of the Dus Observance of the Lord's Day (£797), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 20, Bedford St., Strand.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and

Universal Peace (£2319), W. E. Darby, LL.D., 47, New Broad St.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£2239), C. H. Gosset, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£2262), J. B. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.C.

Society for the Rescuing of Young Women and Children (£4313), C. S. Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Society for the Suppression of Mendicity (£1300), E. A. Buchanan, 9, Red Lion Sq.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (£3742), Col. Gildea, Chairman and Treasurer, 7, Knarborough Place, S.W.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home (£4134), C. R. Low, 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£5500), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

South American Missionary Society (£12,748), Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Capt. E. Poulden, R.N., 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£3083), Rev. H. E. Noyes, D.D., and Rev. E. C. Unmack, M.A., 8, Adam St., Adelphi.

Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (£3939), Miss H. Ball, Stainer House, 13, Paddington Green, W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£11,129), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd.

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (£3074), Maj.-Gen. F. E. A. Chamier, Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Linchouse.

Sunday School Union (£10,059), Messrs. Towers, Waters, Edmunds, and Groser, 56, Old Bailey, and 57, Ludgate Hill.

Surgical Aid Society (£10,256), W. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs (£4000), Henry J. Ward, Battersea Park Road, S.W.

Thamos Church Mission Society (£4443), F. Penfold, R.N., 31, New Bridge St.

United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£27,228), Col. T. G. Gardiner, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£7375), J. Salmon, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£2024), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Square.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£23,761, expenditure 24,398, cost of raising funds, 8 per cent.), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., and C. J. Viner, 14, Delahay St., S.W.

Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children (£8546), J. W. Thatcher, 52, Bread St., E.C.

Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund (£34,900), Rev. J. E. Clapham, Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.

Work Girls' Protection Society (£844), G. Pearson, 132, New Kent Rd., S.E.

Working Ladies' Guild (£2439), Mrs. A. C. Garbett, 251, Brompton Rd., S.W.

Zenana Medical College (£697), Miss M. J. Leader, Dr. G. De G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 58, St. George's Rd., S.W.

Consult, for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," and "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

Charities, London Parochial. The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies, who are as follows:—

Nominated by the Crown, the Dean of St. Paul's, Messrs. Quintin Hogg, C. J. Drummond, W. H. Fisher, M.P., and the Rev. R. H. Hadden; by the Corporation, Sir J. Savory, Bart., M.P., Messrs. C. T. Harris, Deputy Bedford, and S. Price; by the London County Council, Messrs. W. J. Orsman, Evan Spicer, C. H. Campbell, and Edward Bond, M.P.; by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Messrs. E. Freshfield, LL.D., and R. B. Litchfield; by the University of London, Sir Albert Rolitt, M.P.; by University College, Professor Ramsay; by King's College, Sir O. Roberts; by the City and Guilds of London Institute, Mr. L. B. Sebastian; by the Bishops-gate Foundation, Rev. Wm. Rogers; by the Cripplegate Foundation, Mr. H. J. Felton. During the last few years over £170,000 out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, while about £33,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics that have recently been started. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is between £80,000 and £90,000. Offices, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. Clerk, Mr. H. Howard Batten.

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Viet. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." Certain large exceptions, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship, with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bona fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitable purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertaking (independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of '55. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners was subsequently extended by a second Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. In '74 the Endowed Schools Act transferred to them all the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. In '82 the

Prison Charities Act empowered them to make schemes respecting prison charities. In '83 the Municipal Corporations Act empowered them to make schemes for the administration of the property of certain dissolved corporations. In '83, also, the City of London Parochial Charities Act empowered them to inquire into the nature, tenure, and value of all the property and endowments belonging to the charities mentioned in the "Digest of Parochial Charities of the City of London," referred to in the thirteenth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and every one of them, and every other charity the property or income of which is applicable or applied to, or for the benefit of, any parish or part of a parish within the City of London, or of any inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, and the purposes and trusts for or upon which the same have heretofore been or are now held or enjoyed, and to which the income thereof has been or is now applied, and to classify the said property in two schedules—"Ecclesiastical Charity Property" and "General Charity Property"; and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments, under prescribed directions. An account of their proceedings under the above-mentioned Acts will be found in their annual reports (Eyre & Spottiswoode). The last report stated that the Commissioners issued 404 orders during '94 for the appointment, etc., of trustees for establishment of schemes for charities, or for vesting their real estate, and the total sum of stocks and investments held by the official trustees of charitable funds at the end of '94 was £17,208,686, divided into 17,949 separate accounts. The sum produced by sales of the real property of charities during '94 was £187,067. The number of the returns of accounts of charities made to the office was 35,538. The present Chief Commissioner is Sir Henry Longley, K.C.B.; the second, C. H. Alderson, Esq.; the third, Edward Stanley Hope, Esq., C.B.; the fourth (unpaid), J. Grant Lawson, Esq., M.P. Secretary, Daniel K. Fearon, Esq., C.B., Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed (March 30th, '94) "to inquire whether it is desirable to take measures to bring the action of the Charity Commission more directly under the control of Parliament, and to give it more effectual means of dealing with the business which will come before it." The report of this Committee was issued in October, and was strongly in favour of securing for Parliament greater control over the work which might arise under the Charitable Trusts, Endowed Schools and other Acts bearing upon them, and of providing for the strengthening and development of that important work to the benefit of the community at large. See also the report of the Secondary Education Commission in the article on EDUCATION.

A memorandum was issued by the Secretary during '95 with the view of correcting certain misapprehensions of the scope and effect of the Local Government Act, '94, which were found to be widely prevalent. The points dealt with in this memorandum, however, will be found explained in the article LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94.

Charity Organisation Society. The, was established with the object of improving the

condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy. The Bishop of London is President of the Society, which consists of a federation of district committees, one or more existing in each of the poor-law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented. The primary objects of the local committees are to afford to all charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance. In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans; it supplies information in regard to charitable institutions and questions connected with the administration of relief. Special committees appointed by it report on such subjects as "Charity and Food," "Exceptional Distress," "Medical Reform," "The Condition of the Feeble-minded and Epileptic," "Feeding of School Children," "Homeless Cases," "Old Age Pensions," etc. It also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. Organ of the Society, *Charity Organisation Review*, and other papers are issued. Secretary, C. S. Loch. Central Office, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Charles I., King of Roumania, was b. 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alex. John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St. George, which he received from the Emperor Alexander II. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Sylva." In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the king, was married amidst great rejoicings to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and a son, Carol, was born to them in October.

Charlotte Town. Capital of Prince Edward Island (*q.v.*), pop. 11,500.

Chartered Accountants, Institute of. See INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships tenable in the school. There are ten vacancies annually. Twenty-one exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Chairman, Archbishop of Canterbury. Pupils, 500. Head Master, Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D. Motto, *Deo dante dedit. Alumni* (some): R. Crashaw, Thackeray, Grote, Blackstone, Wesley, Addison, John Leech, Havelock, Thirlwall, Lord Liverpool, Ellenborough, Steele, Milner, Gibson; Sir G. Paget, G. Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Ellenborough, T. Manners-Sutton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Lord Dalhousie, Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G.; Prof. Palmer, formerly Professor of Latin at Oxford; Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., ex-Attorney General; Prof. Jebb, M.P., Professor of Greek at Cambridge; Prof. Nettleship, Professor of Latin at Oxford; F. T. Palgrave, Professor of Poetry at Oxford; G. J. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University; Sir

H. Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P.; Sir Evan McGregor, K.C.B.; Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.; Bishop of Rochester.

Cheltenham College, Gloucester. Founded 1841, mainly through the efforts of George Simon Harcourt, Esq., and Captain James Shrubbs Iredell. Incorporated by Act of Parliament in '94, is governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three departments—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. The pupils number about 580. Principal, the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan, M.A. Head Master of the Modern School, W. M. Baker, M.A. Bursar, A. A. Hunter, Esq. Among the alumni of Cheltenham College are the Rt. Hon. Lord James of Hereford; the Rt. Hon. John Morley; the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Lord Plunket, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; Right Rev. C. O. Mules, Bishop of Nelson; Very Rev. F. Pigou, D.D., Dean of Bristol; Lieut.-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Major-General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Major-General Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G.; Briton Riviere, Esq., Royal Academician; S. E. Waller; Rev. W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; Rev. R. J. Wilson, D.D., Warden of Keble College, Oxford; Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., ex-Attorney-General; W. E. H. Lesty, R. E. Francillon.

CHEMISTRY, '95.

The year was remarkable for the addition to chemistry of a new element, argon, and this at the hands of English workers. We could only briefly allude to its alleged discovery in the '94 ed., and somewhat tentatively; but, notwithstanding the scepticism with which it was received in certain quarters, the authors, Lord Rayleigh, Sec. R.S., and Prof. W. Ramsay, F.R.S., have triumphantly established its existence as a new constituent of the atmosphere, a hitherto undetected gaseous quantity, existent in the nitrogen of the air. The memorable gathering of scientific men, under the presidency of Lord Kelvin, which filled to overflowing the theatre of the London University on Jan. 31st, testified to the supreme interest which attached to the authors' brilliant and indisputable researches, which are now of world-wide celebrity. At the same meeting Mr. Crookes read his paper "On the Spectra of Argon," and Prof. Olszewski, of the University of Cracow, one entitled "The Liquefaction and Solidification of Argon." As to all the above see separate papers, *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, Nos. 149-51. One of the bearings of this great discovery relates to the chemistry of the sun. So long ago as '68 Mr. Norman Lockyer mentioned a yellow line (known as D₃) in the coronal spectrum, to which, considered as a hypothetical gas, he gave the name helium, to distinguish it from hydrogen. Subsequently, upon the isolation of argon, Prof. Ramsay, experimenting with the mineral uraninite and others, detected the presence, not only of argon, but of a new gas in association with it, its brilliant yellow line in the spectrum being exactly coincident with the line D₃ in the solar chromosphere attributed to the solar element provisionally named helium. Mr. Lockyer now says: "We appear to be in presence of the *vera causa*, not of

two or three, but of many of the lines which so far have been classed as 'unknown' by students both of solar and stellar chemistry; and, if this be confirmed, we are evidently in the presence of a new order of gases of the highest importance to celestial chemistry, though perhaps they may be of small practical value to chemists, because their compounds and associated elements are, for the most part, hidden deep in the earth's interior." Further important results are expected from Messrs. Ramsay and Lockyer. At the British Association Prof. Runge announced that helium was undoubtedly a compound gas, being a mixture of two gases of different density. Since then Dr. Huggins and Prof. Hale (in America) have determined the solar yellow line to be double in nature. The literature of argon (as also of helium) is now pretty extensive and cosmopolitan. M. Moissan finds that argon and fluorine do not combine; Messrs. MacDonald and Kellas that it cannot be obtained from nitrogeous vegetables or from animal tissues; while M. Berthelot's researches have been directed towards attempts at chemical combinations with argon and upon its fluorescent spectrum. A paper, "Sur le Dosage de l'Argon," by M. Schloësing, has lately appeared in the *Paris Comptes Rendus*. Of great interest is the recent discovery that meteoric iron heated *in vacuo* yields a small amount of both argon and helium. This was determined by Prof. Ramsay in experimenting on a specimen from Augusta County, Virginia. A valuable summary of the present state of our knowledge of argon and helium will be found in Prof. Meldola's address to the Chemical Section of the British Association. Chemistry at the British Association fell far short in interest as compared with last year, if we except the paper "On the Constituents of the Gas in Clèveite," by C. Runge and F. Paschen. The third report of the committee upon the action of light upon dyed colours was presented. Nearly all the wool and silk patterns which were dyed with various natural and artificial colouring matters have now been exposed and reported upon. A report was read by Dr. Gladstone on the teaching of science in elementary schools. Prof. Olszewski has succeeded in determining the critical temperature and the boiling point of hydrogen. For the former it is 233°, and for the latter 243°. Liquid air, until quite recently a mere product of the laboratory, has now become an article of commerce, and successful efforts are being made in Germany for its manufacture on a large scale. This is due to the initiative of Herr Linde. With suitable apparatus which allows for the effective compression and expansion of air, and of a method whereby a process of cumulative cooling takes place, as a result a continuous current of liquid air is obtained. One use for it would be as a powerful refrigerator. Oxygen gas is produced as a by-product in the process, and this doubtless will also have commercial value. The thirteenth annual report of the committee on indexing chemical literature, an American undertaking, has appeared. Many useful bibliographies have been printed, as "Index to the Literature of Didymum, 1842-93," while Prof. Wilkinson, of Melbourne, is engaged on a bibliography of works relating to the vine, wine analysis, and wine-making. In this connection we may mention that among the prizes for chemical research offered by the French

Society for the Encouragement of National Industries, to be awarded in '96, is one of 2000 francs for the best paper on the culture of the vine in France, and on processes of vintage. There is no restriction of nationality for competitors. The issue of the fourth report of the Royal Society Water Research Committee may be noted, although its interest is mainly biological. Among valuable published papers were: "On a Method of Determining the Thermal Conductivity of Metals with Applications to Copper, Silver, Gold, and Platinum," by J. H. Gray; "On the Refraction and Dispersion of Liquid Oxygen," by Profs. Liveing and Dewar; "On the Ratio of Specific Heats of some Compound Gases," by J. W. Capstick; "Sulphuric Derivatives of Camphor," Part II., by F. Stanley Kipping and W. J. Pope; "The Constitution of Aconitine," by Prof. Dunstan and F. H. Carr; "The Dissociation of Chloride of Gold, and some Physical Properties of the Chlorides of Gold," by T. K. Rose; "On the Occlusion of Oxygen and Hydrogen by Platinum Black," Part I., by Messrs. Mond, Ramsay and Shields. The fourth Memorial Lecture of the Chemical Society was delivered by the celebrated Swedish chemist, Prof. Clève, on "The Life-Work of Marignac." The annual Bakerian Lecture of the Royal Society was this year of chemical interest—viz., "On the Laws of Connection between the Conditions of Chemical Change and its Amount," by A. Vernon Harcourt and W. B. Esson. The Davy Medal of the Royal Society, and the Faraday Medal of the Chemical Society, were awarded to Prof. Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh respectively. They also received the Hodgkins Prize of 10,000 dollars from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. (For abstracts of chemical papers published in the various journals of the year consult the *Journal of the Chemical Society*; and for chemical literature the monthly journal, *Science Progress*.)

Chester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, M.A., D.D., was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylor's School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '31 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. In '83 he received an honorary D.D. degree, in company with Bishop Westcott and Dr. Martineau, at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh. In '85 he became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester. Professor Cheyne is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis. By his articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* ('75-81) he co-operated with the late Professor Robertson Smith in naturalising the continental methods of criticising the Old Testament. His Bampton Lecture, '89, on the Psalter excited much controversy in consequence of his seeking to show that all or almost all the Psalms were of a Post-Exilic origin. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is the author of numerous works on the Old Testament, including "The Prophecies of Isaiah," "Job and Solomon," "The Book of Psalms, a New Version"; "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism" ('92), "Founders of Old Testament Criticism" ('93), and "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" ('95), which has excited only less controversy than his Bampton Lectures on the Psalms, from its endeavour to detect editorial

additions to Isaiah of a much later date than had generally been supposed.

Chichester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
Children's Country Holidays Fund. This and similar funds have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sent over 28,000 children in '94, and about 29,000 in '95. Patroness, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales; Secretary, Cyril Jackson; Treasurer, Hon. A. Lyttelton. Office, 10, Buckingham St., Strand. Similar efforts in New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful. In particular the fund which was organised in Liverpool in '83 has been attended with much benefit. It annually sends 2000 children into the country for three weeks. One-third of the cost is defrayed by the parents, the remainder being met by subscriptions. The Secretary of the Liverpool branch is Miss Sampson, 5, Bold Street, Liverpool.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in '82 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In '94, 3,014 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 26,196 children. The Treasurer is Mr. Walter Hazell, M.P., the Secretary Miss Rowley, and the Office is at St. Peter's Schools, Onslow Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

Chili. A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature. The Senate, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; universal and gratuitous education is given at the national charge. Wheat, wine, and minerals are the chief products of the country. The yield of nitrate is very large. By law passed in '92, the army is not to exceed 6000. There is a national guard, composed of citizens, who number 57,090. By the Conversion Law of Nov. 26th, '92, passed by the Congress, it was determined to change the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 24d. for each paper dollar, the change to take effect from July 1st, '96. The new gold coins are to be of the value of ten dollars, and will thus be equal in value to the sovereign, which is made legal tender for ten dollars. The fractional coinage will be of silver. The Government have for some time been setting aside funds for carrying out the conversion, which will affect in all a total of 46,459,364 pesos in notes. Area, 293,970 sq. m.; pop. in '94 3,317,264; capital, Santiago, pop. 250,000. Revenue, '93, £3,702,572; expenditure, £3,674,625; debt, '94, external £11,700,000, internal 35,000,000 pesos (currency), and 30,000,000 pesos (paper), amounting together to, say, £6,600,000 sterling; imports, '93, £1,143,975; exports, £9,770,000. See FOREIGN NAVIES and DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95. A new Liberal Cabinet was constituted (Dec. 7th), with Señor Ramon Barros Luco as Premier. The commencement of the conversion of the paper currency to a gold coinage at the rate of 18d. on June 1st, '96, was finally approved by the Cham-

ber (Jan. 29th). The Congress House, with its archives and library, was burnt and completely destroyed (May 18th). The Ministry was defeated and resigned (July 6th), and its enemies tried to improve the opportunity for damaging the prospects of the Conversion Law, but without success. A new Liberal Radical Ministry was soon formed with Señor Recabarren as Premier and Señor Enrique MacIver as Finance Minister. The Ministry fell in consequence of the resignation of three of its members, who could not agree to the proposals made by the Finance Ministry (Oct. 17th).

"**Chiltern Hundreds.**" See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area of 1,336,841 sq. m., with a pop. of 386,000,000. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,881,560 sq. m., and contain about 16,680,000 souls. China has strong claims to rank high in the family of nations in the extent of her territory, the multitude of her people, her industry, and the antiquity of her history. The government of the country is in theory most carefully organised, although in practice it is to be feared it is far otherwise. At its head is the Emperor, supreme priest and king, whose name is Kuang Hsu. The Nei-ko or Cabinet, which includes two Manchu members, two Chinese, and two assistants from the Han-lui or Great College, administers the empire under the supreme direction of a Privy Council. Seven boards or councils, each presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese, are entrusted, in subordination to the Nei-ko, with all civil appointments, with all financial matters, with the direction of rites and ceremonies, with military affairs, with public works, with criminal jurisdiction, and with the conduct of naval affairs. The nineteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of districts and by the "taotais" of the cities. As to the army and navy, see separate articles on FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES. There are arsenals at Nankin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places, besides a dockyard at Kiangnan. Port Arthur, or Lushunk'ou, the chief naval depôt, at the south end of the Liaotung Peninsula, was captured by the Japanese during the Chino-Japanese war, though under the terms of the treaty subsequently concluded it is eventually to be given up to China. Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, cereals, and sugar. There is also much coal in all the provinces. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit would accrue to native and foreign trade if a proper system of railways could be established. Very little has been done in this direction at present. Various ports, called the treaty ports, which number twenty-four in all, have been thrown open to European trade, and about 10,000 Europeans reside in these ports, of whom about 4000 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, more than half of the Europeans residing here. The three chief

religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. Consult "The History of China," by D. M. Boulger, and "Society in China," by Professor Douglas. Revenue, £23,700,000; expenditure, £23,500,000; imports '94, £32,420,580; exports '94, £21,620,900. The liabilities incurred since the war with Japan amounted to about £50,000,000. For ministry see DIPLOMATIC. See also FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES and KOREA (map).

History, '95.—Rumours, afterwards confirmed, reached England at the end of November of savage massacres of the Chinese and of mutilation of Chinese prisoners by the Japanese after the capture of Port Arthur. During December the First and Second Japanese Armies in Manchuria pursued their operations, gradually driving the Chinese forces before them westwards. Major-General Tatsumi forced the Mo-thieng-ling Pass, and, rapidly pushing on, occupied Lang-tsu, on the road to Liao-yang and Mukden. His position, however, was threatened by a Chinese force in the rear at Feng-huang-tcheng, until this was broken up by General Tschimi, who defeated General I at Kinkuahu (Dec. 10th). Thus the road was cleared for the general advance of the two armies. Field-Marshal Yamagata's health broke down at the end of November, and he was invalided home. General Nodzu succeeded him, and under his directions General Katsura, commanding the left wing of the First Army, pushed on and captured Kai-tcheng, thus threatening Niuchwang (13th), which was defended by a strong force of Chinese troops under General Sung. At the same time the Second Army, under General Noji, moved up the Liao-tung peninsula, and captured Kai-phing, to the south of Ying-kow, the port of Niuchwang (Jan. 10th). Repeated efforts of the Chinese to dislodge the Japanese from Hai-tcheng and Kai-phing were beaten off, the Chinese generally losing heavily. Meanwhile, the first effort of the Chinese to bring about a peace had been made, and had failed. Mr. Detring, the Commissioner of Customs, left Kobe at the end of November without having seen the Japanese Prime Minister, and returned to Tsientsin. China apparently had hardly been convinced that she must sue in earnest. On Dec. 21st Chang-yin-houan, the Vice-President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and Shao-yeo-lun, ex-Governor of Formosa, were appointed Peace Envoys to Japan. A further sign of impatience was the supersession at the end of December of both Li Hung-Chang and of Prince Kung, who had been placed above the Viceroy, by Lin-kun-yi, ex-Viceroy of Nankin, who was made Commander-in-Chief of all the Chinese forces. Fresh trouble for the Chinese authorities appeared in the descent of a third Japanese army, in two divisions, upon Yung-tcheng, to the south of Wei-hai-wei, and upon Ning-Hai, midway between Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei (Jan. 24th). Wei-hai-wei was thus surrounded, and the Chinese fleet in the bay was well watched by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Ito. The land forts were captured (30th), and the cordon on the land side was completed. The next day the attack was renewed on the island forts. These, however, fought desperately, and were splendidly aided by Admiral Ting and the fleet. But the fight was too hot to last. The *Ting-Yuen* and *Chen-Yuen* were sunk (Feb. 5th), and the island of Leu-kung was captured (7th). Admiral Ting

offered to surrender his ships on condition that the lives of the sailors and of the European officers in the Chinese service should be spared (12th). The terms were granted; but Admiral Ting and some of his staff committed suicide rather than suffer the shame of submission. The Japanese took complete possession of the fleet and fortifications (18th), which were afterwards destroyed and abandoned. Perhaps it was this reverse which brought Li Hung Chang into favour again. All his honours were restored to him, and he was appointed Imperial Commissioner, with full powers to negotiate for peace with Japan. The previous mission failed because when the envoys reached Hiroshima it was found that they did not possess the plenary powers which the Japanese insisted upon. In Manchuria General Sung's army had meanwhile grown considerably, but nothing of importance was done, though the Chinese were repulsed at Kumo-tcheng (17th). The Japanese began a forward movement (25th), after several Chinese attacks had been beaten off, and the powerlessness of the Chinese to stop them was at once evident. Niuchwang was taken by General Nodzu (March 4th), and General Noji's brigade simultaneously moved towards Ying-kow, the port of Niuchwang, and after severe fighting captured it (5th), the first and second armies uniting here. Lieut.-General Katsura operated towards the north, and drove the routed Chinese along the road to Liao-Yang and Mukden, defeating General Sung with great loss at Thien-chuang-thai, on the western side of the river Liao (9th). For having successfully carried out these combined movements General Nodzu was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. Li Hung Chang and his suite left Taku (15th), *en route* for Shimonoseki; and the Chinese ministers in Europe were at the same time charged with the task of trying to enlist the aid of European Powers to prevent Japan from gaining territorial concessions in China. The peace negotiations, however, did not prevent Japan from actively pursuing her operations. The Pescadores Islands, between Formosa and the mainland, were attacked by the Japanese fleet (22nd), and afterwards captured and permanently occupied. The peace negotiations were interrupted by a dastardly attack upon Li Hung Chang, who was shot in the face by a young Japanese at Shimonoski (25th). The Japanese Emperor and Government immediately expressed their profound regret, and fortunately the wound, though serious, did not prove fatal. Another success was achieved by the Japanese in the capture of Haichow, on the Kiangsu coast, and only 70 miles from the Grand Canal (28th); but immediately after this, in view of the injury to Li Hung Chang, an armistice was agreed to by the Mikado (29th) pending the result of the peace negotiations. These were soon resumed, and a treaty of peace was signed (April 17th), and ratified by the Emperor (May 4th). In deference to urgent representations from Russia, Germany, and France, the retention of the Liao-tung peninsula and of Port Arthur, which had been one of the conditions of the treaty, was abandoned by Japan, who afterwards stipulated for an additional indemnity of £7,500,000 (6th). Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged by the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries at Chefoo (8th). The main provisions of the treaty were that China agreed to recognise the full and complete

independence of Korea, whose tribute to China therefore ceased; that China ceded to Japan the Liao-tung peninsula and its appurtenant islands, together with Formosa and the Pescadores; that China should pay a war-indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, in eight instalments, and make a fresh commercial treaty with Japan. Shashih in Hupeh, Chung King in Szechuan, Suchow in Kiang Su, and Hangchow were also thrown open to the Japanese for trade, residence, etc.; and the Upper Yangtse Kiang and the Woosung rivers were made available for Japanese steam navigation. It was also agreed that the Japanese troops should leave China within three months, but that Wei-hai-wei should still be occupied temporarily as a guarantee of the observance of the treaty. In pursuance of the treaty the Governor and all the civil and military Chinese officials of Formosa were recalled (21st). The advantage gained by Russia and France through their interposition was soon shown. The contract for a 4 per cent. loan of 400,000,000 fr. guaranteed by Russia was signed by the Chinese Minister and the representatives of the Franco-Russian syndicate were entrusted with the loan (July 6th). Owing probably to the disordered state of the country outrages on missionaries became frequent after the conclusion of the war. First French missionaries in the provinces of Changtu and Sze-chuan had their property destroyed, and every attempt was made to drive them out of the district. Then came news (Aug. 3rd) of the murder of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, of the C.M.S., and several of his family, besides other lady missionaries at Whasang, near Ku-cheng, in the province of Fo-kien. The British consul went to Whasang escorted by Chinese troops, who at once looted Mr. Stewart's house. Great indignation prevailed amongst the Europeans in China, and they inveighed in no moderate terms against what they called the apathy and indifference of the British Government. An American mission chapel and school at Fu-chow were wrecked and some of the inmates wounded by a Chinese mob (22nd). The Government afterwards agreed to pay an indemnity of 4,000,000 fr., and to make other reparation for the outrages on French missionaries in Sze-chuan. The inquiry instituted into the Ku-cheng outrages went on most unsatisfactorily, the Chinese controlling the evidence and releasing prisoners with absolute indifference as to the British Consul (Sept. 16th). The Consul was able to secure the punishment by execution of the lower-class prisoners arrested for taking part in the riots, but he could not touch the higher officials responsible for instigating them. The construction of a railway from Shanghai through Suchan and Chin-kiang to Nankin was sanctioned by the Emperor (18th). The British Government sent an ultimatum demanding within fourteen days the degradation of the Viceroy of Szu-chuan (28th), who was at once stripped of his rank, and condemned to perpetual exclusion from office. Probably owing to the arrival of the British Admiral at Ku-Cheng, the execution of 18 convicted prisoners was decided upon, and the commission of inquiry was given power to try the remainder of those arrested, and to inflict the capital penalty (Oct. 15).—**Commercial.** Business was greatly impeded during the early part of the year by the war with Japan, and since then it has been slow to recover. Imports

are, however, again increasing, and the exports of tea show an improvement. In the present unsettled state of the country, however, the commercial prospects are very uncertain and unsatisfactory.

CHITRAL.

Chitral is a small state on the Indian frontier, lying to the north-west of Kashmir, to the north-east of Afghanistan, and directly south of the province of Wakhan which came into prominence during the Pamirs dispute. On the west of it lies Kafiristan. It is a country of great strategical importance, and British influence has for some time prevailed in the country. Its internal condition, however, even previously to '95, was very unsatisfactory. The ruler of the country, called the Mehtar, held sway so long as he could secure himself from assassination. If he failed, the assassin, or the instigator of his death, succeeded him. In '92 Aman-ul-Mulk, the then ruler, died, and his second son, Afzul-ul-Mulk, succeeded him, but was killed, and himself succeeded by his uncle Sher Afzul. Nizam-ul-Mulk, the eldest son of Aman-ul-Mulk, however, obtained British aid, and, driving out Sher Afzul, reigned till Jan. '95, when he was murdered by his younger brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, who in turn took the throne. Mr. Robertson, the British agent stationed at Mastuj in Chitral, then advanced to the capital, Chitral, to recognise Amir-ul-Mulk, but Sher Afzul, having obtained the aid of Umra Khan, a powerful Pathan chief, and the Khan of Jandol, invaded Chitral. A small British force, under Captain Ross, advanced to reinforce Mr. Robertson, but was intercepted, and either killed or captured, while Mr. Robertson was closely invested in Chitral itself. The Chitralis, an impulsive folk, joined what looked to be the stronger side, and Mr. Robertson's position became very grave. The Indian Government at once mobilised a division of 14,000 at Peshawar, and warned Umra Khan that he would be compelled to leave Chitral unless he voluntarily retired before April 1st. A proclamation issued at the same time by the Imperial Government to the people of Swat and Bujaur, tribes lying along the route which the expedition would have to traverse, stated that the Government's sole object in assembling a military force was to put an end to Umra Khan's aggression in Chitral, and that as soon as that was done the force would be withdrawn. No permanent occupation was intended. Umra Khan having given no sign of heeding the warning, the British force, under General Low, moved forward, forced the Malakand Pass (April 3rd), crossed the Swat and Panjkora rivers in the face of the enemy, and advanced to Miankalai, whence a flying column was sent forward. Some brilliant work was done during this advance over difficult country, and in spite of the opposition of an enemy favoured with every natural advantage. Meanwhile a British force, under Colonel Kelly, crossed the Shandur Pass, 12,230 feet high, from Gilgit, a feat of extraordinary skill and pluck, and descended into Chitral, relieving the garrison at Mastuj (9th). Thence it pushed on to Chitral, and, the besieging force under Sher Afzul, overawed by this daring exploit and the defeats inflicted on their friends by General Low's force, gave way, and Mr. Robertson was relieved (20th). News received from him later

gave a thrilling account of the siege, and the gallant and devoted resistance made by the garrison under Mr. Robertson and Captain Townshend in most difficult circumstances and against a daring and well-equipped foe. Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch gained the Victoria Cross for his bravery during one of the sorties. The flying column, under General Gatacre, detached from General Low's force, then moved into Chitral. Sher Afzul was captured, and brought in as a prisoner by the Khan of Dir (27th). Umra Khan fled to Afghanistan, where he was eventually placed in custody by the Ameer. When things were thus more settled the Indian Government came to the conclusion that the maintenance of British influence in Chitral was a matter of first importance. The Home Government, however, Lord Rosebery's administration then being in power, decided that no military force or European agent should be kept at Chitral, but that all positions beyond the British frontier occupied during the relief operations should be evacuated as soon as was safely possible. Lord Salisbury's Government, however, came into office early in July, and decided that two native regiments should remain in Chitral, the native regiment at Gilgit being withdrawn to form one of them, while the headquarters should be at Kila Drosh, with a strong battalion at Chitral itself. A brigade of three native regiments was also ordered to be stationed on the Malakand, the road between this point and Kila Drosh being held by native levies. The annual cost of the retention of the country in this way was estimated at twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Shuja-ul-Mulk was made the Mehtar, and given a subsidy by the Indian Government. The force under General Low was withdrawn (Sept. 26th). See SESSION, sects. 108 and 112; also PAMIRS (map).

Christian IX., King of Denmark, was b. 1818. He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. By the Treaty of London, signed May 8th, '52, he was appointed the successor to the throne of Denmark, and, by the law of succession of that country passed July '52, on the death of King Frederick VII., he ascended the throne Nov. 15th, '63. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna ('64) he had to surrender. He married in '42 the Princess Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Her mother was a sister of Christian VIII., the predecessor of Frederick VII. The 50th anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen, their golden wedding, was celebrated with enthusiasm (May 26th, '92).

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the late Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Non-conformists, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. In '94 518 indoor and 554 open-air lectures were given, and 134 students were examined. President, Archbp. Canterbury; Vice-President, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., F.R.S.; Chairman, Lord Halsbury; Secretaries, Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A. Offices, 13, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Christie, William Henry Mahoney, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Professor S. H. Christie, F.R.S., and was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81) appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including new forms of spectroscope, of altazimuth, and of domes. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy."

Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), London. Founded 1547. The new scheme of the Charity Commissioners received Her Majesty's assent on Aug. 15th, '90, and came into force in Jan. '91. (Copies of the scheme may be obtained at the Counting House of Christ's Hospital, 1s. each.) It provided that the boys' boarding school should contain 700 pupils, the preparatory school 120 juniors, and the girls' school 350 scholars, these three establishments being known as **Hospital schools**. Two day-schools, accommodating 600 boys and 400 girls, should subsequently be started. In this way education was ultimately to be given under the new scheme to 2170 children, instead of nearly 1200, and many more female scholars were to be educated. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider that "the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." The system by which entrance to the Hospital schools is gained under the new scheme is by nomination or by competition. Presentation to 325 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and various officials. One hundred scholars are to be nominated by the Council of Almoners (which numbers forty-three members), and 150 scholars, whose names have been submitted by donation governors, may compete for places. The more notable change in the construction of the school is the distribution of the remainder of places. From metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes which have hitherto possessed nominative powers supply 12 scholars; and 400 places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. Numerous exhibitions and prizes which have existed in the past still remain as inducements. Hospital exhibition funds provide exhibitions to universities; there are also the *Times* scholarship, the "Moses," "Thomson," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. The new scheme also made provision for the removal of the boarding school to a new site as soon as was found conveniently practicable. An unfavourable report upon the drainage system of the school in Nov. '93 brought this question prominently forward. A site at Wimbledon was considered, but finally the governors purchased an estate of 1100 acres near Horsham. Considerable opposition to this step was manifested by many supporters of the school, and it was urged that the distance from London would be very prejudicial to the interests of the school, while doubts were expressed as to the healthiness

of the site, the purity of the available society, and the possibility of efficient drainage. At the end of '94 the Council of Almoners published a report of their work down to Nov. 7th, '94. In this was included a report made upon the Horsham site by Mr. Rogers Field, which was held to strengthen the position of those who objected to the site. **Head Master**, Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. **Alumni**: among a numerous list may be noted Bishop Stillingfleet, Coleridge, the poet; Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Thomas Barnes, a late editor of the *Times*; James Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek for Cambridge; and Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I.

Church, Anglican. See **ANGLICAN CHURCH**.

Church Army. A working-man's Church mission to working-men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are three archbishops and most of the English bishops. There are 204 officer evangelists; 41 associate officers; 13 associate evangelists; 101 mission nurses; 51 van officers; 12,000 regular communicant members and probationers; 50,000 outdoor and 96,000 indoor meetings are held annually, 1,200,000 people attending them weekly; 1,100,000 visits with Bible or prayer annually. About 76,000 copies of the *Church Army Gazette* (3d.) are sold weekly, the profits of which cover salaries of all the paid central staff. Subscriptions and donations received centrally in the year amount to over £14,000, and there has been locally received and locally expended for mission purposes, mostly in working-people's pence, in the year over £15,000; but a sum of over £80,000 is required annually. Two thousand pounds' worth of honorary service is given by the staff at headquarters yearly. **Headquarters**, 130, Edgware Road, London, W.; **Hon. Chief Secretary**, Rev. W. Carlile. The **Spiritual or Evangelistic Department** (**Hon. Secretary**, Edward Clifford, Esq.) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are upwards of 220 evangelists and colporteurs locally employed, and 101 mission nurses in parochial and rescue work. Other institutions connected with the Army are a Magic Lantern Mission; 17 Mission and Colportage Vans working all the year round in different dioceses; Tent Work amongst Harvest Men—Hay, Fruit, Hop, Corn; and Coffee Tavern for Training Evangelists. Various Church Societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission-nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. **Training Home**, Evangelists, 130, Edgware Road; **Publication Department**, 130, Edgware Road; **Mission Nurses' Training Home**, 21, Nutford Place, W.; **Printing Works**, Salisbury Mews, Gloucester Place, W.; **Training Home Mission Hall**, 72, Crawford Street, W. The **Social Scheme** (**Secretary**, Rev. W. H. Hunt) of the Church Army tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society—tramps, criminals, drunkards, and fallen women, and also to assist the deserving poor. This is done chiefly through labour, rescue, and lodging homes. The labour homes, holding about 25 inmates, receive from the workhouse, gaols, casual wards, and streets. All London casual wards and workhouses systematically visited, and police-courts watched for first offenders. The principles on which the Homes are worked are (1) cleanliness, (2) sobriety, (3) hard work, (4) religion,

(5) brotherly kindness. Each member is paid by piecework, is supplied with four meals a day and a comfortable bed. By industry the inmates can save money enough during their stay, which averages 13 weeks, to buy respectable clothes, supplied from Samaritan Clothing Depot, at a nominal charge, and also to have a small sum in pocket on leaving; 52 per cent. of those who enter the Homes obtain a fresh start in life. On the Training Farms at Thelnetham, Hepworth, and Thetford, able-bodied men and youths, after being tested, receive practical instruction in farm work, and are then emigrated to the colonies. Many have been sent to Canada, where the Army has an Emigration Agency, and, in almost every case, they have done well.

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association also seeks to vindicate for the laity their rightful share in all departments of Church life, and aims at the restoration to the parishioners of the election of churchwardens, giving to them a veto upon the appointment of incumbents by patrons, and the absorption of the ecclesiastical courts into the general judicature of the country. Colporteurs for the dissemination of Protestant literature have been appointed for the counties of Berkshire, Devonshire, Gloucester, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Norfolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, also for the Isle of Wight and Sheffield, and it is proposed to extend the number. The following Protestant vans have also been started, viz., "Francis Goode," "Shaftesbury," "William Goode," "Luther," "Bishop Hooper," "Oxford Martyrs," "Rowland Taylor," "John Wycliffe," "John Philpot," "Anne Askew," and "The Garland." **Organ of the Association, *The Church Intelligencer*.** **Chairman,** Capt. Cobham; **Secretary,** Henry Miller. **Offices,** 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church Choir Guild (Guild of Church Musicians), 35, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. Among the objects in view are the advancement of church music by means of lectures, competitions, musical performances, an annual conference, services, organ recitals, etc.; the encouragement of meetings of combined choirs for festivals; the granting and registration of certificates of proficiency to members of enrolled choirs; and the conferring of the diplomas of Associate and Fellow (after examination) upon members of the Guild. **President,** The Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D.; **Warden and Licensed Lay Chaplain,** J. H. Lewis, Mus. Doc., D.C.L.; **Sub-Warden,** F. J. Karu, Mus. Doc.

CHURCH CONGRESS, THE, '95.

The thirty-fifth annual Church Congress met at Norwich, and began its proceedings on Tuesday, Oct. 9th. Several meetings, uncon-

nected with the Congress, but more or less associated with Church work, were held on the Monday, the most noticeable one being that of the English Church Union. The Rev. Mr. Frere, in a discourse on the early rulers of the Church, maintained that the Papal system had been of great value. He was loudly interrupted by a compact body of opponents led by Mr. Kensit. Mr. W. H. Birkbeck, who accompanied Lord Halifax on his mission to the Pope, also read a paper. Other speakers followed; and when Mr. Lacy declared that "Protestantism must be gathered in" a prolonged uproar ensued. The last speech was that by the President, Lord Halifax, who contended that the Oxford movement would find its completion in the reunion of Christendom.

On Tuesday, after the formal reception by the Mayor, the Cathedral service was held, the preacher being the Archbishop of York. Taking Eph. iv. 3-6 as his text, he made the union of Christendom his topic. He expressed a hope that a Pope would arise whose glory and honour it would be to reconcile the English and Roman branches of the Catholic Church, and that something might be done to draw together "those who shared with us the great struggle of the sixteenth century, and from whom we were parted only as ships are scattered in a storm." The Bishop of Salisbury also preached in St. Peter's, Mancroft, on the guidance of the Spirit in the Anglican Church.—The President, the Bishop of Norwich, delivered his address at two o'clock in the Agricultural Hall. His chief topics were the present peaceable condition of the Church of England, the unique position of that Church, the growing desire for unity, the internal condition of the Church, and the need of certain reforms. He advocated the establishment of a Pension Fund, the right of appeal by the laity against the imposition upon them of unworthy or unsuitable pastors, and power for the Church to make bye-laws to enable her better to carry on her work among the people.—The work of the several departments was then proceeded with. Canon Evan Daniel read a paper on "The Preservation of Religious Education in Elementary Schools." "If we cannot maintain in our schools Christian teaching we had better close them altogether." They never made a greater mistake than when, in '70, they allowed School Boards to pass into the hands of Nonconformists. If the demand for Church teaching in Board Schools were met by a corresponding demand of non-Churchmen for opportunities to teach their children in Church schools, he should be prepared to make such a concession. The Rev. W. R. Fitch read a paper on "The Federation of Schools," and Canon Scott one on "The Archbishop's Commission." He contended that Government should remove all limitations upon the grants, exempt school buildings from taxes and rates, and grant the Bishop of London's confederation clause.—Education was again discussed in the evening. Bishop Barry contrasted the home and colonial systems. For our own country, he believed that Mr. Forster's original Bill of '70, which was far fairer than the Act as it was passed, would be the best practicable system. Mr. Athelstan Riley read a paper on "National Education on the Continent, and the Place Occupied by Religion"; the Rev. Dr. Noyes reviewed "The Position of National Education in England as compared with France, regard

being had to the Position of Religion"; and the Rev. R. G. Fowell dealt with "National Education in Canada."—In the Assembly Room, in the afternoon, the subject for discussion was "The Church's Attitude towards (a) Socialism, (b) Trade Unionism, and (c) Co-operation"; and papers upon these subjects were read by the Rev. M. Kaufmann, the Dean of Ely, the Rev. C. T. Cruttwell, Canon Armour, and the Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Wilson.—In the evening, in the Assembly Room, "Foreign Missions" was the subject discussed; and "Home Missions" in St. Andrew's Hall in the afternoon. "The Social Evils of the Age" occupied the attention of an evening meeting.

On Wednesday the Rev. Prof. Sayce read a paper on "The Authority and Credibility of the Old and New Testaments as affected by Recent Archaeological Researches"; Mr. F. C. Burkitt one on "The Sinai Palimpsest and the Greek Text of the Gospels"; and Dr. Montague R. James one on "The Finds of Greek and Coptic Documents in the Cemeteries of Egypt."—In the afternoon the subject discussed was "The Church's Ministry, Doctrine and Worship, confirmed and illustrated by (a) Recent Discoveries and Research, (b) the Catacombs and other Sources." Papers were read by the Rev. Prof. A. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Chase, Archdeacon Sinclair, and the Rev. A. C. Headlam.—The working men's meeting in the evening, on "Tithes and Endowments," was addressed by Chancellor P. V. Smith, who contended that tithes was in the first instance a free-will gift, and could not be withdrawn; Mr. Sydney Gedge, M.P., who contended that Queen Anne's Bounty was not an endowment of the Church, and it would be monstrous to interfere with it; Mr. W. Mason, who denied that the State had ever given tithes to the Church; and the Rev. H. H. Henson, who said it was a delusion to speak of the vast wealth of the Church.—The morning meeting in St. Andrew's Hall was devoted to "The Financial Position of the Church." Mr. J. Sanicroft read a paper on "The Church as affected by the Agricultural Distress," and was followed by Mr. C. S. Read on the same subject. The Dean of Norwich developed his proposal of a National Sustenance Fund; the Hon. E. P. Thesiger discussed the union of small parishes as a remedy for the present distress; Chancellor Blofield advocated smaller local contributions, re-adjustment, and relief from burdens; and the discussion was continued by several others.—In the afternoon, at St. Andrew's Hall, the Rev. Dr. Wace read a paper on "Religious Training in Secondary and Higher Schools and Colleges," and was followed on the same subject by Prebendary Meynell and the Hon. Rev. E. Lyttelton.—In the Assembly Room there was a discussion on "Faith and Science," Bishop Barry reading a paper on "Fixity of Dogma," and Prof. Bonney one on the question, "Is scientific progress increasing the difficulties of belief in the Christian creed?"—At a meeting in the evening "The Duty of the Church" was considered.

On Thursday, the subject in the Agricultural Hall was "The National Church, considered under four heads: (1) Its Origin and Growth; (2) Its Continuity, (a) Order, (b) Doctrine, (c) and Autonomy; (3) Its Continuity unbroken by the Reformation; and (4) What was done at the Reformation." The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Jessopp, the Bishop of

Peterborough, Bishop Herzog (German Old Catholic), Prof. Gwatkin, and the Bishop of Salisbury. A discussion on "The Welsh Dioceses" was participated in by Archdeacon Thomas, Archdeacon Howell, Canon J. Owen, Canon Thompson, and the Earl of Selborne.—In St. Andrew's Hall there was a discussion on "Hindrances to Christian Unity," opened by Canon Garnier, and continued by Canon J. Hammond and a great many others, including Lord Halifax.—The evening was occupied by a meeting on "Church Music" and a working men's meeting.

The last day of the Congress (Friday) was occupied by a devotional meeting; a discussion on "The Lord's Day, (a) Sunday Occupation, (b) Opening of Museums, etc.," a discussion on "The Church's Care of Deaf and Dumb and Waifs and Strays," and a discussion on "The Utility of Cathedrals."—The '93 Congress will be held at Shrewsbury.

Church Defence Institution, The. Founded in 1859 "to assist in maintaining a national recognition of Christianity, and in conserving the endowments provided by successive generations for the worship of Almighty God." The Institution's work in the past has been one of great importance, and of late it has been specially active in its resistance to what it regards as "a direct attack against that portion of the Church which is established in the principality of Wales." Secretary, Rev. H. G. Dickson, M.A. Offices, 62 to 67, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Church House. Originated early in '86 by a few clergy meeting at Westminster, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the Bishop of Carlisle suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. An executive committee was appointed, and funds have been collected to the amount of nearly £90,000. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. The committee acquired in July '88 the freehold of a block of buildings, about an acre in extent, which is bounded by the south side of Dean's Yard, Westminster, by Tufton Street, Little Smith Street, and to a large extent by Great Smith Street, the purchase of which, together with the leasehold and other interests, amounts to £52,000. Plans for the Church House have been prepared by Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The principal elevation faces Dean's Yard, and the ground plan shows a group of buildings enclosing a quadrangle slightly irregular in form. The style of the building is Late Tudor, with suggestions from Hampton Court Palace. There will be spacious halls for the meeting of both Houses of Convocation, the House of Laymen and Church Societies, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1200 persons, which will be opened early in '96. The foundation-stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, on June 24th, '91. At present the work of the Corporation is being conducted in the temporary premises, 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. Membership of the corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. Associates of the Corporation must be recommended by a member of the Corporation,

and pay an annual subscription of at least 5s. Secretary, Mr. Sydnay W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church in Ireland (Presbyterian). History. Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists at first conformed to the Episcopal Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. During the reign of Queen Anne this bounty was withdrawn and Presbyterianism was proscribed, but with the accession of George I. toleration was granted and the *regium donum* restored. During the eighteenth century many of the ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church adopted Arian views, but in 1827, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Cooke, the Church again declared its adherence to Trinitarian doctrine, and the Arians withdrew from its communion. Side by side with the Irish Presbyterian Church there sprang up congregations representing the various dissenting churches of Scotland, the majority being connected with the Secession Church; and in 1840 the seceders joined the older Church. By the disestablishment scheme of 1871 the Church lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—**Statistics.** Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 590; ministers, 600; communicants, 112,000; average income, £250,000. There are two theological halls, viz., Magee College, Londonderry, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. Vigorous home mission work is carried on in Ireland, and foreign missions are conducted in India and China.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, THE ESTABLISHED.

By "established" is meant the effect of certain legal privileges and restraints imposed upon the Church of England by its connection with the State. These privileges and restraints are partly incorporated into statute law by the Acts of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; partly they are a growth as old as the common law of England; and partly they have sprung from constant parliamentary interference with the Church since the Restoration.—**Its History and Constitution.** The Church of England claims an apostolic foundation, asserting for its bishops an unbroken line of descent, in the laying-on of hands, from the Apostles themselves, tracing this line through Augustine who founded the See of Canterbury in 596. Its Government is by its three Orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. It is also subject to the royal supremacy, and is under the control

of Parliament. Its Doctrine is embodied in the three Creeds of Western Christendom—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. The Apostles' Creed is required of candidates for Baptism; the Nicene is recited at Holy Communion; and the Athanasian at certain special services. The clergy are also required to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles, which bind them to teach the doctrines of the Reformation. The form of worship of the Church is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. Its Clergy number, in round figures, a total of about 23,000, divided as follows: Archbishops, 2; Bishops, 32; Suffragan and Coadjutor Bishops, 25; Deans, 30; Archdeacons, 89; Residential Canons, 132; Rural Deans, 810; Beneficed Clergy, 14,300; Unbeneficed, 9500. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords.—**Progress.** Number of Dioceses in '76, 28; in '89, 34, with two more sees (Bristol and Birmingham) in course of endowment. The six new bishoprics are Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwell, and Wakefield. Number of Benefices in '31, 10,718; in '86, 13,600; present number, 13,979. Number of Parsonages in '31, 5947; in '86, 11,000. Number of Clergy in 1801, 10,307; in '41, 14,613; in '90, some 25,700. Amount raised in '93, by purely voluntary means: for Church Building and Restoration, £1,182,435. Besides this, there is raised for Foreign Missions, £539,510; for Elementary Education, £528,000; for Home Missions, Temperance Work, Clubs and Charities, at least another £500,000. The Revenues of the Church, from endowments in tithes, land and voluntary offerings is estimated to amount to about £7,250,000. The value of tithe is diminishing every year. Every £100 of tithe rent-charge, estimated by the corn averages, now yields little more than £75 18s. 3½d., with prospects of dwindling to £70. The Church population of England is estimated at 13,000,000. Church accommodation is represented by about 6,300,000 sittings. Spiritual supervision is provided for the whole country, which is divided, first into Provinces (Canterbury and York), presided over by the Archbishops; which are subdivided into Dioceses, presided over by Bishops; these again being broken up into Archdeaconries, the heads of which are the Archdeacons; these again into Rural Deaneries; and these into Parishes, which are in the charge of the minor clergy. Daughter parishes are districts separated from the statutory boundaries by Sir Robert Peel's Act enabling the ancient parishes to be thus subdivided. The Educational work of the Church is represented by (in round figures) 11,960 efficient schools, with an average attendance of 1,677,123 under Government inspection. These schools have been built at a cost to the Church of not less than £12,500,000, £35,000,000 having been spent on the schools since the founding of the National Society. There are also, in connection with the Church of England, thirty training colleges for school teachers, erected at a cost of £195,000, towards the maintenance of which the Mother Church annually contributes £10,000. In '87 the Church also took up the work of secondary education on Church principles, establishing a Church School Company. There are now 28 schools in operation, with an average attendance of 2000.—**Church Parties.** The three great party divisions in the Church of England are said to be representative of the various types of

mind which may be found in any large society. The "**High Church**" or historical party attach great importance to the historical position of the Church in the succession of her clergy. They uphold her authority in matters of doctrine and discipline; and value her rites and sacraments, not only as devotional aids and convenient symbols, but as peculiar and special means of grace, of which she is the only authorised administratrix. The **Evangelical**, **Low Church**, or **Puritan** party think comparatively little of these things, but set the greatest value on repentance, conversion and justification by faith. They consider themselves rather as members of the Church invisible than of the Church visible, and disregard niceties of ceremonial, as distracting the soul from true worship, and as unduly exalting the priestly office, or tending to false (chiefly Popish) doctrine. The "**Broad Church**," on the other hand, pay but little attention to either ceremony or dogma. They are for extending liberty of belief within the Church to its utmost possible limits. They attach great importance to the social Christian virtues, to living a wholesome and cleanly life, adopting the precepts rather than the theology of religion. The three have been said to show forth respectively the body, the spirit, and the soul of the Church. Consult *The Official Year-Book of the Church of England and The Clergy Directory*. See also **ANGLICAN CHURCH, BISHOPS, DEANS, DIOCESE**, etc.

Church of England Young Men's Society, The, Leopold Rooms, Ludgate Circus, E.C., has for its object the promotion of the Spiritual, Social and Intellectual welfare of young men, with especial view to their consistent life as members of the Church of England, and their active personal labours for the good of others. The Society was established in 1843, with a central body in London and branches in various parts of the country. At present there are about 100 branches, and the aggregate membership is about 15,000. Among the most flourishing ones are those of Belfast, Cork, Norwich, and Poplar. The Leopold Rooms are the central buildings of the Society, and are regarded as a home for young men. There every member of the Society is welcomed, and those who are on a visit to the Metropolis can make the headquarters their home. There are also to be found at the Leopold Rooms a splendid gymnasium, excellent rooms for reading and smoking, a large room, accommodating about 200, where lectures and concerts are constantly given, good class-rooms, a refreshment-room, and a library containing about 4000 volumes. There are besides classes for the study of French, German, etc., a class for Bible study, rowing, swimming, football, cricket, and other clubs for athletic purposes, and of that indispensable adjunct to every society of the kind—a debating society. **President**, Lord Halsbury; **Chairman of the Council**, Mr. Robert Holmes White. It is the aim of the society to have a branch in every town and village, and if possible in every parish. Clergymen desiring to form branches should communicate with Mr. Morton P. Betts, **General Secretary**, who will render them every assistance. Young men wishing to become members of the Central Rooms, in Ludgate Circus, should apply to Mr. Percival Etheridge, **Assistant Secretary**. The society publishes a monthly magazine—*Forward*—for young men.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Under this head the Established, the Free, the United Presbyterian, and the "Auld Licht" Churches are dealt with, beginning with

1. Church of Scotland.—**History.** Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised—bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.*, it recognises the equal episcopacy of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or presbyters elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the Session, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, the temporal affairs of the Church being committed to a deacon's court, or to a board of managers, elected for a term of years. Over the Session is the Presbytery, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the Synod, composed of representatives from the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the General Assembly, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by royal warrant, and the Queen's Commissioner is present at its sittings.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). As this Directory has become obsolete, every minister is practically left to his own discretion in conducting the service. At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and many clergymen use the Euchologion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics.** Ministers, 1700; elders, 9300; communicants, 620,000; congregations, 1600; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £360,000, exclusive of seat-rents, bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 17 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 4 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India and Africa. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen

chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. Moderator for '95, Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., Glasgow, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

2. Free Church of Scotland.—This Church has the same government, doctrines, and worship as the Established Church, and only differs from it in receiving no State support and admitting no State control in its affairs.—**Origin.** The Free Church originated through the evils brought about by the working of the Patronage Act of 1712. This Act deprived the people of the right to choose their minister, and invested it in the heritors or patrons of each parish. A shadow of the popular right still remained in the "call" of the parishioners inviting the presentee to be their minister; but this call was sustained by presbyteries, although signed by a mere fraction of the people. The Moderates or Broad Churchmen, who were the dominant party in the Church of Scotland during the whole of the eighteenth century, were favourable to the rights of the patrons; but when, in the beginning of the present century, the Evangelicals became the majority, they attempted to enforce the popular rights. Accordingly the General Assembly of 1834 passed the **Veto Act**, declaring that no minister should be intruded on any parish contrary to the will of the people. A conflict at once ensued between the civil and the ecclesiastical courts, but in Aug. '42 it was brought to an end by the decision of the House of Lords, which practically affirmed the right of the civil courts to review and control all proceedings in the courts of the Church. At the next meeting of the General Assembly (May 18th, '43) 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Church of Scotland and formed the Free Church. This event is known as **The Disruption**. The Free Church was speedily organised, and steps taken to build churches, manses, and schools. The liberality, self-denial, and enthusiasm of its people carried the Free Church safely through the trying years that followed the Disruption. Since then its progress has been gradual and peaceful.—**Statistics.** Congregations, 1000; communicants, 346,000; ministers, 1100; synods, 16; presbyteries, 75; average income, £650,000. There are 3 theological colleges and 3 normal schools for teachers. At the Disruption all the foreign missionaries of the Church of Scotland threw in their lot with the Free Church, which at once assumed full responsibility for their support. Its missions are in India, South and Central Africa, Syria, and Arabia. It also supports 18 Continental charges.—**Sustentation Fund.** This famous fund was established by Dr. Chalmers to insure a fixed stipend for every minister of the Church. All the members of the Free Church are expected to contribute according to their will and ability to this fund. Out of the total thus contributed each minister receives £150, and the surplus is divided equally among the ministers whose congregations contribute not less than ten shillings per member.—**Efforts at Union.** All attempts to unite the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church have hitherto failed through the opposition of the Highland ministers of the Free Church, who hold strongly to the principle of a state religion, and refuse to unite with a Church

that rejects it. In '76 the **Reformed Presbyterian Church** united with the Free Church. This Church (popularly known as the Cameronian) traced its descent to the Covenanters who refused to conform to the State Church because at the Revolution of 1688 the Covenant was not enforced. Patronage in the Church of Scotland was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1874, and thus the chief cause of the Disruption, and the principal obstacle that prevented the Free Church from uniting with the Established, was removed. But as by that time the majority of the Free Church Assembly had adopted "voluntary" principles, and were therefore opposed to State connection of any kind, the Assembly has repeatedly declared that no union is possible so long as the mother Church is established by the State. In '92 a **Declaratory Act** was passed by the General Assembly of the Free Church, giving a liberal interpretation to the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In '93 four ministers and about a thousand members of the Free Church in Skye and Inverness seceded from the Church, because of the adoption of the Declaratory Act, and constituted the "**Free Presbytery of Scotland**." They now claim to have 3000 adherents. Moderator of the Free Church for '95 Rev. J. Hood Wilson, D.D., Edinburgh.

3. United Presbyterian Church.—This Church was constituted in 1847 by the union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The Secession Church owes its origin to the obnoxious Patronage Act of 1712, which deprived the parishioners of their right to elect their minister, and vested the right in the heritors or patrons of the parish. A number of violent settlements followed, and it became common for ministers to be inducted with the aid of dragoons. Many appeals and petitions against such action were sent to the General Assembly, but the Moderates or Broad Churchmen, who then formed the majority of the court, decided in 1730 to receive no further complaints. Two years later the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, publicly protested against this act of the Assembly. For this he was immediately censured, and soon after was deposed from the ministry. Along with seven other ministers, who supported his action, he made a secession from the establishment, and constituted a new Church, which from its origin was strongly evangelical. The growth of the Church was long retarded by many unhappy divisions among its members, but these were finally healed, and at the union with the Relief Church in '47 the original 7 congregations had increased to 384.—**Relief Church.** After 1747 the Moderates in the Church of Scotland showed a disposition to deprive the people of all right to interfere in the election of their ministers. In 1749 a crisis was reached in the presbytery of Dunfermline, for this court refused to proceed with the settlement of a minister contrary to the wishes of the parishioners. The General Assembly commanded the presbytery to induct the presentee, but six ministerial members refused to obey. One of these, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was singled out for punishment, and in 1752 he was deposed from the ministry. In 1758 the Rev. Thomas Boston, of Jedburgh, joined Gillespie, and in 1761 the people of Colinsburgh, in Fife, formed the third congregation. As they all sought relief from patronage, they

adopted the name of the Relief Church. This Church kept in close touch with English Nonconformity, and became more liberal in doctrine and spirit than its sister Churches in Scotland. At its union with the Secession Church it numbered 113 congregations.—**Constitution of the United Presbyterian Church.** In doctrine and worship the United Presbyterian Church agrees with the Established and Free Churches, as it also does in government, with this exception, that it has no intermediate courts between its presbyteries and its supreme court, and the latter is not called an Assembly, but a Synod.—**Statistics.** Presbyteries, 29; congregations, 578; communicants, 189,000; ministers, 616; income, £392,000. There is a well-equipped theological college in Edinburgh, and extensive missions are supported in India, China, Japan, West and South Africa, and in the West Indies. Moderator for '95, Rev. D. Kinnear, B.A., Dalbeattie.

4. Original Secession Church, popularly known as "Auld Lights." At the union of the Secession and Relief Churches in 1847, about thirty congregations in connection with the former body held aloof from the union, and assumed the name of Original Seceders. There are now 40 congregations, and about 6000 members belonging to the Church. The income for '94 was £6,226.

Church Patronage Bill. See SESSION, sects. 35 and 36.

Church Rates. Originally, like tithes, a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers. Nonconformists having objected to them, they were abolished in 1863. The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed, and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired. The Act of '63, however, did not abolish church rates in cases where, at the time of the passing of the Act, money had been borrowed and remained due on the security of the church rate, or where the rate was applicable to purposes other than "ecclesiastical purposes," as defined by the Act, or had been originally authorised to be levied by special legislation in consideration of the abolition of tithes or for other valuable consideration. In several parishes voluntary church rates are levied, principally for the purpose of paying the interest and principal in respect of loans raised on the security of that rate prior to the passing of the Act of '63, but occasionally for the purpose of defraying vestry expenses.

Cider Makers, The National Association of was established in '95, to do for the cider industry what the Royal Agricultural Society does for farming. It aims at obtaining Government assistance as to the best kinds of fruit and fittest methods of cultivation, at providing technical instruction on the subject, and at promoting in every way the manufacture of cider from the best vintage fruits. The organ of the Association is called *Cider*. The Chairman is Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., the Director and Secretary, Mr. E. Samson, and the Offices are at 15, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Cinque Ports, The. A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich were the original ports, Winchelsea and Rye being added afterwards. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king's use, when demanded. The Lord Warden-ship is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction. The Marquis of Salisbury is the present Lord Warden.

City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education. This Institute was established to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry. It originated in the appointment, by the Livery Companies of London in the year 1877, of a committee, composed of representatives of the principal companies, to consider as to the best mode of applying the funds which the companies were able to contribute towards the extension and improvement of technical education, primarily in the City of London, and in the second place throughout the country generally. At that time there had been no organised attempt to provide systematic technical instruction in the metropolis, and in their report the committee proposed that the companies should associate together with this object; the report also contained a draft scheme of organisation, and this scheme has formed the basis upon which the operations of the City and Guilds of London Institute have been since organised. The Institute was registered under the Companies Acts in '80, and consists of a Board of Governors, a Council, and an Executive Committee. The total income of the Institute amounts to about £35,000 a year, of which about £25,000 is contributed by the Corporation of London and the following Companies: Goldsmiths', Clothworkers', Fishmongers', Mercers', Skinners', Grocers', Salters', Leathersellers', Merchant Taylors', Armourers' and Brasiers', Carpenters', Ironmongers', Cordwainers', Saddlers', Dyers', Coopers', Vintners', Pewterers', Cutlers', Plumbers', Curriers', and Framework Knitters'; the remaining £10,000 is received from students' fees. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—(1) The City and Guilds' Central Technical College at South Kensington, the object of which is to give London a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry, the main purpose of the instruction given being to qualify students to become mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineers, technical teachers, principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. It was built and equipped at a cost of over £100,000, and was opened in '84. (2) The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which has been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, the Artisans' Institute, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes for those who are able to devote two or three years to systematic technical educa-

tion, and evening classes for those who are engaged in industrial or commercial occupations in the daytime, and who desire to receive supplementary technical instruction in the evening. It fulfils therefore the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83, the building and equipment having cost about £40,000. (3) The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in the following subjects: modelling, design, drawing and painting from the life, house decoration, and machine-drawing. (4) The Leather Trades' School, in Bethnal Green Road, is entirely an evening school for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture. The school is conducted by a joint committee of the Institute and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. (5) Technological Examinations, the objects of which are to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects. (6) Grants in aid of other institutions. The Institute co-operates with the London School Board on the joint committee on Manual Training, which was formed for the purpose of introducing manual training, both for boys and girls, into elementary schools in the metropolis. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir F. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.; Hon. Sec., Mr. John Watney; Asst. Sec., Mr. A. L. Soper. Head Office, Gresham College.

City Companies. See next article.

City Guilds, The. There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return only gives a total of 76, as follows:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers and Brasiers, Bakers, Barbers, Basketmakers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Broderers, Butchers, Carmen Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers, Gardeners, Girdlers, Glass-sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather-sellers, Loriners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needlemakers, Painters, Pattenmakers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulterers, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinplate-workers, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax-chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. The number of voters in '93 was 7687. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fish-

mongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the largest liverymen are those of the Loriners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like most of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. Nearly thirty of them are without halls. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. On the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £200,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the hospitality annually given by the companies is estimated at £85,000. Technical education has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College, at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places. The City and Guilds of London Institute (*q.v.*), for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. On July 29th, 1880, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of the City Livery Companies, the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried out. On May 28th, '84, the Commission issued its report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by Act of Parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A dissenting report was, however, issued by three members of the Commission. Nothing, however, has come of the Commission's investigation, though the London County Council have carried a resolution asking the Government to introduce a measure to give legal effect to the recommendations of the majority report.

City of London College. This institution (known as the Metropolitan Evening Classes at Crosby Hall) was founded in 1848 by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., and was constituted the City of London College in '60. The building in White Street, Moorfields, was erected at a cost of £16,000 (in '83). It is now a constituent Institute of the "City Polytechnic." Evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, and art. There are large and commodious Chemical and Biological laboratories, also art and cast rooms, to meet the requirements of the students. There are also a good library and a spacious reading-room. Principal, Rev. Prebendary Whittington, M.A.; Secretary, Mr. D. Savage.

City of London Police. See POLICE.

City of London School, Thames Embankment. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £80 to £20; and about 20 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. **Head Master,** Mr. A. T. Pollard, M.A. Its distinguished alumni include: the late Sir J. R. Seeley, K.C.M.G., the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir George Newnes, the Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., Dr. Huggins, Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., W. S. Aldis, J. S. Reid, D.Lit., Sc. Secretary, George R. Renwick.

Civil List Pensions.—The following is a list of these pensions granted during the year ended June 20th, '95: Dr. Christian Ginsburg (£150), in recognition of the value of his researches into Biblical and Hebrew literature; Miss Hester Pater and Miss Clara Pater (£50 each), in consideration of the literary merits of their late brother, Mr. Walter Pater; Mrs. Mary Eugénie Hamerton (£100), in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. P. G. Hamerton; Mr. William Watson (£100), in consideration of the merit of his poetical works; Teresa Lady Hamilton (£150), in consideration of the public services of her late husband, Sir R. G. B. Hamilton, K.C.B.; Mary Agnes Lady Seeley (£100), in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Sir J. R. Seeley, K.C.M.G., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge; Miss Edith L. Pearson (£100), in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. Charles Henry Pearson; Marie Lady Stewart (£50), in consideration of the services of her late husband, Sir Robert Stewart, in the cultivation of music in Ireland; Mr. George Augustus Sala (£100), in consideration of his services to literature and journalism; Mr. Alexander Bain (£100), in consideration of his services in the promotion of mental and moral science; Dr. Jabez Hogg (£75), in consideration of his scientific and medical services; Mr. George Frederick Nicholl (£75), in consideration of his merits as an Oriental scholar. Total, £1200.

Civil List, The, is the annual grant of Parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1200, which may be granted in pensions. The grant originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices

and pensions, when the amount was £700,000 (£400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties). Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue. The List, after having reached £800,000, and in 1777 (George III.) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV., cleared of all salaries, etc., upon it, and placed at £510,000, including a pension list of £75,000. The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy; and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, "Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons' resolutions of 18th February, 1834" (1 Vict., c. 2).

Civil Service. One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the Treasury, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the Exchequer and Audit Department, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The Foreign Office (including the diplomatic service), the India Office and the Colonial Office, together with the Home Office, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Customs—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the War Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, Office of Works, Education Office, Privy Council Office, the Stationery Office, and many other smaller offices.—Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the Playfair Commission which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a Higher and a Lower Division, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the Civil Service Commission, at Cannon Row, S.W. The permanent Civil Service Commissioners are Mr. W. J. Courthope and Lord Francis Hervey. (Annual report is published by Eyre & Spottis-

woode.) For details see FINANCE, NATIONAL. See also INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Clarke, Sir Edward, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Clemenceau, Georges Benjamin, was b. at Moulleron-en-Pareds, in the Vendée, Sept. 28th, 1841. He studied medicine in Paris, is an M.D., and practised at Montmartre. Elected mayor of the 18th arrondissement (Montmartre) in Sept. '70, and in '71 a deputy for the Seine. He soon after resigned the positions of mayor and deputy. He then became a member, and afterwards president, of the Paris Municipal Council. He was re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of Feb. '76, and again voted with the Extreme Left. During the latter years of Gambetta's life Clemenceau was his great political adversary. He is proprietor of *La Justice*, an important Paris journal, and is regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen in France. A dead set was made against him during the storms of scandal and calumny that burst over France in '93, and he was accused of selling his country. The accusations, however, were found to be based on forgeries, and failed ignominiously, but he was defeated at the general election in September.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (better known as "Mark Twain"), was b. at Florida, Mo., U.S., 1835; was apprenticed in his youth to a printer, and subsequently served as a pilot on the Mississippi (he adopted his *nom de plume* from the cry of the leadsmen when his line "marked" two fathoms of water; the term varies with the depth, but for two fathoms it is "mark twain"). Afterwards obtained an appointment as reporter on a paper in California, whence, after some years' service, he removed to edit a paper at Buffalo. He is undoubtedly the most original and popular of the American humorists; his best known works are "The Jumping Frog," "The Innocents Abroad," "The Gilded Age," "Roughing It," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Stolen White Elephant," "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "The American Claimant," and "Tom Sawyer Abroad" ('94).

Clergy, Deceased (Dec. 1st, '94—Nov. '95). See OBITUARY.

Clerk of the Parliaments. See PARLIAMENTS, CLERK OF THE.

Cleveland, Grover, President of the United States of America, is a member of the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh, and it is said that the connection is a very profitable one. He rose to this position from that of a clerk at Oneida. He was born at New Jersey, March 18th, '37, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister. After defeating Judge Foulger in a fight for the Governorship of New York State, he became the favourite candidate for the Presidency, and in '84 was elected, securing 4,910,975 votes, and beating Mr. Blaine by a majority of about 100,000. He was inaugurated at White House, March 4th, '85. In June '86 he married Miss Agnes Folsom. In '87 the centenary of the adoption of the American Constitution was celebrated, and the presidential message of December in that year announced a sweeping reform in the tariff measures of the country as the best means of relieving the glut of money in the Treasury. His action in de-

manding the recall of the British Ambassador, Lord Sackville, created much comment in '88, and in the autumn of that year he was defeated at the Presidential election, General Harrison, the Republican candidate, taking his place. In '92 an attempt was made by certain New York politicians to get Mr. Hill adopted as the Democratic candidate in place of Mr. Cleveland, but it failed completely, and the ex-President was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Chicago by an overwhelming majority. The same success befell him at the election (Nov. 9th, '92), when he was returned by a majority over Mr. Harrison, estimated at 118 in the Electoral College and at 430,000 votes in the country. The inauguration ceremony on March 4th, '92, was a most brilliant and imposing one. The action of the President was undoubtedly one of the great factors in securing the passage of the Bill repealing the Silver Purchase Act. During '94 he threw all his energy into the struggle over the Tariff Bill, but in spite of his efforts the Bill as it was finally passed was unsatisfactory, and at the November elections the country went decisively Republican. He pronounced himself strongly in favour of currency reform in '95, but in spite of the revival of business the state elections in November went more strongly Republican than before. The presidential election takes place in '96.

Clifford, Rev. John, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc. F.G.S., D.D., Ex-President of the Baptist Union, was b. 1836 at Sawley. In Feb. '93, during the course of a lecture, he stated that when a boy of eleven he was a "threader" in a lace factory, and had often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. After his third year at the College accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A., and in '66 that of LL.B. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in '83 by Bates' University, U.S.A. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of Westbourne Park Chapel, which was opened Sept. '77, and where he still continues to minister. During '94 he was in the forefront of the opposition to the "Circular" issued to the teachers by the London School Board. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," and "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible."

Clifton College, Bristol. Founded 1860, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, Earl Ducie being President. It has classical, modern, and military sides, and prepares pupils specially for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Cooper's Hill, College. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships of £25 or £50 admitting of augmentation to £90 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. Head Master, Rev. Michael George Glazebrook, M.A. Secretary, W. D. L. Macpherson. Motto, *Spiritus ntus alit*.

Closure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Clubs for Ladies. See the Alexandra, the Denison, the Somerville, the University, the Pioneer and other Clubs in the list of CLUBS.

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES, PRINCIPAL.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle	13, Albemarle Street	1875	800	5 5 0	5 & 4 gs.
Alexandra (Ladies').	12, Grosvenor Street, W.	1884	900	5 & 4 gs.	5 5 0
Alpine	8, St. Martin's Place	1857	540	4 4 0	1 1 0
Arlington	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	1892	600	None	8 8 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10 gs.
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1811	600	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.
Arts	17, Hanover Square	1863	450	15 15 0	6 6 0
Arundel	1, Adelphi Terrace	1860	280	5 5 0	4 4 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Authors'.	3, Whitehall Court	1891	350	£3 share until 600 memb'rs	4 4 (F.) 2 2 (C.)
Bachelors'	8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	890	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Baldwin	79A, Pall Mall	1887	250	5 5 0	5 5 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	600	19 19 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	600	26 5 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Camera	28, Charing Cross Road, W.C.	1873	1,000	5 5 0	5, 2, & 1 gs.
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,300	30 0 0	10 10 0
Cavalry	127, Piccadilly, W.	1890	900	10 10 0	10 10 0
Cigar Club	6, Waterloo Place, S.W.	1875	800		5 & 3 gs.
City Carlton	St. Swithin's Lane	1868	1,000	15 15 0	8 8 0
City Liberal	Walbrook	1874	1,000	suspd.	5 5 (C.) 10 10 0 & 4 4 (C.)
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	350	10 10 0	4 4 0
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	5 & 3 gs.
Crichton	10, Adelphi Terrace	1870	400	None	4 4 0
Denison (Ladies')	15, Buckingham St., Adelphi	1886	120	None	10s. and upw'rds
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1874	1,500	15 15 0	10 10 0
East Indian Unit. Service	16 & 17, St. James's Square	1849	2,500	20 or nil.	8 & 10 gs.
Edinburgh University	129, Princes Street, Edinburgh	1864	700	36 15 0	5 5 0
Eighty	2, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.	1880	615	1 1 0	1 1 0
Eldon	27, Chancery Lane	1879	200	2 2 0	3 3 0
Farmers'	Salisbury Square Hotel	1842	400	Suspd.	1 1 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum	93, Mortimer Street, W.	1869	390	5 5 0	6 & 4 gs.
Green Room	20, Bedford St., Covent Garden	1877	345	0 6 0	4 4 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Grosvenor	135, New Bond Street, W.	1883	3,000	None	10 10 0 (F.), 6g. (C.), 1 g. (F.)
Guards'	70, Pall Mall	1813	450	31 10 0	11 11 0 (F.), 10g. (C.)
Gun Club	Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W.	1860	No limit	12 12 0	8 8 0
Hogarth	36, Dover Street, W.	1871	500	10 & 5 gs.	4 & 2 gs.
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,600	21 0 0	5 5 0
Isthmian	150, Piccadilly	1882	1,600	None	10 & 7 gs.
Junior Army and Navy	10, St. James's Street	1869	1,800	21 0 0	8 8 0
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,200		10 10 0
Junior Carlton	30 to 35, Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Junior Conservative . . .	43&44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	5,500	Suspd.	3 & 1 gs.
Junior Constitutional . . .	101, Piccadilly, W.	1887	5,500	6 6 0	5 & 3 gs.
Junior Travellers'	8, St. James's Square.	1886	2,000	31 10 0	8 8 0
Junior United Service . . .	Charles Street, St. James's . .	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
Kennel	6, Cleveland Row, St. James's	1873	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Law Society	103, Chancery Lane	1832	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	500	31 10 0	10 10 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	550	Suspd.	4 to 7 gs.
National Conservative . . .	9, Pall Mall	1886	2,000	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	7,000	Suspd.	6 & 3 gs.
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Athenæum	26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall	1878	800	4 4 0	4 & 2 gs.
New Club	4, Grafton Street, W.				
New Lyric	63, St. James's Street, S.W. . .				
New Oxford & Cambridge . .	68, Pall Mall	1884	800	10 10 0	10 & 6 gs.
New Somerville (Ladies') . .	231, Oxford Street (reorgan.) .	1888	650	0 12 6	0 12 6
New Travellers'	96 & 97, Piccadilly, W.	1892	1,300	Suspd.	10, 6, & 4g.
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street . .	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Northumberland and Northern Counties.	2, Whitehall Court, S.W. . . .	1892	500	None	3 gs. (T.) 2 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	30 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's . .	1877	550	21 0 0	8 8 0
Oxford and Cambridge . . .	71 to 76, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	8 8 0
Piccadilly	128, Piccadilly, W.	1892	1,200		8 8 0
Pioneer (Ladies')	22, Bruton Street, W.	1892	570	3 3 0	3 3 0
Portland	9, St. James's Square, S.W. . .	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0
Press	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C.	1881	350	1 0 0	3 & 1 gs.
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's .	1885	5,000	Suspd.	3 3 0 & 1 1 0
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	15 15 0	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1836	1,400	40 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Canoe	Kingston-on-Thames	1866	200	2 0 0	1 0 0
Royal London Yacht	2, Savile Row, W., and Cowes, Isle of Wight	1838	750	Suspd.	6 & 4 gs.
Royal Societies'	63, St. James's Street	1894	1,200	None	6 & 3 gs.
Royal Thames Yacht	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	Lmtd. to 1,000	Suspd.	7 & 5 gs.
Royal Water Colour So- ciety Art	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0
Russell Institution	55, Great Coram Street, W.C.	1808	120	None	1 1 0
St. George's	4, Hanover Square, W.	1875	2,500	Suspd.	8, 5, & 2 gs.
St. George's Chess	63, St. James's Street	1840	120	2 2 0	3 & 1 gs.
St. James's	106, Piccadilly	1857	650	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1871	1,250	Suspd.	10 10 0
Savage	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace	1857	700	5 5 0	5 5 0
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1867	650	10 10 0	5 5 0
Smithfield Cattle	12, Hanover Square	1798	900	Suspd.	1 1 0
Somerville (Ladies')	231, Oxford Street, W.	1878	560	0 12 6	0 12 6
Thatched House	86 & 87, St. James's Street . .	1865	786	Suspd.	10 10 0
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf	85, Piccadilly, W.	1868	550	31 10 0	15 & 12 gs.
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,000	31 10 0	7 & 8 gs.
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1,600	£40 or £20	£8 or £10
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,060	42 0 0	8 8 0
University	127, Prince's St., Edinburgh .	1864	700	36 15 0	5 5 0
University (Ladies')	47, Maddox Street, W.	1887	235	1 1 0	1 1 0
Victoria	18, Wellington Street, W.C. . .	1857	460	10 10 0	6 6 0
Wellington	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitehall	47, Parliament Street	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1693	750	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0
Writers' (Ladies')	Hastings House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.	1891	250	1 1 0 & 10s. 6d.	1 1 0 & 10s. 6d.
Yorick	5, Beaufort Bldgs, Strand, W.C.	1889	200	1 1 0	1 1 3

F Coal. For a commercial review of the industry during the year see **TRADE**, '95, and for a general and statistical article on the subject **MINING**, '95. For **Coal Mines Regulation Bill** see **SESSION**, sect. 37.

Coburg. Duke of Saxe-Coburg, late Duke of Edinburgh. See **SAXE-COBURG**.

Cochin-China. Lower or French Cochin-China consists of a portion of the old Annamese province of Champa, and comprises the whole of the Mekhong delta, but comprehends little or none of Cochin-China proper. Area, 23,082 sq. m.; pop. 2,034,453. Capital, Saigon. The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered separately by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers about 3000, and there is an army of occupation of 1830 French troops, besides about 3000 Annamese soldiers. Successful attempts have been made to develop the colony, and there are 51 miles of railway, besides tram lines working. The chief product is rice, but cotton, pepper, and copra are also exported. Cochin-China proper is the protectorate kingdom of Annam, exclusive of Champa (or French Cochin-China) and Tonquin. See **ANNAM, COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, INDO-CHINA** (map), and **SIAM** (map).

Cocos (or Keeling) Islands. A dependency of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*), 700 miles south-west of Java. Area, 9 sq. m.; pop. 400. Consists of Horsing and Keeling, with several smaller islands. Abounds in cocoanut palms.

College of Church Musicians. The College is in union with the Church Choir Guild. Council: J. H. Lewis, Mus. Doc., D.C.L., Frederick J. Karn, Mus. Doc., Churchill Sibley, Mus. Doc., Alfred I. Caldicott, Mus. Doc. Hon. Secretary, Rev. H. L. Norden, F.C.C.G. Office, 35, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Colombia. A republic of Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states as the "United States of New Granada," which in '63 became the "United States of Colombia." After the termination of the revolution, which prostrated the country in '84-5, a new constitution was promulgated in Aug. '86 by the National Council of Bogota. By this constitution the independence of the nine States was abolished, a central authority was set up, and the country was styled the "Republic of Colombia." The nine States are now simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, whose term of office to six years. The Senate, as before, consists of 27 members, 3 from each department, and the House of Representatives of 66 members, elected by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants. Area, 504,773 sq. miles; population about 4,000,000. Capital, Bogota, pop. 120,000. Estimated revenue, '95-6, £4,400,000; expenditure, £5,634,000; foreign debt, with several years' accumulated interest, about £3,280,000, chiefly due to English creditors; imports, '93, £2,231,000; exports, £2,440,000. Industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The great attraction

of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and precious stones exist in the country. See **DIPLOMATIC**.—History, '95. The Government troops, under the command of the President, vanquished a rebel force after a severe fight at Bogota (Jan. 30th). General Salmiento surrendered at Tolima (Feb. 8th) with 1500 troops, and fresh Government successes followed. The rebels, however, defeated the Government forces at Cucuta (March 3rd), and captured the city.

Colonial College, The, is situated at Hollesley Bay, on the coast of Suffolk, and the instruction of the pupils is admirably adapted to its object—the training of youths for colonial life. Pupils are received from the public schools, etc., and turned into practical, handy men, able to use their eyes and hands as well as their brains. There is a large farm, covering 1800 acres, of arable, pasture, and wood land, with a dairy of fifty cows, as well as fruit, vegetable, and nursery gardens. Outside on the farm the daily work of each student is apportioned to him at the blacksmith's, carpenter's, wheelwright's, and harness-maker's shops, or in the various branches of agricultural work. The scientific teaching is under the charge of professors in each of the various departments, from veterinary science to surveying and other branches of instruction. Since '87 over four hundred students have passed through the College.

Colonial Institute. See **ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE**.

Colonial Office. The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the Colonial Secretary, now the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., who took office in Lord Salisbury's Government in July '95. Governors of colonies are nominated to the Crown by him; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him, for approval or disallowance (a pure formality in most cases, although in some cases—*e.g.*, the Copyright question in Canada—the veto has been exercised); and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown colonies, protectorates, etc. (for a full list of which see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, table). An **Emigrants' Information Office** (*q.v.*) is attached to the department. Crown colonies are represented in London by Crown Agents, and colonies having responsible governments by Agents-General. The names of the Crown Agents and a list of the colonies on whose behalf they act and whom they represent, will be found under the heading "Colonies" in the **DIPLOMATIC** article. The names and offices of the various Agents-General will also be found in the same article under the alphabetical headings of the various colonies which they represent. The **British Settlements Act** '87 enables Her Majesty in Council to provide for the government of her possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice as may appear to be necessary.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

<i>Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.</i>	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
DENMARK.—				
Northern	Greenland (Coasts)	Godthaab . .	46,740	10,516
	Iceland (1380)	Reykjavik . .	39,756	70,927
West Indian	St. John . . . . .	.....	21	984
	St. Thomas	Charlotte Amalie . .	23	14,389
	Santa Cruz	Christianstadt	74	19,783
FRANCE.—				
African	Algeria (1830)	Algiers . . .	184,474	4,124,732
	Comoro Islands (1836) . . . . .	....	800	65,000
	French Congo (1843) . . . . .	....	250,000	6,900,000
	Madagascar (1886) and neigh- bouring islands, Protectorate .	Antananarivo .	228,500	3,500,000
	Obock (on Red Sea) . . . . .	.....	3,860	22,370
	Réunion (1649)	St. Denis . .	970	167,847
	French Soudan (1892)	Kayes	300,000	2,750,000
	Dahomey	Abomey . . .	4,000	250,000
	Senegal and Dependencies . . .	St. Louis . .	140,000	182,764
	French Guinea (including Ri- vières du Sud, the Ivory Coast, and the Gulf of Benin)	Conakry . . .	....	....
	Tunis (Protectorate) (1882) . . .	Tunis	45,000	1,500,000
	Mayotte (1843) . . . . .	....	143	9,598
	Nossi-Bé (1841) . . . . .	....	113	7,803
American	St. Marie (1643) . . . . .	....	64	7,667
	Cayenne (1604)	Cayenne . . .	46,850	29,650
	Guadeloupe (1634)	Basseterre . .	722	182,182
	Martinique (1814)	Fort Royal . .	379	175,391
	St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands	....	90	5,929
Asiatic	French Indo-China, comprising Annam (Protectorate) (1884) . .	Hué	106,250	5,000,000
	Cambodia (Protectorate) (1863) .	Phompenh . .	32,390	1,500,000
	Cochin China (1861)	Saigon	23,000	1,916,429
	Tonquin	Hanoi	34,700	12,000,000
	French India	Pondicherry .	200	280,303
Polynesian	Marquesas . . . . .	....	478	5,776
	New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (1853)	Noumea . . .	7,700	62,752
	Tahiti—Society Islands . . . . .	....	462	12,800
	Tuamotu—Lower Archipelago . .	....	384	8,500
	Tubuai—Austral Island . . . . .	....	80	881
GERMANY.—				
African	Cameroons (1884)	Cameroons . .	130,000	2,600,000
	East Africa (1835-90)	Dar-es-Salaam	400,000	2,900,000
	South-West Africa (1884-90) . .	....	350,000	250,000
	Togoland (1884)	Little Popo .	16,000	500,000
In Pacific	Bismarck Archipelago (1885) . .	....	19,000	100,000
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (1885-6) .	....	72,000	110,000
	Marshall Archipelago (1836) . .	....	150	16,000
	Solomon Islands . . . . .	....	9,000	90,000
HOLLAND.—				
East Indian	Borneo . . . . .	....	203,714	1,250,000
	Celebes (1660) . . . . .	....	72,000	1,000,000
	Java (with Madura Island) . . .	Batavia . . .	50,848	24,133,685
	Moluccas, The	Amboyna . . .	42,420	364,366
	New Guinea (1885) . . . . .	....	150,755	200,000
	Sumatra . . . . .	....	149,555	2,979,946
	Other Is. in Asiatic Archipelago	....	cir. 30,000	cir. 250,000
West Indian	Buen Ayre . . . . .	....	95	3,979
	Curaçao	Willemstadt .	210	26,584
	Aruba . . . . .	....	69	7,886
	Saba . . . . .	....	5	1,910
	St. Eustatius . . . . .	....	7	1,613
	St. Martin (1648) . . . . .	....	17	3,882
South American . . .	Surinam (1845)	Paramaribo . .	46,060	57,388
ITALY.—				
African	Abyssinia (under Protectorate 1889), comprising:— Tigre, Lasta, Amhara and Gojam, Shoa, Harrar, etc. Afar Territory Habab Territory Somaliland and Gallaland)	Adowa	550,300	5,000,000

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers (*continued*).

<i>Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.</i>	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
ITALY (<i>contd.</i>).—				
African	Dahlak Archipelago Erythrea (1891) (comprising Assab, Massowah, and Kas-sala) . . . . .	.... Massowah . .	420 52,000	2,000 300,000
PORTUGAL .—				
African	Angola Cape Verde Islands (1885) . . Guinea and Bissagos (1885) . . East Africa (1891) (Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique) { Principe and St. Thomé Islands {	St. Paul de Loanda . . Mindello Lorenzo Marques Mozambique }	517,200 1,650 14,000 275,000	2,500,000 110,926 800,000 1,500,000
Asiatic	Goa, Daman, Diu, etc. (1881) . . Macao Timor, etc. . . . .	.... .... Deli	454 1,605 5 6,290	21,937 500,000 67,030 300,000
RUSSIA .—				
Asiatic	Bokhara (vassal state) Khiva (vassal state)	Bokhara . . Khiva	92,000 22,320	2,500,000 700,000
SPAIN .—				
African	Ceuta, Ifni, and Muni Fernando Po (1778), Elobey, Annobon, Corisco Islands, etc. . Sahara Coast . . . . .	.... .... ....	2,940 850 200,000	288,000 30,000 100,000
Asiatic	Caroline and Palaos Is. (1543) . Marianne Islands Philippine Islands Sulu Islands	Yap San Janacio de Agaña . . Manilla . . .	560 420 114,326 950	36,000 10,172 7,000,000 75,000
West Indian	Cuba (1511) and Pinos Puerto Rico, etc. (1823) . . .	Havanna . . San Juan de Puerto Rico .	43,220 3,550	1,521,684 86,708
TURKEY .—				
African	Egypt (nominally dependent State) Tripoli	Cairo Tripoli	400,000 398,738	6,817,265 1,300,000
European	Bulgaria (with E. Roumelia)—an autonomous province . Bosnia, Herzegovina and Novibazar (under Austro-Hungarian rule by Berlin Treaty) . . . Samos—a tributary Principality	Sofia	37,860 23,262 180	3,154,375 1,504,091 44,661

Commissionaires, Corps of. See CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

Commons, Enclosure of. See AGRICULTURE.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges, except the Master of the Rolls in England; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute—including revenue officers—persons who have been convicted of certain offences, aliens who have been naturalised (except in special cases where exceptions are made), imbeciles, Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans), and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act, all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any

property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof. The Speaker (*q.v.*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, —, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and by 51 & 52 Vict., ch. 46 every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is and shall be required by law. Succession to a

peage of England, or of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from being elected to, or from sitting or voting in, the Commons (see Session, sect. 26). A seat in the House is vacated by death, or on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. A change from one office held direct from Crown to another does not involve going again to the constituency. In theory a member cannot resign, but he can accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served. (See WRITS.) The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670. A word as to the parts of the House which the different sections of members occupy may be added here. The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the Treasury Bench, and upon it sit the leader of the House and as many of his Ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there. The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government, Conservatives and Liberal Unionists also. In the last Parliament but one ('86-92) the Liberal Unionists sat on the Opposition benches, which are to the left of the chair, with the Liberal members; on the change of Ministry in '92 they crossed the floor with the Liberals, two benches below the gangway being by arrangement set apart for their use. From '80 the Nationalists have always sat in opposition; they retained their places on this side when the Liberals took office in '92. Thus, during the Home Rule debates of '93, the Nationalists who supported the Government sat on the Opposition side, while the Liberal Unionists, who opposed, spoke from the Ministerial side. Two of the Labour members, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie, sat in the last Parliament on the Opposition benches; and one or two other members who gave an independent support to the Liberal Ministry were also occasionally noticed here. The famous and now historic Fourth Party sat on the front bench below the gangway on this side of the House, until its existence as such was terminated on the formation of the first Salisbury cabinet. By ancient custom the two members for the City of London sit on the Treasury

Bench on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament. The legislative duties of Ministers are familiar to most readers, but a word or two concerning some of them may be said here. If the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty are peers, the Financial Secretary to the War Office generally, and the Secretary to the Admiralty, have charge of the Estimates. The Education Estimates for England and Wales are introduced by the Vice-President. A goodly number of the Civil Service Estimates are in charge of that hardly-worked official, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and he is bound to be well up in a large mass of detail, not only as regards them but other Parliamentary matters, for he arranges the course of Government business in the House of Commons. The Patronage Secretary as principal Ministerial whip endeavours to secure a good attendance of members of his own side when Government business is being transacted, issuing on important occasions summonses, which are also called whips, and which, according to the urgency of the case, are emphasised by three, four, or five underlines. He is aided in his important party duties by the Junior Lords of the Treasury and the holders of subordinate Household appointments, or some of them; and with their assistance, too, he tells for the Government in divisions (*q.v.*). See PARLIAMENT, PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc.

1. Alphabetical and Biographical List of Members.

(Revised to Nov. '95.)

The following is a list of members of the House corrected to Nov. '95. The names of those returned at the General Election who have since, for any reason, ceased to be members will be found alphabetically arranged at the end of this list. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

A list of the pollings in the various constituencies will be found on pp. 167-176; and under GENERAL ELECTION a tabular summary showing the state of parties at successive periods down to Nov. '95. See also POLITICAL PARTIES (UNITED KINGDOM), and SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY, '95.

***Abraham, W. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. T. Abraham, collier and copper smelter; *b.* '42; *E.* Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; Vice-President of the Monmouth and South Wales Mining Association; J.P. for Glamorganshire; member of the Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." 8, Suffolk Street, S.W.

***Abraham, W. (N.)**, elected for Cork, North-East, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5, and co. Limerick, West, '85; *b.* '40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians '82-6; a Protestant (Congregationalist). Fort Prospect, Limerick, and 23, Foxham Road, Tufnell Park, N.

***Acland, Right Hon. A. H. D. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Rotherham D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of Right Hon. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. Fellow and formerly

- Senior Bursar Balliol College and Steward Christ Church; author of "Handbook of Political History of England" and "Working Men Co-operators"; P.C.; County Alderman for Carnarvonshire; prominent in promoting Intermediate and Technical Education; Vice-President of the Council (Education) Aug. '92—July '95. Westholme, Scarborough, and 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. *Athenaeum*, *Reform*, and *National Liberal*.
- ***Acland-Hood**, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.), elected for Somerset, Wellington D. '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *c. s.* of the late Sir A. B. F. Fuller-Acland-Hood; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '75; served in the 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Somerset. St. Audries, Bridgwater, and 20, Chesham Place, S.W.
- ***Aird**, J. (C.), elected for Paddington, North, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *s.* of Mr. J. Aird, contractor, and member of the firm of Lucas & Aird, and John Aird & Sons; *b.* '33; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. 14, Hyde Park Terrace, W.
- ***Akers-Douglas**, Right Hon. A. (C.), elected for Kent, St. Augustine's D. '95; sat for Kent, East, '80-85, St. Augustine's D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Rev. A. Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95; P.C. '91; J.P. and D.L. for Kent and Dumfries, and J.P. for Edinburgh. Chilston Park, Maidstone, and 106, Mount Street, W. *Carlton* and *Junior Carlton*.
- ***Allan**, W. (L.), elected for Gateshead '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *b.* '37 in Dundee; marine engine-builder; served as engineer in R.N. and merchant service; was blockade running and imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison during the American Civil War, but liberated at the intervention of the British Minister; Manager of the North-Eastern Engineering Works on the Tyne and Wear; founder of the Scotia Engine Works, Sunderland; inventor of several engineering improvements; author of several volumes of poems, notably "A Book of Songs," "A Book of Poems," and, lately, "Gordon; or, the Rose of Methlie." *National Liberal*.
- ***Allen**, W. (L.), elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *c. s.* of Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. Newcastle-under-Lyme '65-86; *b.* '70; *E.* at Rydag Mount School and Emmanuel College, Camb. Woodhead Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire, and 71, Carlisle Mansions, S.W.
- ***Allison**, R. A. (L.), elected for Cumberland, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *c. s.* of the late Mr. J. Allison, of Carlisle; *b.* '38; *E.* Rugby and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Cumberland; Director of the Midland Railway. Scaleby Hall, Cumberland, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *New University*.
- ***Allsopp**, Hon. Geo. II. (C.), elected for Worcester '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 3rd *s.* of the late Lord Hindlip; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '71); J.P. for Derbyshire and Staffordshire and D.L. for Staffordshire; twice Mayor of Burton and once Chairman of the Burton School Board. 27, Aldford Street, W. *Turf*, *Carlton*, *Junior Carlton*, and *Arthur*.
- ***Ambrose**, Dr. D. (N.), elected for Louth, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5. Warren House, Upper Tooting, S.W.
- ***Ambrose**, Dr. R. (N.), elected for Mayo, West, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *b.* '48; *E.* Queen's College, Cork, and Edinburgh University (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's University, Ireland; for past ten years has been practising in London; cousin of Dr. D. Ambrose, M.P. for South Louth. 1, Mount Place, E.
- ***Ambrose**, W. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Harrow D. '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Richard Ambrose, of Chester; *b.* '32; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '59; Middle Temple '69; Q.C. '74; Bencher of Middle Temple '81; member of the Council of Legal Education; County Alderman for Middlesex. Westover, West Heath, Ilampstead, and 3, Plowden Buildings, E.C. *Carlton* and *St. Stephen's*.
- ***Anstruther**, H. T. (L.U.), elected for St. Andrews Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; and *s.* of the late Colonel Sir R. Anstruther; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Edinburgh University; called to the Scotch Bar '85; Lieutenant Fifteenth Light Horse Volunteers; was principal L. U. Whip; appointed a Lord of the Treasury and second Whip in the Salisbury Administration '95. 27, Eccleston Street, S.W.
- ***Arch**, J. (L.), elected for Norfolk, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; *s.* of Mr. J. Arch, agricultural labourer, Barford, Warwickshire; *b.* '26; received little education, having to work as a child in the fields; but after marriage educated himself at his wife's instigation, and joined the Primitive Methodist body as a local preacher; led agricultural agitation in Warwickshire '72; founder and President of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. 6, Barton Street, Westminster.
- Arnold**, Alfred (C.), elected for Halifax '95; *y. s.* of the late Rev. Frederick Arnold, rector of Brimington, Derbyshire; *b.* '35; *E.* Sidney Sussex College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, joining Northern Circuit; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Clare Hall, Halifax. *Carlton* and *Junior Constitutional*.
- ***Arnold-Forster**, H. O. (L.U.), elected for Belfast, West, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; and *s.* of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the P'unjaub, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster; *b.* '55; *E.* Rugby and University College, Oxford (B.A. 1st class in History); Lincoln's Inn '79; North-Eastern Circuit; Director of Cassell & Co., Ltd. 9, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.
- Arrol**, Sir W. (L.U.), elected for Ayrshire, South, '95; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Arrol, of Glasgow; *b.* '39; when only eight years old was a piercer in a cotton mill; afterwards apprenticed as a blacksmith; now partner in the firm of William Arrol & Co., contractors and engineers, the contractors of the new Tay Bridge and Forth Bridge; created a knight at the opening of the latter '90; J.P. for Ayrshire, and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. Dennistoun, Glasgow, and Scaffield, Ayr.

Ascroft, R. (C.), elected for Oldham '95; s. of Mr. William Ascroft, solicitor; admitted a Solicitor in '69; is a member of the firm of R. and J. Ascroft & Maw, a Perpetual Commissioner, and President of the Oldham Law Association. Sedgley Hall, Prestwich, and Oldham.

*Asher, A. (L.), elected for Elgio Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '81-95; 2nd s. of the late Rev. W. Asher, D.D., Inveravon, Banffshire; b. '35; E. Elgin Academy and Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; called to the Scotch Bar '61; Advocate Deputy '69-74; Q.C. '81; Solicitor-General for Scotland '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92-March '94; D.L. for Edinburgh City and County; LL.D. for Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh University '95. Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and 13, Phillimore Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, and Devonshire.*

*Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir E. (C.), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., '95; sat for Eye '80-85, and Ecclesall '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England; b. '49; E. Torquay and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1st class Final Schools '72, M.A. '76); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77; formerly in the Privy Council Office; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '85 and '86-92. 6, Grosvenor Street, W. *Carlton, Wellington, and St. Stephen's.*

Ashton, T. G. (L.), elected for Bedfordshire, South, or Luton D., '95; sat for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; c. s. of Mr. Thomas Ashton, J.P., D.L., of Hyde; b. '55; E. Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. for Lancashire. Prestbury Hall, near Macclesfield, and Hyde, Cheshire.

*Asquith, Right Hon. H. H. (L.), elected for Fife, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; b. '52; E. City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '74, 1st class Classics, Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '76. His maiden speech in Parliament attracted much attention, and has been followed by successes on the public platform and at the Bar. He was engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission. Q.C. '90. He appeared also in the "Baccarat" trial, '91. The honour of moving the amendment to the Queen's Speech, on which the division that displaced Lord Salisbury's Government in Aug. '92 took place, was given to Mr. Asquith and he was afterwards appointed to the important post of Home Secretary (salary £5000 per annum) in Mr. Gladstone's late Government, and sworn of the Privy Council. He scored several successes in the course of the Home Rule debates, and rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. It was his ill fate to incur a certain amount of disapproval for his conduct during the frequent labour disputes of '93, but his firm and consistent attitude commanded the approval of the House and the country generally. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill, which he introduced during the '94 session. He also intervened in the cab strike which occurred in May and June, and settled it by an award which, on the whole, satisfied both parties. His marriage with Miss Margot Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, took place on May 10th,

'94, and was a most brilliant ceremony. Mr. Gladstone and most of Mr. Asquith's Ministerial colleagues were present. Mr. Asquith of course left office with his colleagues on the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, and it has since been announced that he intends to resume practice at the Bar.

*Atherley-Jones, L. (L.), elected for Durham, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Mr. E. Jones, Chartist; b. '49; E. Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; North-Eastern Circuit. Priory Gardens, Chiswick, and 4, Paper Buildings, E.C.

Atkinson, Right Hon. J., P.C. (C.), elected for Londonderry, North, '95; b. '44; called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; Q.C. '80; Bencher of King's Inns '85; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; Attorney-General and Privy Councillor for Ireland '92; reappointed Attorney-General for Ireland '95. 68, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

*Austin, Sir John, Bart. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, East or Osgoldcross D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. John Austin, of Kippax, Yorkshire; E. Kippax Grammar School; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Visiting Committee of County Justices for York Castle; formerly Chairman of the Castleford School Board. Red Hill House, Castleford, Normanton.

*Austin, M. (N.), elected for Limerick, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; member of the Labour Commission. Melville Terrace, Cork, and 5, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

*Baden-Powell, Sir George (C.), elected for Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. Prof. Baden-Powell, of Langton, Kent; b. '47; E. Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford (Chancellor's English Essay Prize '76, M.A. '77); Secretary to Governor of Victoria '77-8; Joint Commissioner of West Indies Finance Commission '82-4; C.M.G. '84; Assistant to Sir C. Warren in Bechuanaaland '85; Joint Royal Commissioner to arrange New Malta Constitution '87; K.C.M.G. '88; Behring Sea Commissioner '91; British Member of Joint Commission, Washington, '92; Hon. LL.D. 114, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*

*Bagot, Captain Josceline (C.), elected for Westmorland, Kendal D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; c. s. of the late Colonel C. Bagot; b. '54; entered the Grenadier Guards '74; m. '85 Theodosia, dau. of Sir John Leslie, Bart.; retired Captain '86; J.P. D.L., and C.C. for Westmorland; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry; formerly aide-de-camp to Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada '82-3, and to Lord Stanley of Preston '88-9. Levens Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmorland, and 17, Lower Berkeley Street, S.W. *Carlton.*

*Bailey, J. (C.), elected for Walworth '95; sat for same constit. from May '95; s. of Mr. William Bailey, of Mattish II, Norfolk; b. '40; Managing Director of Bailey's and South Kensington Hotels, and Director of Harrod's Stores; a founder of the Constitutional Club. Shortgrove, Newport, Essex, and 33, Harrington Gardens, South Kensington. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*

- ***Baillie**, J. E. B. (C.), elected for Inverness shire '95; sat for same constit. since June 13th, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Evan Peter Montagu, D.L., of Monmouthshire; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton; J.P. for Inverness-shire. Dochfour, Inverness.
- ***Bainbridge**, E. (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Gainsborough D., '95; Managing Director of the Nunnesley Colliery Co., Sheffield; Chairman of the L.D. & E.C. Railway Co.; J.P. for Sheffield.
- ***Baird**, J. G. A. (C.), elected for Glasgow, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Oxford; served in the 16th Lancers; D.L. for Ayrshire; Captain Ayrshire Yeomanry; Director of the North British Railway Co. Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, and 89, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton*.
- ***Baker**, Sir J. (L.), elected for Portsmouth '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; woollen merchant at Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton, etc.; Alderman, J.P., and twice Mayor of Portsmouth, for 21 years Chairman of the Portsmouth School Board; Director of the Woking Water Co. and Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks; knighted '95. Northend House, Portsmouth. *National Liberal*.
- ***Balcarres**, David Lindsay, Lord (C.), elected for Chorley '95; sat for same constit. from June '95; *e. s.* of J. Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th of Balcarres; *o.* '71; *E.* Eton and Oxford. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Dunecht House, Aberdeen; Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 2, Cavendish Square, W.
- ***Baldwin**, A. (C.), elected for Worcestershire, Bewdley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. G. Baldwin, of Stourport; *b.* '41; head of ironwork firm, Wilden; J.P. for Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Wilden House, Stourport, and 25, Dover Street, W. *Carlton and Athenæum*.
- ***Balfour**, Right Hon. A. J. (C.), elected for Manchester, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '48; *e. s.* of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (*d.* '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; was private secretary to Lord Salisbury '78-80, and was employed on the special mission of Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield to Berlin '78. In the early portion of his parliamentary career he acted for a time with the so-called Fourth Party; became President of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's first Administration '85; Secretary for Scotland, with seat in the Cabinet, '86; Chief Secretary for Ireland, March '87. He carried the Crimes Act through Parliament in that session; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91; Leader of the Opposition on the Conservatives going out of office in '92; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House, June '95. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" '79, "Essays and Addresses" '93, and "The Foundations of Belief" '95. D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C.; F.R.S. '78; Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews University '75, Edinburgh '81, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh Uni-
- versity '91; President of the Society for Psychological Research '93. Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian, and 10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, and New Club, Edinburgh*.
- ***Balfour**, G. W. (C.), elected for Leeds, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 4th *s.* of the late Mr. J. Maitland Balfour; *b.* '53; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos '74, Assistant Tutor, Fellow, M.A. '78); formerly private secretary to Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, his brother; member of the Labour Commission '91; Chief Secretary for Ireland and Privy Councillor '95. 24, Addison Road, W.
- ***Balfour**, Right Hon. J. B. (L.), elected for Clackmannan and Kinross '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *s.* of the Rev. P. Balfour, of Clackmannan; *b.* '37; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; called to the Scotch Bar '61; Q.C. '80; P.C. '83; Commissioner of Education for Scotland; Solicitor-General for Scotland '80-81; Lord Advocate '81-5, '86, and Aug. '92-July '95; Dean Faculty Advocate '85 and '89; Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh and St. Andrews; D.L. for City of Edinburgh. 6, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Glasclune, North Berwick; and 67, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal*.
- ***Banbury**, F. G. (C.), elected for Camberwell, Peckham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. F. Banbury, of Shirley House, Surrey; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; member of the firm of F. Banbury & Sons, stockbrokers. Holme Wood, Huntingdonshire, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- Banes**, Major G. E. (C.), elected for West Ham, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; *s.* of Mr. George Dann Banes, wharfinger and bonded warehouse-keeper, Colonial Wharves, Mark Lane; founded the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers '59; Major '76; J.P. for West Ham, and member of School Board from '74. The Red House, Upton, Essex.
- Barnes**, F. G. (C.), elected for Kent, North-East or Faversham D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Charles Barnes, J.P., of Wavertree; *b.* '56; *E.* Royal Institution, Liverpool, and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '87); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '85; joined the Northern Circuit; F.R.G.S. Dadmans, Lynsted, Sittingbourne.
- ***Smith-Barry**, A. H. (C.), elected for Hunts, Huntingdon D., '95; sat for Cork '67-74; Huntingdon D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry, of Fota Island; *b.* '43; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Cheshire; High Sheriff '83; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Hunts; J.P. and D.L. for Cork; High Sheriff '86; owns over 26,000 acres of land, including estates in Tipperary, where the Plan of Campaign was put into operation. Fota Island, Queenstown; Marbury Hall, Northwich, Cheshire; and 20, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Barry**, E. (N.), elected for Cork, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. Garratt Barry, of New Mill, Rosscarbery, R.S.O., co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P.; Chairman of the Clonakilty Board of Guardians. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.
- ***Barry**, F. T. (C.), elected for Windsor '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. C. Barry, of the Priory, Orpington, Kent; *b.* '25; J.P. and County Alderman of Berks, and J.P. and D.L. for Caithness-shire; formerly in the British Consular service; a

- Baron of the Kingdom of Portugal, St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor; Keiss Castle, Caithness; and 1, South Audley Street, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Bartley, G. C. T. (C.)**, elected for Islington, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. R. Bartley, of Hackney; b. '42; *E. University College School, London*; Civil Service, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, '59-80; founder of the National Penny Bank, and writer on thrift and education amongst the poor; J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster. St. Margaret's House, Victoria Street, S.W. *Athenaeum and Constitutional.*
- ***Barton, D. P. (C.)**, elected for Armagh, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; c. s. of the late Mr. T. H. Barton; b. '53; *E. Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford*; private secretary to the late Duke of Marlborough when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; called to the Irish Bar '80; King's Inn Professor of Law '85; Q.C. '89; Benchers '92; J.P. for Dublin and Armagh. 13, Clare Street, Dublin, and 12, Mandeville Place, W.
- ***Bass, H. A. (L.U.)**, elected for Staffordshire, West, '95; sat for Tamworth '78-85, and Staffordshire, West, '85-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P.; b. '42; *E. Harrow*; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire; Major 4th Battalion (Militia) North Staffordshire Regiment '87; Hon. Colonel '88-93. Byrkley Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, and 145, Piccadilly, W. *Reform and Brooks's.*
- Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (C.)**, elected for Gloucestershire, East or Cirencester D., '95; s. of Allen, 6th Earl Bathurst; b. '72; *E. Eton and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester*; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Gloucestershire Regiment. Cirencester House, Cirencester.
- ***Bayley, T. (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. T. Bayley, of Lenton Abbey, Nottinghamshire; b. '46; *E. Amersham School* and private tutors; landowner and colliery proprietor; County Alderman and J.P. for Nottinghamshire; Sheriff '81-2. Peverel House, Nottingham.
- ***Beach, W. W. B. (C.)**, elected for Hampshire, Andover D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95, North Hants '57-85; s. of the late Mr. W. Beach, formerly M.P. for Malmesbury; b. '26; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.)*; Major Hants Yeomanry '58-82; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Hants; Director of the L. & S.-W. Railway. Oakley Hall, Basingstoke. *Carlton.*
- Beaumont, W. C. Blackett (L.)**, elected for Northumberland, Hexham D., '95; c. s. of Mr. Wentworth B. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Wakefield; b. '60; *E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88)*; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Northumberland; Lieutenant Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry since '86. Bywell Hall, Stockfield-on-Tyne.
- ***Beckett, E. W. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Whitby D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; c. s. of the late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P.; b. '56; *E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.*; member of the firm of Beckett & Co., bankers, Leeds; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Captain Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry. Kirkstall Grange, near Leeds, and 138, Piccadilly, W. *Carlton.*
- Begg, F. Faithfull (C.)**, elected for Glasgow, St. Rolox D., '95; s. of the late Dr. James Begg; b. '47; formerly Chairman of the Edinburgh Stock Exchange, now of the London Stock Exchange; F.R.G.S., F.S.S., and R.S.E. 13, Earl's Court Square, S.W.
- Bemrose, H. H. (C.)**, elected for Derby '95; c. s. of the late Mr. W. Bemrose, printer and publisher; b. '27; *E. Derby Grammar School and King William's College, Isle of Man*; Chairman of Bemrose & Sons, printers and publishers, of Derby and London; Director of Derby and Derbyshire Bank, of the Linotype and other Companies; formerly Captain 1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers; J.P. and Alderman for Derby (Mayor '77); member of the House of Laymen; takes a deep interest in Church, municipal, and social questions. Lonsdale Hill, Derby. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish (C.)**, elected for Nottingham, South, '95; sat for Norfolk, North-West, '86-92; s. of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, of East Court, Wokingham; b. '63; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; raised to the rank of a duke's son '80; D.L. and J.P. for Westmorland; Hon. Colonel 2nd (Westmorland) Volunteer Battalion Border Regiment since '93. Underley Hall, Kirkby, Lonsdale, and 13, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- ***Bethell, Commander G. R. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, East Riding, Holderness D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. F. Bethell, of Rise Park, Hull; b. '49; *E. Laleham and Gosport Naval School*, and on cadet ship *Britannia*; Lieutenant *Challenger* '72-6, *Alert* '78-80, *Minotaur* '80-84; Commander '84; Khedive's bronze star and Egyptian medal. Sigglesworth, Hull. *Naval and Military, Yorkshire, Carlton.*
- Bhowaggee, Mancherjee Merwanjee (C.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, North-East, '95; s. of a Bombay merchant; b. '51; *E. Bombay University*. Began life as a journalist '72; head of the State Agency of the Bhavnagar State of Bombay; published "The Constitution of the East India Company" and a translation into Gujarati of the "Queen's Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands"; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '85; was lately Judicial Councillor, Bhavnagar, and Commissioner for the Kathiawar State of Bhavnagar at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86; created a C.I.E. in the same year; gained the Society of Arts Silver Medal for his paper on Indian Female Education, of which, as well as the physical and industrial education in India, he has been a constant advocate. Built Home for Nurses, Bombay, and eastern corridor of the Imperial Institute in memory of his sister. Jasmine Lodge, Grove Park, Chiswick. *Carlton, Constitutional, and Savage.*
- ***Biddulph, M. (L.U.)**, elected for Herefordshire, Ross D., '95; sat for Herefordshire '65-85, for Ross D. '85-95; c. s. of Mr. R. Biddulph, of Ledbury; b. '34; *E. Harrow*; partner in the firm of Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., bankers; J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire, J.P. for Gloucestershire, Ledbury, Herefordshire; Kemble House, Cirencester; and 19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- Bigham, J. C. (L.U.)**, elected for Liverpool, Exchange, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Bigham, of Liverpool; b. '40; *E. Liverpool Institute, Gymnasium, Berlin, and the Sorbonne, Paris*; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '70; joined

- the Northern Circuit; Q.C. '83; Bencher '86. 19, Palace Gate, Kensington.
- ***Bigwood, J. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Brentford D., '95; sat for Finsbury, East, '85-6; Brentford D. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Bigwood, of Clifton; b. '39; E. Cotham and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '66); J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex; J.P. for Westminster; partner in the firm of Champion & Co., City Road. The Lawn, Twickenham, and 115, City Road, W. *Carlton*.
- ***Bill, C. (C.)**, elected for Staffordshire, Leek D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. Bill, of Farley Hall; b. 43; E. Eton and University College, Oxford (M.A. '69); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; J.P. for Staffordshire; Alderman of County Council; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 4th Battalion (Militia) North Staffordshire Regiment '93; Lord of Manor of Cheadle Grange. Farley Hall, Cheadle, Staffordshire. *Carlton, United University*.
- ***Birrell, A. (L.)**, elected for Fife, West, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; y. s. of the late Rev. C. M. Birrell, Baptist minister, of Liverpool; b. '50; E. Amersham Hall School and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '72, 2nd class Law and History Tripos); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '75; author of "Obiter Dicta," etc.; Q.C. '94. 39, Lower Sloane Street, S.W.
- ***Blake, Hon. E. (N.)**, elected for Longford, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Hon. W. H. Blake, Ontario; b. Middlesex County, Canada, '33. He came of Irish parents, who emigrated to Canada shortly before his birth. His father was Chancellor of Ontario, and was a staunch opponent of the Union. E. at Upper Canada College, and graduated at Toronto. He afterwards practised at the Bar and entered Parliament. He is regarded as being the first Canadian lawyer of the day, and his political record in Canada is a most distinguished one. He was first Premier of the Legislature of Ontario, after which he became Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Dominion Parliament under the late Mr. Mackenzie. He came to England in '92 with the reputation of being the first orator in Canada, but the speeches he has made, both in and out of the House, subsequent to his election for South Longford, which seat was offered him by the Anti-Parnellite leaders, have not been so successful as was anticipated. Mr. Blake refused the offices of Chancellor of Ontario, of Chief Justice of the Dominion, and the honour of knighthood, which were all proffered him, and finally gave up the leadership of the Opposition, owing to his disagreement with the policy of commercial union with the States—a policy which he feared was detrimental to the union with England. In '96 he was appointed Chancellor of Toronto University, an office which he still holds. 40, Ebury Street, S.W.
- ***Blundell, Colonel Henry Blundell-Hollinshead, C.B. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-West or Ince D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; e. s. of the late Mr. R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, of Deysbrook; b. '31; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; served in the Crimea, in Canada, and the Nile Expedition; Assistant Adjutant-General Home District '77-82; D.L. for Lancashire. Deysbrook, near Liverpool; Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks; and 10, Stratton Street, Piccadilly.
- ***Bolitho, T. B. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, St. Ives D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of the late Mr. E. Bolitho, of Trewidden; b. '35; E. Harrow School; member of the firm of Bolitho, Williams, & Co., bankers; J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall (High Sheriff '84); J.P. for Devon. Trewidden, Penzance, and Greenway and Haldon, Devon. *Union*.
- ***Bolton, T. D. (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, North-East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. J. T. Bolton, of Solihull, Warwickshire; b. '41; E. privately; Solicitor '66; member of the firm of Bolton & Co., Temple Gardens; member of the Windsor Town Council. Glen Aray, Osborne Road, Windsor, and 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. *Windham*.
- Bond, E. (C.)**, elected for Nottingham, East, '95; s. of the late Mr. E. Bond; b. '44; E. Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford (B.A., 1st class Final Classical Examination '66); Fellow of Queen's College; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Lecturer on Conveyancing to the Incorporated Law Society; a member of the School Board for London '81-6; Assistant Charity Commissioner '84-91; member of the London C.C. since '95. Elm Bank, Hampstead. *Albemarle and Athenæum*.
- ***Bonsor, H. C. O. (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Bonsor, of Polesden, Surrey; b. '48; E. Eton; Director of Combe & Co. and Watney & Co., brewers; County Alderman for Surrey; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; J.P. for Surrey; Commissioner of Income Tax, City; Director of Bank of England; Governor of Guy's Hospital. Kingswood Warren, Epsom, and 38, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- ***Boulnois, E. (C.)**, elected for Marylebone, East, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 5th s. of the late Mr. W. Boulnois, of Baker Street, Marylebone; b. '38; E. Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '68); J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex; J.P. for London; member of the London C.C.; Chairman of the Marylebone Justices and Board of Guardians. 39, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
- ***Bousfield, W. R. (C.)**, elected for Hackney, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of Mr. E. T. Bousfield, of Bedford; b. '54; E. Bedford Modern School and Caius College, Camb. (16th Wrangler and M.A. '79); Mathematical Lecturer University College, Bristol; Inner Temple, '80; Western Circuit; Q.C. '91; Associate I.C.E.; author of work on "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act." 2, Crown Office Row, E.C.
- ***Bowles, Captain H. F. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Enfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; e. s. of Mr. H. C. B. Bowles, of Waltham Cross; b. '58; E. Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '84); called to the Bar, Inner Temple '83; J.P. for Middlesex; Major 7th Battalion (Militia) Rifle Brigade '82; member of the Middlesex C.C. Myddleton House, Waltham Cross, and 27, Chester Square, S.W.
- ***Bowles, T. G. (C.)**, elected for King's Lynn '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; b. '41; E. privately in England and France, and King's College, London; Civil Service Inland Revenue '60-68; founded *Vanity Fair* '68, but afterwards sold it; helped to establish the Stafford House Committee for relieving the suffering Turks '78, and received Order of Medjidie; holds

- Board of Trade certificate as Master Mariner; Wilbury House, Salisbury, and 25, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- Brassey, A. (C.)**, elected for Oxfordshire, North or Banbury D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the railway contractor; *b.* '44; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '67); served in the 14th Hussars; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '78; Hon. Colonel Oxon Yeomanry since '93. Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, and 29, Berkeley Square, W.
- Brigg, J. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Keighley D., '95; s. of the late Mr. John Brigg, of Keighley; *b.* '34; worsted spinner; Director and Vice-Chairman of the Bradford Old Bank; J.P. for West Riding; Alderman for West Riding C.C.; Governor of Skipton and Giggleswick Grammar Schools, Skipton and Keighley Girls' Grammar Schools, and Yorkshire College, Leeds. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.
- ***Broadhurst, Henry (L.)**, elected for Leicester '95; sat for Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Boardsley D., 85-6, Nottingham, West, '86-92; Leicester Aug. '94-5; *b.* '45; worked as a journeyman stonemason, his father's trade, till '72; was in that year elected a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and was Secretary of that body '75-93, when he resigned through ill-health, still, however, retaining his membership; Under Home Secretary Jan. to Aug. '86; J.P. for Norfolk; Alderman of Norfolk C.C. He is a prominent supporter of the cause of Old Age Pensions, and the first to introduce a "Tied" House Abolition Bill into Parliament. Elected for Leicester on the occasion of the double vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. J. A. Picton and Sir J. Whitehead.
- ***Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J. F. (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Guildford D., '95; sat for Surrey, West, '80-85, Guildford D. '85-92; *e. s.* of the 8th Viscount Midleton; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; Royal Commissioner on Irish Prisons '84; Financial Secretary to the War Office '86-92; Under Secretary of State for War '95; formerly Lieutenant 2nd Surrey (Militia) Regiment. Peper Harow, Godalming, and 34, Portland Place, W.
- ***Bromley - Davenport, W. (C.)**, elected for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. for Cheshire. Capesthorpe Hall, Chelford, Cheshire, and 1, Belgrave Place, S.W.
- ***Brookfield, A. M. (C.)**, elected for Sussex, East or Rye D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. Canon Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; *b.* '53; *E.* Rugby and Jesus College, Camb.; entered 13th Hussars '73; retired '80; J.P. and County Alderman for Sussex; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Cinque Ports Volunteers; author of "Post Mortem," etc. Leasam House, Rye, Sussex, and 61, Eaton Terrace, S.W. *Carlton*.
- ***Brown, A. H. (L.U.)**, elected for Shropshire, Wellington D., '95; sat for Wenlock '68-85, Wellington D. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Mr. A. Brown, of Beilby Grange, Yorkshire; *b.* '44; *E.* privately; Cornet 5th Dragoon Guards '64-6; member of the firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., Louthbury; J.P. for Lancashire; Lieut.
- tenant-Colonel 1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers '69-88; Hon. Colonel from '86. 12, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Reform and Brooks's*.
- ***Brunner, Sir J. T., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Northwich D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-6, '87-92, and '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Rev. J. Brunner, of Canton Zurich, who settled in England '32; *b.* '42; *E.* at his father's school, Liverpool; established the Winnington Alkali Works, now the largest in the world, and became joint managing director '81; member of the Council of the Liverpool University College; endowed Chair of Economic Science with the sum of £10,000, '91; visitor of Royal Institution '93; J.P. for Cheshire. Druid's Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool, and 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- ***Bryce, Right Hon. J. (L.)**, elected for Aberdeen, South, '95; sat for Tower Hamlets '80-85, Aberdeen, South, '85-92 and '92-5; *b.* '38; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford, obtaining several University honours, in addition to the Craven and Vinerian Scholarships; Fellow of Oriol '62; Scholar of Trinity College; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67, and was appointed three years later Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University. This chair, however, he resigned in June '93. Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Mr. Gladstone's Government of '92-4; and in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, Chancellor of the Duchy, March to May '94, when he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, retaining the office until the change of ministry, June '95. He has always taken a deep interest in Irish questions, in the extension of rural local government, in the development of secondary education, and in the condition of the Armenians. His works, which have gained for him a great reputation, include "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," and "The American Commonwealth" ('89). The last-named book is the standard work on the subject, and has attained much popularity both in England and in the United States. Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5. 54, Portland Place, W. *Athenaeum, Savile, and National Liberal*.
- ***Brymer, W. E. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, South, '95; sat for Dorchester '74-85, Dorset, South, '91-5; eldest surviving s. of the late Mr. J. Brymer, of Ilslington, Dorchester; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '64); J.P. for Dorsetshire (High Sheriff '87); Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry '79; Hon. Major '86. Ilslington House, Puddletown, Dorchester, and 8, St. James's Street, S.W.
- ***Buchanan, T. R. (L.)**, elected for Aberdeenshire, East, '95; sat for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5, West '85-92, East '92-5; 3rd s. of Mr. John Buchanan, formerly merchant of Glasgow; *b.* '46; *E.* High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, Balliol College, Oxford (double 1st Moderations '67, B.A. 1st class '70, gained Stanhope (History) Prize '68); Fellow of All Souls' College; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; was opposed to

Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy '86, but since in favour of Home Rule. 10, Moray Place, Edinburgh, and 12, South Street, W.

***Bucknill, T. T. (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Epsom D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of Dr. J. C. Bucknill, F.R.S.; *b.* '45; *E.* Westminster and Geneva; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Q.C. '85; Recorder of Exeter '85; County Alderman for Surrey '89-92; member of the Bar Committee; Benchers '91. Hylands House, Epsom, and 10, King's Bench Walk, E.C.

Bullard, Sir Harry (C.), elected for Norwich '95; sat for same constit. '85-6; s. of the late Mr. Richard Bullard, of Norwich; *b.* '41; *E.* privately. Head of the firm of Bullard & Sons, Anchor Brewery, Norwich; J.P., D.L., Town Councillor for Norwich; Sheriff '77-8, Mayor '78-80 and '86; knighted '87. Hellesdon House, Norwich.

***Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (C.)**, elected for Westminster '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. E. Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., U.S.; *b.* '51; *E.* Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77; Order of Medjidie '78; m. Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. Carlton.

***Burns, J. (Labour)**, elected for Battersea '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Alexander Burns, engineer, formerly of Ayrshire. He was b. in very humble circumstances in '58 at Vauxhall, and attended Christ Church school at Battersea till he was ten years of age, when he went to work at a local candle factory. He then became a rivet boy in an engineer's workshop at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank, and served till he was twenty-one. Throughout youth he was an omnivorous reader, and during his apprenticeship got into trouble with his employers because of an open-air address which he delivered. He imbibed his Socialistic theories from a fellow-workman in an engineering shop, this man, a Frenchman, being a refugee from Paris after the Commune. He worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe. He first attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London, and since then has constantly addressed working-class audiences. He became prominent in his own trade society (the Amalgamated Engineers), and at the General Election in '85 he stood as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham, but obtained only 598 votes. He played a leading part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which in Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End. He contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). He was one of those who organised and won the great victory of the Dock Labourers in '89. In all matters relating to labour he is an authority, respected by both employers and employed, and he is constantly being appealed to by workmen and their organisations for help and advice. He has thrice been elected a member of the London County

Council for the Battersea Division, on which body he has been the author of direct employment, and had much to do with its labour policy; and twice chosen to represent the constituency in the House of Commons. There he very soon made his mark, and his speeches are recognised as weighty and authoritative contributions to debate. He was prominent in the reformation of the rules regulating the constitution and method of voting of the Trades Union Congress in '95 (*q.v.*). 108, Lavender Hill, S.W.

***Burt, T. (L.)**, elected for Morpeth '95; sat for same constit. '74-95; s. of Mr. Peter Burt, miner; *b.* '37; Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member of the Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President of the Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade Aug. '92—July '95. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Board of Trade, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

***Butcher, J. G. (C.)**, elected for York '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., Bishop of Meath '66-76; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Trinity College, Camb. (Bell Scholarship 8th classic and 8th Wrangler '74, and Fellow); Lincoln's Inn '78; barrister-at-law. 22, Collingham Place, S.W.

***Buxton, Sydney (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '92 and '95; sat for Peterborough '83-5, Poplar D. '86-95; s. of the late C. Buxton, M.P.; *b.* '53; *E.* Clifton College and Trinity College, Camb.; member of the London School Board '76-82; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," and other works; editor of the Imperial Parliament Series; Under Colonial Secretary Aug. '92—July '95. Shipbourne, Cromer, and 15, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

***Byrne, E. W. (C.)**, elected for Essex, Walthamstow D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. Edmund Byrne, of Westminster; *b.* '44; *E.* King's College, London; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67; Q.C. '88; member of the Bar Committee '91; Benchers of Lincoln's Inn '92. 33, Lancaster Gate, W.

***Caldwell, James (L.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, Mid., '95; sat for Glasgow, St. Rollox, '86-94, Lanarkshire, Mid., April '94-5; is a son of Mr. Findlay Caldwell, of Glasgow, and was born at Kilmarnock '39; *E.* at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; admitted to the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow '64; practised many years; was also lecturer on law at the Mechanics' Institute; afterwards became calico printer in a large way. 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.

Cameron, R. (L.), elected for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., '95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. Duncan Cameron, of Perthshire; *b.* '25; *E.* Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher and writer and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. for Sunderland, member of the Town Council, and Board of Guardian for 25 years. 4, St. Bede's Terrace, Sunderland.

***Campbell, J. A. (C.)**, elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen University '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir J. Campbell, of Glasgow; *b.* '25; *E.* High School, Glasgow University (Hon. LL.D.); J.P. and D.L. for

- Lanarkshire and Forfarshire. Stracathro, Brechin, Forfarshire, and 32, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton*.
- ***Campbell-Bannerman**, Right Hon. Sir H., G.C.B. (L.), elected for Stirling Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '68-95; s. of the late Sir J. Campbell, but in '72 assumed additional surname of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late H. Bannerman; *b.* '36; *E.* Glasgow University and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. honours '58, M.A. '61); P.C.; Financial Secretary of War Office '71-4 and '80-82; Secretary of Admiralty '82-4; Chief Secretary for Ireland '84-5; Secretary for War '86 and '92-5; J.P. and D.L. for Kent; J.P. for Lanarkshire and Perthshire; Hon. LL.D. for Glasgow University. Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire, and 6, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform*.
- Carile**, W. W. (C.), elected for Buckinghamshire, North or Buckingham D., '95; s. of Mr. J. W. Carile, J.P., D.L., of Ponsbourne Park, Herts; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Clare College, Camb.; J.P. for Bucks; Lieutenant Royal Bucks Hussars. Gayhurst House, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
- ***Carmarthen**, Marquis of (C.), elected for Lambeth, Brixton D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of the 9th Duke of Leeds; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J.P. for Yorkshire, North Riding; 2nd Lieutenant Yorkshire Hussars '80; appointed Treasurer of H.M. Household '95. Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire, and 20, De Vere Gardens, W.
- ***Carson**, E. (C.), elected for Dublin University '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. E. H. Carson, C.E.; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin University (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; Q.C. Ireland '89; Q.C. England '94; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92; Bench of King's Inn, Dublin; sometime Senior Crown Prosecutor for the County and City of Dublin. Merrion Square, Dublin, and 39, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton; University, Dublin*.
- ***Carvill**, P. G. (N.), elected for Newry '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. P. Carvill, of Rostrevor; *b.* '39; *E.* London University; called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '88; Northern Circuit; J.P. for cos. Down and Armagh (High Sheriff '78). 62, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W.
- ***Causton**, R. K. (L.), elected for Southwark, West, '95; sat for Colchester '80-85, Southwark, West, '88-95; 2nd s. of the late Sir Joseph Causton; *b.* '43; partner in the firm of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; Master Skinners' Co. ('77-8); Chairman of the London Library and Radical Union; member of the Executive Commission of the London Chamber of Commerce; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '02-June '95. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Gresham*.
- Cavendish**, R. F. (L.U.), elected for North Lancashire, North Lonsdale D., '95; 2nd s. of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; *b.* '71; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '92); nephew of the Duke of Devonshire.
- ***Cavendish**, V. C. W. (L.U.), elected for Derbyshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.; *b.* '68; *E.* Trinity College, Camb.;
- Lieutenant Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. 37, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Cawley**, Frederick (L.), elected for Lancashire, South-East or Prestwich D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Cawley, of Tarporley; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School and Wesley College; bleacher and calico printer; J.P. for Lancashire; member of the Manchester City Council. Moss House, Crumpsall.
- ***Cayzer**, C. W. (C.), elected for Barrow-in-Furness '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '43; head of the firm of Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., steamship owners, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London; founder of the Clan Line of steamers sailing from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and Kurrahee, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and South and East African ports; J.P. for Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire. Ralston, Renfrewshire, N.B., and 34, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Cecil**, Lord, H.R.H. (C.), elected for Greenwich '95; s. of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '91); Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, '91 (M.A. '94). 20, Arlington Street, London, S.W.
- Chaloner**, Captain R. G. W. (C.), elected for Wiltshire, West or Westbury D., '95; s. of the late Mr. R. P. Long, M.P.; *b.* '56; *E.* Winchester; entered the army '78; served in the Afghan war '79-80; J.P. for Wilts; assumed the name of Chaloner '88. Melksham House, Melksham, Wilts.
- ***Chamberlain**, Right Hon. J. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, West, '95; sat for Birmingham '76-85, West '85-95; *b.* in London, July '36; *E.* University College; in '54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham. He also joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics. His first introduction to public life was in '70, as one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham. But in '73 he was elected chairman. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, of which he became Mayor ('73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in '74, and again in '75. In '74 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. In '76, on the retirement of Mr. Geo. Dixon from Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham without opposition, and he has represented the town ever since. In '77 he laid before the House an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system, but produced no impression upon members. He has recently again expressed his belief in the efficacy of the system. At this period he sat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. When the Liberals returned to power Mr. Chamberlain became President of the Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank. He passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill, and

after his exit from office ('85) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude. He attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. After the general election of '85, Mr. Chamberlain held the office of **President of the Local Government Board** until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86). He was appointed **Chief Commissioner** to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Revisited United States on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Endicott (Nov. 15th, '88). On the elevation of Lord Hartington to the peerage as Duke of Devonshire through his father's death, Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically nominated the leader of the **Liberal-Unionist party** in the House of Commons. During the general election of '92 he spoke and worked with great effect, and his influence in the Midlands was very marked. His influence in the House throughout the Home Rule debates was just as great, and he made himself a tireless leader of all the assaults on the Bill. During the '94 session he strongly opposed the Government in most of their measures, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate. In the autumn he made several speeches in the north, and showed an inclination to outline a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party. In the course of one of these speeches he made the significant statement that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over. On the formation of the Coalition Ministry in June '95, Mr. Chamberlain took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum* and *Devonshire*.

***Chamberlain, J. Austen** (L.U.), elected for Worcestershire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E. Rugby* and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '89), also studied at Paris and Berlin; appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty, July '95. Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W.

***Chamberlayne, T. (C.)**, elected for Southampton '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. T. Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park, Hampshire; *b.* '43; *E. Eton* and Magdalene College, Oxford (B.A.); Hon. Lieutenant Royal Naval Reserve. Cranbury Park and Weston Grove, Southampton. *Junior Carlton* and *Royal Thames Yacht*.

***Channing, F. A. (L.)**, elected for Northamptonshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Rev. W. H. Channing, of Boston, Mass., Liverpool, and Kensington; *b.* '41; *E. Liverpool* and Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, and Tutor University College; Chancellor English Essay Prize '65; Arnold History Essay Prize '66; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. for Northants; interested in railway servants' hours of labour and in land tenure and agricultural reforms; member of Agricultural Commission '93; Chairman of the Central Chamber

of Agriculture '94. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform, New University, and National Liberal*.

***Chaplin, Right Hon. H. (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Sleaford D., '95; sat for Lincolnshire, Mid., '68-85, Sleaford '85-6 and '89-95; *s.* of the late Rev. H. Chaplin, vicar of Ryhall, Rutland; *b.* '40; *E. Harrow* and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of the Board of Agriculture Sept. '89-92; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire; Lord of the Manor, Blankney; P.C. '85; member of the Agricultural Commission '93; appointed President of the Local Government Board June '95. Blankney Hall, Sleaford, and Stafford House, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton, White's, etc.*

***Charrington, Spencer (C.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Mile End D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. N. Charrington; *b.* '18; *E. Eton*; partner in the firm of Charrington, Head, & Co., brewers. Hunsdon House, Hunsdon, near Ware, Herts, and 1, St. Peter's Road, Mile End, *E. Conservative*.

***Chelsea, Viscount (C.)**, elected for Bury St. Edmunds '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Earl Cadogan; *b.* '68; *E. Eton* and Trinity College, Camb.; assistant private secretary to Mr. Balfour '90-92. Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, and 31A, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

***Clancy, J. J. (P.)**, elected for Dublin, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. W. Clancy, of Claregalway, co. Galway; *b.* '47; *E. College* of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, Queen's College, Galway, and Royal University, Ireland (M.A. with honours); formerly Classical Master of the Holy Cross Seminary, Tralee; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-85; called to the Irish Bar '87. 53, Rutland Square, Dublin.

Clare, O. Leigh (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East or Eccles D., '95; *s.* of Mr. William Clare, of Liverpool; *b.* '41; *E. Rossall School* and St. John's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '66. East Sheen, Mortlake.

***Clark, Dr. G. B. (L.)**, elected for Caithnessshire '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. Clark, of Glasgow; *b.* '46; *E. Glasgow* and Edinburgh Universities and King's College, London; M.D. Brussels, and F.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. Edinburgh. 31, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. *National Liberal*.

***Clarke, Sir E. (C.)**, elected for Plymouth '95; sat for Southwark '80, Plymouth '80-95; *b.* '41; *E. City Commercial School*, Lombard Street, and Crosby Hall; obtained writership in India Office by open competition '59, retired Oct. '60; Tancred Law Student '61; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; created Q.C. '80; elected a bencher of his Inn '82. He was made **Solicitor-General** in Lord Salisbury's '86 Administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edward was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. He made his mark in the celebrated Penge case, and successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the notorious Pimlico poisoning case. Has published two volumes of political and forensic speeches. His principal speech in the House of Commons was on Feb. 13th, '93, when he followed Mr. Gladstone in the debate on Home Rule. He declined to take office in

- '95 because of the regulations as to private practice imposed on the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General. Thorncote, Staines, and 37, Russell Square, W.C. *City Carlton, Garrick, St. Stephens, Press, and Carlton.*
- *Clough, W. O. (L.), elected for Portsmouth '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; head of a London, Leeds, and Manchester firm of chartered accountants; J.P. for Middlesex. 89, Gresham Street, E.C.
- *Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E. (L.U.), elected for Ayrshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the 11th Earl of Dundonald; b. '57; E. Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. for co. Fife; D.L. for Renfrewshire; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders '83. The Pavilion, Ardrossan; Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife; and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- *Coddington, W. (C.), elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. D. Coddington; b. '30; Mayor of Blackburn '74-5; D.L. and J.P. for Lancashire; senior partner of the firm of Coddington & Sons, cotton manufacturers. 43, Grosvenor Square, W. *Carlton.*
- Coghill, D. H. (L.U.), elected for Stoke-upon-Trent '95; sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme '86-92; s. of Mr. H. Coghill, J.P.; b. '55; E. Cheltenham College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79, joining Oxford Circuit. 5, Chester Square, S.W., and Temple, E.C.
- *Cohen, B. L. (C.), elected for Islington, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. L. Cohen, of the City; b. '44; E. privately; partner in the firm of L. Cohen & Sons, and member of the Stock Exchange; D.L. of the City of London; C.C. of London; President of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Junior Carlton, Carlton, Conservative, and City Carlton.*
- *Collery, B. (N.), elected for Sligo, North, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of Mr. J. Collery; b. '38; E. Ranaghanmore National School; wholesale wine merchant and grocer in Sligo; Alderman and Magistrate for the Borough. Cregg House, Ranaghanmore, co. Sligo. *National Liberal.*
- *Collings, Right Hon. J. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D., '95; sat for Ipswich '80-85, Bordesley D. '86-95; s. of Mr. T. Collings, of Littleham, Exmouth; b. '31; E. at Stoke; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Secretary for the National Education League; Chairman of the Free Libraries Commission; was Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '86; member of the Labour Commission '91; P.C.; appointed Under Secretary of Home Department '95. Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Devonshire.*
- Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (C.), elected for Great Yarmouth '95; sat for Bow and Bromley '86-92; s. of the late Lieutenant-General G. T. Colomb; b. '38; E. privately and Royal Naval College; served in the Royal Marine Artillery '54-69; J.P. and D.L. for co. Kerry; High Sheriff '95; Director of the Commercial Gas Company; author of "The Protection of Commerce," "Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies," "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military," etc. Dromquinna, Kenmare, co. Kerry, and 75, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton and United Service.*
- *Colston, C. E. H. A. (C.), elected for Gloucester, Thornbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. E. Colston, of Roundway Park; b. '54; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Wilts; High Sheriff '85; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Wilts Rifle Volunteers '82. Roundway Park, Devizes, Wilts, and 28, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, S.W.
- Colville, John (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, North-East, '95; s. of Mr. David Colville, J.P., of Glasgow; b. '52; E. Hamilton and Gartsherrie Academies; iron and steel manufacturer; J.P. and C.C. for Lanarkshire. Motherwell House, Lanarkshire.
- *Combe, C. H. (C.), elected for Surrey, Chertsey D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of Mr. Charles Combe, of Cobham Park; b. '63; E. Eton; Director of Combe & Co., Ltd., brewers. Cobham Park, Cobham, Surrey, and 103, Jermyn Street, S.W.
- *Commins, Dr. A. (N.), elected for Cork Co., South-East, '95; sat for Roscommon '80-86, '86-92, '93-5; s. of Mr. John Commins, of Ballybeg, co. Carlow; b. '32; E. St. Patrick's College, Carlow, Queen's College, Cork, Queen's University, Ireland (A.M.), and University of London (LL.D.); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '60; Northern Circuit. Eldon Chambers, Liverpool; The Grange, West Derby, Lancashire. *Legal.*
- Compton, Lord Alwyne F. (L.U.), elected for Bedfordshire, North or Biggleswade D., '95; s. of William, 4th Marquis of Northampton; b. '55; E. Eton; served in the Grenadier Guards and 10th Hussars; aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Ripon '82-4; served in the Soudan '84; Adjutant 10th Hussars '85-7. 7, Balfour Place, W.
- *Compton, Earl (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., '95; sat for Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., '85-6, Barnsley D., '89-95; 2nd s. of the Marquis of Northampton; b. '51; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; entered Diplomatic Service '72; served at Foreign Office, Paris, Rome, and St. Petersburg; attached to his father's Mission to Spain '81; private secretary to Earl Cowper when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland '80-82; J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire; member of London C.C. Compton Winyates, Kington, and 51, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
- *Condon, J. T. (N.), elected for Tipperary, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. Jeremiah Condon; b. '50; formerly cattle-dealer of Clonmel; Town Commissioner and Guardian; Mayor '89, '90-91; Alderman for Borough of Clonmel. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.
- Cook, F. L. (C.), elected for Lambeth, Kennington D., '95; e. s. of Sir Francis Cook, Bart.; b. '44; E. Harrow; member of the firm of Cook, Son, & Co., warehousemen, St. Paul's Churchyard; F.R.G.S. 24, Hyde Park Gardens. *Carlton.*
- *Cooke, C. W. R. (C.), elected for Hereford '95; sat for W. Newington '85-92, Hereford '93-5; s. of the late Mr. Robert Duffield Cooke; b. '41; E. privately and Emmanuel College, Camb. (Exhibitioner, Scholar, and University Prize-man); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '72; Oxford Circuit; one of the founders of the Constitutional Union; author of "Four Years in Parliament with Hard Labour," etc.; J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; President of the Herefordshire Chamber of Agriculture. Hellens, Herefordshire, and 13, Richmond Road, Bayswater, W. *St. Stephen's.*

- Corbet, W. J. (P.), elected for Wicklow, East, '95; sat for Wicklow '80-85, East '85-92; s. of the late Mr. Robert Corbet, of Ballykaneen; b. '25; member of the Royal Irish Academy. Spring Farm, Delgany, co. Wicklow.
- *Corbett, A. C. (L.U.), elected for Glasgow, Tradeston D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; b. '36; E. privately and at Glasgow Academy; J.P. for Warwickshire and Lanarkshire; member of the Board of Advice for Colony of Victoria. 24, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- *Cotton-Jodrell, Colonel E. T. D. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; only s. of the late Right Rev. Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta; assumed surname Jodrell '90; b. '47; E. Rugby, Marlborough, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '68-81; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Cheshire Railway Volunteers '88; J.P. for Cheshire. Reaseheath Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire. *Carlton and Junior United Service*.
- *Courtney, Right Hon. L. H. (L.U.), elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., '95; sat for Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin D. '85-95; b. '32; graduated ('55) St. John's College, Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prizeman); elected Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '88; Bencher '89; Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, '72-5. Successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4). From '86 till '92 he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, in which capacity he achieved quite a reputation for ability and firmness. He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in behalf of the better housing of the poor in the East End of London. P.C. '89. Appointed Chairman of the London Unification Commission in '93. Made a notable speech, urging that something should be done for the tenants, on the Evicted Tenants' Bill during '94. 15, Cheyne Walk, S.W. *Reform and Athenaeum*.
- Cox, R. (C.), elected for Edinburgh, South, '95; s. of Mr. George Cox, of Gorgie; b. '45; E. Loretto, Musselburgh, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh Universities (M.A. St. Andrews); gelatine and glue manufacturer; J.P. for Midlothian; D.L. for Edinburgh; F.R.S. Edin., F.S.A.Scot.; President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute; member of the Midlothian C.C., etc. 34, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, and Gorgie.
- *Cozens-Hardy, H. H. (L.), elected for Norfolk, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of Mr. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, of Letheringsett, who died '95; b. '38; E. Amersham School and University College, London (B.A. '58, University Law Scholar '62, LL.B. '63, Fellow '65); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '26; Q.C. '82; Bencher '85; Chairman of Bar Council. Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk; 50, Ladbroke Grove, W.; and 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. *Reform*.
- *Cranborne, Viscount (C.), elected for Rochester '95; sat for Lancashire, North-East or Darwen D., '85-92, Rochester '93-5; e. s. of Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; b. '61; E. Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '84); Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 4th Battalion Beds Regiment; Hon. Colonel 1st Battalion Essex Regiment. 9, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers*.
- *Crean, E. (N.), elected for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; President of the Cork United Trades Association '84-90; Alderman of Cork Town Council '86; member of the Cork Poor Law Board. Knockree Villas, Cork.
- *Crilly, D. (N.), elected for Mayo, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. D. Crilly, of Liverpool, and Rostrevor, co. Down; b. '57; E. Catholic Institute, Liverpool, and Sedgley Park College, Staffordshire; a journalist on the staff of the *Nation*; Hon. Secretary of the Irish National League, Great Britain. Dalymount, North Circular Road, Dublin.
- Cripps, C. A. (C.), elected for Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud D., '95; s. of Mr. W. H. Cripps, Q.C.; b. '52; E. Winchester College and New College, Oxford; gained four 1st classes and Senior Scholarship Four Inns of Court; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Q.C. '90; Bencher '93; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales '95; J.P. for Bucks. Parmoor House, Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames, and 32, Elm Park Gardens.
- *Crombie, J. W. (L.), elected for Kincardineshire '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. John Crombie, of Balgownie Lodge; b. '38; E. Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen University (M.A.), France, and Germany; Director of J. & J. Crombie, Ltd.; author of "Some Poets of the People in Foreign Lands"; private secretary to Hon. James Bryce while President of the Board of Trade, Aberdeen, and 91, Onslow Square, S.W. *Reform*.
- *Cross, A. (L.U.), elected for Glasgow, Camlochlie D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. William Cross; b. '46; E. Glasgow University; partner in the firm of Alexander Cross & Sons, seed merchants and chemical manufacturers. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, and 203, Cromwell Road, S.W.
- *Cross, Shepherd H. (C.), elected for Bolton '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of Mr. T. Cross, J.P., banker, of Bolton; assumed the name of Shepherd '84; b. '47; E. Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '72); J.P. for Herts and Lancashire; C.C. for Herts; Captain Duke of Lancaster's Regiment of Yeomanry. Hamels Park, Buntingford, Herts, and 19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton*.
- Cruddas, W. Donaldson (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne '95; s. of Mr. G. Cruddas, of Elswick; founder of the Elswick Works; b. '31; is a manufacturing engineer. The Dene, Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- *Cubitt, Hon. H. (C.), elected for Surrey, Reigate D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the 1st Lord Ashcombe; b. '67; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '93); J.P. for Surrey; Captain 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment. Birtley, Bramley, Guildford, and 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- *Curran, T. (N.), elected for Sligo, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; b. '40 in co. Leitrim; formerly a merchant and J.P. of Sydney, N.S.W., and J.P. for co. Donegal; a Commissioner of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition '87 and Melbourne Exhibition '88; a strong supporter of the Irish cause in Australia, and advanced £5000 to Mr. McCarthy

- when his party were absolutely without funds at the general election in '92. Derryford House, co. Donegal, and Durrant's Hotel, Spanish Place, London.
- ***Curran**, T. B. (N.), elected for Donegal, North, '95; unopposed late Kilkenny City; withdrew Kilkenny City on invitation to contest North Donegal; sat for Kilkenny '92-5; s. of Mr. T. Curran, M.P. for Sligo; *E. St. Ignatius College*, Sydney, where he took gold medal for debate, and Sydney University, N.S.W.; law student of the Middle Temple; youngest member of the Irish parliamentary party.
- ***Currie**, Sir Donald (L.U.), elected for Perthshire, West, '95; sat for Perthshire '80-85, West '85-95; s. of the late Mr. James Currie, of Greenock; *b. '25*; Managing Director of the Castle Line of Steamship Co.; D.L. for London and Perthshire; C.M.G. '77 for assistance in settling Diamond Fields Dispute; K.C.M.G. '81 for help in relieving Ekowe, Garth Castle, Aberfeldy, and 4, Hyde Park Place, W. *Reform*.
- ***Curzon**, Hon. G. N. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Southport D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s. of* Rev. Alfred Baron Scarsdale; *b. '59*; *E. Eton* and Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow of All Souls and President of the Union; J.P. and D.L. for Derbyshire; Director of Hadfield's Steel Foundry Co.; Under-Secretary of State for India '91-2; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs '95; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East." Kedleston Hall, near Derby. *Carlton and Athenæum*.
- ***Curzon**, G. R. P. Curzon, Viscount (C.), elected for Bucks, Wycombe D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s. of* 3rd Earl Howe; *b. '61*; *E. Eton* and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. for Bucks; Captain Leicestershire Yeomanry '88. Woodlands, Uxbridge, Bucks, and 20, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Tinf, Travellers, Constitutional, Bachelors, and Marlborough*.
- Dalbais**, Major P. H. (C.), elected for Camberwell, North, '95; has also sat for Nottingham; s. of the late Mr. H. E. A. Dalbais; *b. '55*; *E. Winchester*; served in 45th Regiment '75-90; Major 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Furzedown Park, Tooting Common.
- Dalkeith**, J. C. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Earl of (C.), elected for Roxburghshire '95; s. of William, 6th Duke of Buccleuch; *b. '64*; *E. Christ Church*, Oxford; served in the royal navy; late Captain 1st Mounted Roxburgh Rifle Volunteers; D.L. for Edinburgh and Dumfries, and Vice-Lieutenant for Selkirkshire. Eildon Hall, St. Boswells.
- ***Dalrymple**, Sir C. (C.), elected for Ipswich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, Buteshire '68-85; 2nd s. of the late Sir C. Dalrymple-Fergusson; *b. '39*; *E. Harrow* and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '65); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '65; J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire; J.P. for Mid Lothian and Ayrshire; Director of the Bank of Scotland; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6; opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian '85; created a baronet '87. 5, Onslow Houses, S.W.
- Daly**, James (A.P.), elected for Monaghan, South, '95; *b. '52*; merchant of Carrickmacross, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and member of the Board of Guardians.
- ***Dalziel**, J. H. (L.), elected for Kirkcaldy Burghs '95; sat for same constit. March '92-5; *e. s. of* Mr. James Dalziel; *b. '68*; *E. Borge Academy*, Shrewsbury High School, and King's College, London; journalist and newspaper proprietor. Ivy Lodge, Dunmow, Essex, and 4, Carmalt Gardens, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- ***Dane**, R. M. (C.), elected for Fermanagh, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. William Auchinleck Dane, solicitor; *b. '52*; *E. Portora Royal School*, Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar '77; joined North-Western Circuit. 7, Percy Place, Dublin, and 31, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. *University, Dublin, and Carlton*.
- ***Darling**, C. J. (C.), elected for Deptford '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; *e. s. of* the late Mr. Charles Darling, of Langham Hall, Essex; *b. '49*; *E. privately*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '85; Bencher '92; author of "Scintillæ Juris," etc. 36, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Athenæum and Carlton*.
- ***Davies**, Alderman H. D. (C.), elected for Chatham '92; sat for Rochester '92-5; *b. '42*; *E. Dulwich College*; Alderman of the Ward of Bishopsgate since '89; member of the Court of Common Council for Cheap Ward from '85-9; J.P. for Kent; Lieutenant for City of London; Sheriff of London and Middlesex '87-8; Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Middlesex Artillery since '89. Watcringbury Place, near Maidstone.
- Davies**, M. V. (L.), elected for Cardiganshire '95; s. of the late Mr. Matthew Davies, J.P., D.L.; *b. '40*; *E. Harrow*; J.P. and D.L. for Cardiganshire; High Sheriff '75. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwith.
- ***Davies**, W. Rees (L.), elected for Pembroke-shire '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s. of* Mr. W. Davies, K.B., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Pembroke-shire; *b. '63*; *E. Eton* and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '85); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87; J.P. and D.L. for Pembroke-shire, and J.P. for Haverfordwest; private secretary to Sir W. Harcourt. Scoveston, Milford Haven. *Eighty and Reform*.
- ***Davitt**, Michael (A.P.), elected for Kerry, East, '95; elected for Meath, North, '92, but unseated on petition; elected Cork, North-East, '93, but unseated as bankrupt May '93; *b. '46* in the village of Straide, Mayo. His father, who was a small farmer, was evicted when Davitt was but four years of age; and he has frequently referred in speeches and writings to this event, as colouring his whole life, and forming the groundwork of his political creed and action. For several years he lived at Haslingden, Lancashire; when a boy he lost his right arm, through an accident in a mill. After this he was employed by a stationer of the town. He became connected with the Fenian movement, and was present at the attack on Chester castle. Afterwards he was engaged in buying and transporting arms to Ireland, and being detected, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He was released after seven years and seven months of his sentence had expired. While in prison he had conceived the idea of a new land movement in Ireland, on the basis of the "land for the people." He visited America in '78, and addressed meetings in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and

other large centres, dealing with the agrarian aspect of the Irish question. On his return to Ireland he succeeded in gaining the adhesion of several influential persons—and finally of Mr. Parnell—to his views. He organised a number of meetings first in co. Mayo, where, owing to the three bad harvests of '77, '78, and '79, there was great distress and a general inability to meet the existing rents. The first meeting was held at Irishstown, in that county, in April '79, and from this meeting the birth of the Land League is usually dated. He then took a very active part in organising the new movement; again visited America; and shortly after his return in '81 was again arrested, and sent back to penal servitude. He was released after fifteen months' imprisonment, again tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an alleged seditious speech ('83), and afterwards elected for co. Meath, but, as his term of penal servitude had not expired, he was declared disqualified. He was one of the parties concerned in the charges made in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and conducted his own case, making a powerful and effective speech in his own defence ('89). Commenced the *Labour World* (Oct. '90), but the paper ceased after a few months. Mr. Davitt was defeated at Waterford by Mr. J. E. Redmond in '91, and afterwards visited the United States. In July '92 he was returned as member for North Meath. He was unseated, however, for alleged "clerical intimidation," on the petition of Mr. Pierce Mahony, but returned unopposed for North-East Cork. This seat he was finally obliged to vacate (May '93) in consequence of bankruptcy proceedings connected with the costs of the North Meath petition taken against him by Mr. Mahony. Land League Cottage, Ballybrack, Dublin.

Denny, J. McAusland (C.), elected for Kilmarnock District '95; s. of Mr. Peter Denny, LL.D., of Dumbarton; *b.* '58; *E.* Burgh Academy, Dumbarton, and Lausanne; shipbuilder; J.P. for co. Dumbarton; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers. Garmyle, Dumbarton.

***Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bart.** (C.), elected for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Rear-Admiral Dickson; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow; assumed name of his maternal grandfather as heir to his mother's estate; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir Alexander Collingwood Dickson, R.N.; J.P. for Wilts; Lieutenant Yeomanry Militia. Hartham Park, Corsham, and Hillmorton, and 50, Mount Street, W. *Carlton.*

***Dilke, Right Hon. Sir C. W. (L.),** elected for Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., '95; sat for Chelsea '63-86, Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.; *b.* '43; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '66; P.C. He began his career after leaving college by a tour round the world, to which he owed it that he was able to write his book on "Greater Britain," a standard work on our empire beyond the seas, "Problems of Greater Britain," and other political works. After his return he lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion, which provoked universal attention. He

married in '72, but his wife died in Sept. '74. In '74 he was returned to the House of Commons for Chelsea, and soon formed an alliance with Mr. Chamberlain. He was appointed Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in '80 and President of the Local Government Board '82 to '85. In '86 the case of Crawford v. Crawford and Dilke came on and was twice tried. In the first trial, just before which he married Mrs. Mark Pattison, a divorce was granted; but Sir Charles Dilke was dismissed from the case and given his costs. On his application the Queen's Proctor subsequently intervened and a second trial followed; but Sir Charles Dilke's application to be made a party in the second trial was refused by the Court and by the Court of Appeal. Sir Charles had been elected for Chelsea at the '85 election, but was defeated in '86. At the general election of '92 he was returned to the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean, after an absence of six years, and was re-elected unopposed in '95. He is proprietor of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes and Queries*. 76, Sloane Street, S.W.

***Dillon, J. (N.),** elected for Mayo, East, '95; sat for Tipperary '80-83, Mayo, East, '85-95; s. of the late Mr. John Dillon, M.P., of '48 celebrity; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic University, Dublin, and became a L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary, '80. Mr. Dillon was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign; and in Nov. '86, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, but not convicted. At the Mell petty sessions, Drogheda, on May 11th, '88, for "having on April 8th, at Tullyallen, co. Louth, taken part in the criminal conspiracy known as the Plan of Campaign," he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed on appeal on June 21st. He was sent to Dundalk Prison, but was liberated Sept. '88. He returned in '90 from a tour of the Australian Colonies, where he collected large contributions in aid of the Irish Nationalist party. Was arrested (September) and tried on a political charge, but escaped with Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., to Cherbourg, when out on bail. He afterwards visited the United States, and in Feb. '91 surrendered himself, and was imprisoned in Ireland. Released from Galway gaol on July 30th, and delivered a speech, repudiating Mr. Parnell's leadership, at Mallow. Mr. Dillon is one of the most earnest of the Irish party, and his speeches, both in the House and out of it, always carry weight. North Great George's Street, Dublin.

***Disraeli, Coningsby R. (C.),** elected for Cheshire, Altrincham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, late Deputy Clerk of Parliaments; *n.* of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and heir to his property; *b.* '69; *E.* Charterhouse and New College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks. Hughenden Manor, Bucks, and 7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.

***Dixon, G. (L.U.),** elected for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., '95; sat for Birmingham, '67-76, Edgbaston D., '85-95; s. of Mr. A. Dixon, of Whitehaven; *E.* Leeds Grammar School; J.P. for Warwickshire and Birmingham; Mayor of Birmingham '66; President of the

- National Education League. The Dales, Edgbaston. *Reform.*
- ***Dixon-Hartland**, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '95; sat for Evesham '80-85; Middlesex, South, '85-92; Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '92-95; *e. s.* of the late Nathaniel Hartland, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham College; partner in the firm of Woodbridge, Lacy, Hartland, & Co., Old Bank, Uxbridge; J.P. for Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Middlesex, and London; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; County Alderman for Middlesex; F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; one of the founders of the Primrose League. Chairman of the Conservancy of the River Thames. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- ***Donelan**, Captain A. I. C. (N.), elected for Cork, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Colonel Donelan, 48th Regiment; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Ballynona, Midleton, co. Cork.
- ***Donkin**, R. S. (C.), elected for Tynemouth '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. J. Donkin, shipowner; *b.* '36; member of Chamber of Shipping; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; Hon. Colonel Tynemouth Artillery Volunteers; Director of the Suez Canal Co. Albarmarle, Wimbleton, and Campville, North Shields. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Constitutional.*
- ***Dorington**, Sir J. E., Bart. (C.), elected for Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. E. Dorington, of Lypiatt Park; *b.* '32; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '58); J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire; Chairman of Quarter Sessions '78; Chairman of Gloucestershire C.C.; formerly Major Gloucestershire Yeomanry; Commissioner in Lunacy '92; created a baronet '86. Lypiatt Park, Stroud, and 30, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- Doughty**, George (L.), elected for Great Grimsby '95; *s.* of Mr. William Doughty, of Grimsby; *b.* '54; merchant and shipowner; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby, and Chairman of the Highways and Public Works Committee. Waltham Hall, Lincolnshire.
- Douglas-Pennant**, Hon. E. Sholto (C.), elected for Northamptonshire, South, '95; *e. s.* of George, 2nd Baron Penrhyn; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; J.P. and D.L. for Carnarvonshire; Lieutenant 1st Life Guards '85-91, and Captain Bucks Yeomanry. Wicken Park, Stony Stratford.
- Doxford**, W. T. (C.), elected for Sunderland '95; *s.* of Mr. W. Doxford; *E.* Bramham College, Yorks; J.P. for Sunderland; member of the British Corporation; Chairman of the Bishopwearmouth Without Parish Council. Grindon Hall, Sunderland. *Carlton, Constitutional, and City of London.*
- Drage**, G. (C.), elected for Derby '95; *s.* of Dr. Charles Drage; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and at several foreign universities, including Moscow and Berlin; called to the Bar '86, but has never practised; Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, for which he prepared reports on labour questions in the colonies, the United States, and European countries; author of "Cyril, a Novel," "The German Criminal
- Code," "The Unemployed," and "The Problem of the Aged Poor." *United University and Carlton.*
- Drucker**, A. (C.), elected for Northampton '95; *s.* of Mr. Lewis Drucker; *b.* '68; *E.* Leyden University (LL.B.). 39A, Curzon Street, W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Kennel.*
- Duggan**, P. C. (N.), elected for Tyrone, East, '95. Lisbellan, co. Fermanagh.
- Duncombe**, Hon. H. Valentine (C.), elected for Cumberland, West or Egremont D., '95; *s.* of William, 1st Earl of Feversham; *b.* '62; *E.* Cheam, Harrow, Woolwich, and Cambridge. Duncombe Park, Helmsley, Yorks.
- ***Dunn**, Sir William, Bart. (L.), elected for Paisley '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Mr. John Dunn; *b.* '33; *E.* privately at Paisley; *m. dau.* of Mr. James Howse, of Grahamstown, South Africa; senior partner in the firm of W. Dunn & Co., merchants and bankers, Broad Street Avenue, London; Mackie, Dunn, & Co., Port Elizabeth; Dunn & Co., East London; and W. Dunn & Co., Durham; Hon. Consul-General for Great Britain and Ireland of Orange Free State; J.P. for Suffolk and Renfrewshire; Director of Paris and Alliance Bank, Union Discount Company of London, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. The Retreat, Lakenheath, Suffolk, and 34, Phillimore Gardens, W. *City Liberal, Devonshire, and Reform.*
- ***Dyke**, Right Hon. Sir W. Hart., Bart. (C.), elected for Kent, Dartford D., '95; sat for West Kent '65-8, Mid D. '69-85, Dartford D. '85-95; *e.* surviving *s.* of the late Sir P. Hart-Dyke; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '64); Patronage Secretary to Treasury and first Conservative Whip '74-80; P.C. '80; Chief Secretary for Ireland '85-6; Vice-President of Commission of Council on Education '87-92; J.P. and D.L. for Kent. Lullingstone Castle, Dartford, and 8, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton and St. Stephen's.*
- Edwards**, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B. (C.), elected for Hythe '95; *s.* of the late Mr. S. Price Edwards; *b.* '34; entered Royal Engineers '52, served in the Crimea '55-6, Indian Mutiny '58-9, China '64-6, and the Suakin expedition '85; commanded the Royal Engineers at Shorncliffe '79-82, and the Northern District '84-5; Commandant School of Military Engineering '85-8; in command of the troops in China '89-90; C.B. '77; K.C.M.G. '91. West Lodge, Folkestone.
- ***Egerton**, Hon. A. de T. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D., '95; sat for Cheshire, Mid, '83-5, Knutsford D. '85-95; *s.* of 1st Lord Egerton of Tatton; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton; J.P. Chester; Captain and Hon. Major Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; Chairman of the Cheshire Alkali Co., 9, Seamore Place, W. *Carlton and Bachelors'.*
- ***Ellis**, J. E. (L.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. S. Ellis, J.P. for Leicester; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends School, Kendal; appointed one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House '95; J.P. for county and borough, Nottingham, and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. for North Riding. Wrea Head, Scalby, Scarborough, and 40, Pont Street, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Ellis**, T. E. (L.), elected for Merionethshire '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Mr. Thomas

- Ellis, tenant farmer, of Cynlas; *b.* '50; *E.* University College, Aberystwith, and New College, Oxford (B.A., honours in Classics and Modern History); journalist; appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92; Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury March '94—June '95, and Chief Liberal Whip since March '94. Cynlas, Llandderfel, Merionethshire, and Treasury, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Engledew, C. J. (A.P.), elected for Kildare, North, '95; *s.* of Dr. Engledew, LL.D.; *b.* '59; *E.* Cambridge; served Colonial Office; aide-de-camp to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands; J.P. for Carlow and Kildare. Burton Hall, Carlow.
- *Esmonde, Sir T. H. S., Bart. (N.), elected for Kerry, West, '95; sat for co. Dublin, South, '85-'92, Kerry, West, '92-'5; *s.* of late Colonel Sir John Esmonde, M.P.; *g.g.s.* Right Hon. Henry Grattan; *b.* '62; Lieutenant 6th Brigade (Militia) South Irish Division of Royal Artillery '81-'6; Sheriff of co. Waterford '86-'7; Nationalist Whip. Ballynastragh Gorey, co. Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- *Evans, S. T. (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '90-'91 and '92-'5; *s.* of Mr. John Evans, of Skewen, near Neath; *E.* Swansea College School, Aberystwith University College, and London University; Solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- *Evershed, S. (L.), elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-'95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Evershed, of Albury, near Guildford; *b.* '25; *E.* privately; brewer; J.P. for county of Staffordshire; Commissioner of Taxes; Alderman for Burton-on-Trent, and twice Mayor. Albury House, Burton-on-Trent.
- *Fardell, T. G. (C.), elected for Paddington, South, '95; sat for same constit. since Feb. '95; *s.* of the late Rev. H. Fardell, J.P., canon of Ely, and vicar of Wisbech; *b.* '33; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. '56); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; sometime Registrar of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Manchester; J.P. for Isle of Ely and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; member of London C.C. since '89. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- Farquhar, Sir H. B. Townsend- (L.U.), elected for Marylebone, West, '95; *s.* of Sir Walter Minto Townsend-Farquhar; *b.* '44; partner in the firm of Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co., bankers; J.P. for Middlesex and London; President of the London Municipal Society, and a Director of the British South Africa Company; created a baronet '92. 4, Cavendish Square.
- *Farquharson, Dr. Robert (L.), elected for Aberdeenshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '80-'95; *s.* of the late Mr. Francis Farquharson; *b.* '37; *E.* Edinburgh University; M.D. '58; M.R.C.P. London '72, and a Fellow '77; formerly a lecturer on Materia Medica in the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital, London; and Physician to the Belgrave Hospital for Children; J.P. and D.L. for Aberdeenshire; LL.D. Aberdeen, and author of numerous medical works, including "A Guide to Therapeutics," 2, Porchester Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Junior United Service, and National Liberal.*
- Farrell, J. P. (A.P.), elected for Cavan, West, Aug. '95, in place of Mr. Knox, who had decided to sit for Londonderry City, for which he had also been returned.
- Farrell, T. G. (A.P.), elected for Kerry, South, Sept. '95. The vacancy was caused by the decision of Mr. Kilbride, who had also been elected for North Galway, to sit for the latter constituency, and a contest ensued, at which the candidates were Mr. Farrell and Mr. William Murphy, the Healyite nominee.
- *Fellows, Hon. Ailwyn E. (C.), elected for Huntingdonshire, Ramsey D., '95; sat for Huntingdonshire, North, '87-'92, Ramsey D. '92-'5; *y. s.* of 1st Baron de Ramsey; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton and Trinity Hall, Camb.; J.P. for Norfolk and Huntingdonshire; Captain 3rd Battalion (Militia) Norfolk Regiment. Honingham Hall, Norwich, and 3, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- *Fenwick, C. (L.), elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-'95; *s.* of Mr. John Fenwick, a miner; *b.* '50; *E.* in a colliery school for a little while, and then at nine years of age began to work; member of Royal Commission on Mine Explosions; member of Executive of Northumberland Miners' Association; Parliamentary Secretary of Trades Union Congress '90-'94; opposes Eight Hours' Bill for miners; seconded address '94. Bebside, Northumberland, and 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- *Fergusson, Right Hon. Sir J. (C.), elected for Manchester, North-East, '95; sat for Ayrshire '54-'7, '59-'68, Manchester, North-East, '85-'95; *b.* Edinburgh '32; *E.* Rugby and at University College, Oxford. Succeeded his father in the baronetcy in '49. Served in the Grenadier Guards '51-'5, going through the Crimean war. Retiring from the army, he entered Parliament, representing Ayrshire '54-'7 and '59-'68. He was Under-Secretary for India from '66 to '67, and Under-Secretary for the Home Office from '67 to '68, when he became Governor of South Australia. He held this position till '73, when he was appointed Governor of New Zealand. His next appointment was as Governor of Bombay, which he held from '80 to '85. Returning to England, Sir James re-entered the House of Commons as M.P. for North-East Manchester in '85, and was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the following year. He was Postmaster-General from Sept. '91 to Aug. '92. Sir James is a P.C., G.C.S.I., and a K.C.M.G. In April '93 he married Mrs. C. H. Hoare. 102, Eaton Place, S.W.; Kilkerran, Ayrshire.
- Ffrench, Peter (N.), elected for Wexford, South, '95; sat for same constit. Dec. '93-'5; *b.* '44; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Ffrench, of Farmhouse, Bannow; *E.* privately; is a farmer; J.P. Harpoon Town, co. Wexford.
- *Field, Vice-Admiral E. (C.), elected for Sussex, Eastbourne, '95; sat for same constit. '85-'95; *y. s.* of the late J. Field, Chesham; *b.* '30; *E.* Royal Naval College, Portsmouth; entered navy '45; Captain '69; retired list '76; Rear-Admiral '86; Vice-Admiral '92; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; Chairman of the Fareham Bench. The Grove, Alverstoke, Hampshire. *Carlton and United Service.*
- *Field, W. (P.), elected for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-'5; *b.* at Blackrock, co. Dublin; *E.* Harcourt Street and Catholic University; President of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners'

- Association; President of the National Federation of Meat Trades of the United Kingdom; Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Victuallers' Association; Hon. Treasurer of G.A.A. Ireland; wrote a work on Home Rule, a pamphlet on Pleuro-Pneumonia, Government in Ireland, and A Board of Agriculture for Ireland; since he entered Parliament has been active in labour questions, trade matters, and railway rates, also in the Departmental Committees *re* Cross Channel transit of live stock, being on the select committee as a representative of live stock interests. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fielden, T. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East, Middleton D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Fielden, M.P., of Nutfield Priory, Surrey; *b.* '54; *E.* Wellington College and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Grimston Park, Tadcaster, Yorks.
- *Finch, G. H. (C.), elected for Rutlandshire '95; sat for same constit. '67-95; *s.* of the late Mr. G. Finch, M.P.; *b.* '35; *E.* New College, Oxford; J.P. and C.C. for Rutlandshire; Hon. Major Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham, and 37, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Finch-Hatton, Hon. Harold Heneage (C.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Newark D., '95; *s.* of George William, 10th Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; *b.* '56; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Treasurer of the Imperial Federation League. 11A, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- Finlay, Sir R. Bannatyne, Q.C. (L.U.), elected for Inverness District '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *e. s.* of Dr. W. Finlay, of Edinburgh; *b.* '42; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University (M.D. '63); called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '67, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '82; Benchers '84; J.P. and D.L. for Inverness-shire; appointed Solicitor-General Aug. '95. Newton, Nairn, N.B., and Phillimore Gardens, W.
- *Finucane, J. (N.), elected for Limerick, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. Edward Finucane, of Carrigparson, co. Limerick; *b.* '42; *E.* for the priesthood at Thurles College (1st honours in Rhetoric, Logic, and Metaphysics), and at Maynooth; farmer; Hon. Secretary of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club; imprisoned twice under the Crimes Act '87. Coole House, Caherelly, co. Limerick.
- Firbank, J. T. (C.), elected for East Hull '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. T. Firbank, J.P., D.L. (High Sheriff for Monmouthshire); *b.* '50; *E.* Cheltenham College; railway contractor; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; High Sheriff '91; Major Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps. Coopers, Chislehurst, and St. Julians, Newport, Monmouthshire.
- *Fisher, W. H. (C.), elected for Fulham '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Rev. F. Fisher, rector of Downham; *b.* '53; *E.* Haileybury and University College, Oxford (B.A. honours '77); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; Oxford Circuit; private secretary to Sir M. Hicks-Beach '86-7 and Right Hon. A. J. Balfour '87-92; a Lord of the Treasury '95. 13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.
- Fison, F. W. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Doncaster D., '95; *s.* of Mr. William Fison, of Burley-in-Wharfedale; *b.* '47; *E.* Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '74); J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks.; Director of the G.N. Railway Co.; F.C.S. Greenholme, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks, and 98, Cromwell Road, S.W.
- *Fitzgerald, R. U. P. (C.), elected for Cambridge '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. R. U. P. Fitzgerald, J.P., D.L., of Cork; *b.* '39; *E.* Westminster and Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M. '63); J.P. and D.L. for co. Cork. 35, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Carlton.*
- *FitzWygram, Lieutenant-General Sir F., Bart. (C.), elected for Hampshire, Fareham D., '95; sat for Hampshire, South, '84-5, Fareham D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Sir R. FitzWygram, Bart., of Walthamstow; *b.* '23; entered the 6th Dragoons '43; served in Crimea; exchanged to 15th Hussars '60; Major-General '69; Inspector-General of Cavalry and Commander of Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot '79-84; Lieutenant-General '83; retired from the list '89; J.P. and County Alderman for Hampshire; Lord of the Manor, Havant. Leigh Park, Havant, and 22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Flannery, J. F. (L.U.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Shipley D., '95; *s.* of Captain J. Flannery, of Egremont, Cheshire; *b.* '51; *E.* Liverpool School of Science; Consulting Engineer; M.I.C.E.; J.P. for Surrey and London. Gibson's Hill, Norwood, S.E.
- *Fletcher, Sir H., Bart. (C.), elected for Sussex, Lewes D., '95; sat for Horsham '80-85, Lewes '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir H. Fletcher; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton; entered the 69th Foot '53; retired as Lieutenant Grenadier Guards '59; J.P. for Surrey; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion of Royal Sussex Regiment '74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex. *Carlton, Turf, and Constitutional.*
- Flower, E. (C.), elected for Bradford, West, '95; *s.* of Mr. John Flower; *b.* '65. 6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, London.
- *Flynn, J. C. (N.), elected for Cork, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. D. Flynn, of Whitechurch, co. Cork; *b.* '52; *E.* privately, and at the Christian Brothers School, Cork; *m.* '86 Miss M. Malone, *d.* of P. Malone, Esq., of Rathmines, co. Dublin; merchant; Secretary to the Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund; imprisoned under the Crimes Act '88. Sundays Well, Cork, and 31, Camberwell New Road, S.W.
- *Folkestone, J. Pleydell-Bouverie, Viscount (C.), elected for Wiltshire, Wilton D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the 5th Earl of Radnor; *b.* '68; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; Lieutenant 1st Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers '91. Longford Castle, Salisbury, and 2, Balfour Place, Park Lane, W.
- *Forster, H. W. (C.), elected for Kent, Seven-oaks D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Major Forster, of Lewisham; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford (3rd class honours in Jurisprudence) Southend, Lewisham, Kent, and 2, Cadogan Terrace, S.W.
- *Forwood, Right Hon. Sir Arthur B., Bart. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-West, Ormskirk D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. T. B. Forwood, J.P., of Thornton Manor, Cheshire; *b.* '36; *E.* High School and

- Liverpool College; shipowner and merchant; J.P. and Alderman for Liverpool; Mayor '79; Secretary to the Admiralty '86-92; P.C. '92; created a baronet '95. The Priory, Gateacre, Liverpool, and 3, Crosby Square, London. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, and Constitutional.*
- *Foster, H. S. (C.), elected for Suffolk, Lowestoft D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Foster; b. '55; E. Dane Hill House, Margate, and City of London School; Consul-General for Persia; Sheriff of London; member of the London School Board '85-91; member of the London C.C. '88-92; F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.S.S., F.S.A.; J.P. for Suffolk; Lieutenant for City of London. 129, Ashley Gardens, Westminster. *Carlton, Magistrates, and City Carlton.*
- *Foster, Sir Walter (L.), elected for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., '95; sat for Chester City '85-6, Ilkeston D. '87-95; s. of the late Mr. B. Foster, of Drogheda; b. '40; E. Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; member of the General Medical Council; Vice-President of the British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. for Warwickshire; Secretary of the Local Government Board '92-5; President of the Allotments Association; knighted '86. 55, Temple Row, Birmingham, and 11, George Street, Hanover Square, W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Foster, Colonel W. H. (C.), elected for Lancashire, North, Lancaster D., '95; e. s. of the late Mr. William Foster, of Hornby Castle; b. '48; Director of John Forster & Son, Ltd., Queensbury; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (High Sheriff '91) and West Riding, Yorks. Hornby Castle, near Lancaster, and Queensbury, near Bradford.
- *Fowler, Right Hon. Sir H. H. (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, East, '95; sat for Wolverhampton '80-85, East '85-95; s. of the late Rev. J. Fowler, a well-known Wesleyan minister; b. at Sunderland '30; E. Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a Solicitor '52; elected to the Town Council of Wolverhampton; Mayor '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70. Later on he was induced to transfer his energies to politics, and began his Parliamentary career in '80 as the colleague of Mr. Villiers in the representation of Wolverhampton. In the House he soon attracted notice; was appointed a member of various commissions, and took office in '84 as Under-Secretary of the Home Department. In '86 he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and appointed a P.C. From '88-91 he was Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means; and in '92 he was given a place in the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. He took charge of the Parish Councils Bill till it became the Local Government Act in the '94 session. On the reconstruction of the Ministry caused by Mr. Gladstone's retirement, Mr. Fowler was made Secretary of State for India and in '95 G.C.S.I., when the Rosebery Ministry resigned. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenaeum.*
- *Fowler, Matt (L.), elected for Durham '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of Mr. Alderman Fowler; b. '45; E. Durham; J.P.; member of the Town Council, Durham, and ex-Mayor. *National Liberal.*
- *Fox, Dr. J. F. (N.), elected for King's County, Tullamore D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; b. '53; E. St. Coleman's College, Fermoy, and Queen's College, Cork; formerly tutor of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York (M.A.); practised in medicine at Troy, New York State (M.D., F.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S., Cincinnati); J.P. for co. Cork; member of the Executive Committee of National League of America; founded the National Federation of America. Wilmount Castle, Queenstown, Cork. *National Liberal.*
- Fry, L. (L.U.), elected for Bristol, North, '95; sat for Bristol '78-85, North '85-92; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Fry; b. '32; admitted a Solicitor '54; Chairman of the Bristol School Board '71-80. Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol, and 13, Arlington Street, S.W.
- Fulford, H. C. (L.), elected for Staffordshire, Lichfield D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Henry Fulford, of Birmingham; b. '49; Chairman of the Holt Brewery Company, Birmingham, ex-Councillor for Birmingham, and a Director of the Birmingham Trust, Augustus Road, Birmingham, and 32, Cadogan Gardens, London.
- Galloway, W. J. (C.), elected for Manchester, South-West, '95; s. of Mr. John Galloway, sen.; b. '68; E. Wellington College and Cambridge. The Cottage, Old Trafford, Manchester, and 99, Charing Cross Road, W.C. *Carlton and Wellington.*
- Garfit, W. (C.), elected for Boston '95; s. of Mr. William Garfit; b. '40; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire (High Sheriff '92). West Skirbeck House, Boston.
- Gedge, S. (C.), elected for Walsall '95; sat for Stockport '86-92; e. s. of the late Rev. Sidney Gedge; b. '29; E. King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham, and Corpus Christi College, Camb. (M.A. '56); admitted a Solicitor '56; elected Solicitor for the S.B.L. '71. Mitcham Hall, and 1, Old Palace Yard, S.W.
- Gibson-Carmichael, Sir T. D., Bart. (R.), elected for Edinburghshire, Midlothian D., '95; e. s. of the late Rev. Sir W. H. Gibson-Carmichael, 13th Bart.; b. '59; E. St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '84); J.P. and D.L. for Peeblesshire and Edinburghshire. Skirling, Castle Craig, Dolphinston, Peeblesshire, and Hailes House, Slateford, Edinburghshire. *Brooks's and Athenaeum.*
- *Gibbs, A. G. H. (C.), elected for the City of London '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, M.P., of Elstree, Herts; b. '46; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '73); member of the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants. 82, Portland Place, W.
- *Gibbs, V. (C.), elected for Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs; b. '53; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; partner in the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, of London. Aldenham House, Elstree, Herts, and 15, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- *Gibney, James (N.), elected for co. Meath, North, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; s. of Mr. Thomas Gibney, of Beltrasna, co. Meath; b. '47; is an Irish tenant farmer. Martins-town, Crossakiel, Kells, co. Meath.
- Giles, C. T. (C.), elected for Cambridge, North or Wisbech D., '95; e. s. of the late Mr. Alfred Giles, M.P.; b. '50; E. Harrow and King's

- College, Camb. (M.A. '75); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; joined the Western Circuit; Captain King's College (Camb.) Cricket and Football Elevens '72. Copse Hill House, Wimbledon.
- ***Gilhooly, J. (N.)**, elected for Cork, West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. Gilhooly, late coastguard officer; *b.* '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.
- ***Gilliat, J. S. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-West, Widnes D., '95; sat for Clapham '86-92, Lancashire, Widnes D., '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. K. Gilliat, of Fernhill, Berkshire; *b.* '29; *E.* Harrow and University College, Oxford; senior partner in the firm of John Kirton Gilliat & Co., American merchants; Director of the Bank of England '62; Governor '83-5; J.P. for Herts; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. Chorleywood Cedars, Rickmansworth, and 18, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- ***Gladstone, Right Hon. Herbert J. (L.)**, elected for Leeds, West, '95; sat for Leeds '80-85, West '85-95; 4th s. of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; private secretary to his father '80-81; Junior Lord of the Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner of the Board of Works '85; Financial Secretary of the War Office '86; Under Home Secretary Aug. '92-March '94; First Commissioner of Works March '94-June '95. 4, Cleveland Square, S.W. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- Goddard, D. F. (L.)**, elected for Ipswich '95; s. of Mr. Ebenezer Goddard, C.E., J.P.; *b.* '50; *E.* privately at Hastings; member of the Ipswich Town Council; Mayor '91. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *National Liberal.*
- ***Godson, A. F. (C.)**, elected for Kidderminster '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. S. H. Godson, barrister, of Tenbury, Worcestershire; *b.* '35; *E.* King's College, London, and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A.); Inner Temple '59; Oxford Circuit; J.P. for Worcestershire. Westwood Park, Droitwich, and 2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
- Gold, Charles (L.)**, elected for Essex, North or Saffron Walden D., '95; *b.* '37; Director of Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey, Ltd., and J.P. for Essex; brother-in-law of Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart. The Limes, Birchanger, Essex, and 17, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
- ***Goldsmid, Right Hon. Sir J. (L.U.)**, elected for St. Paneras, South, '95; sat for Honiton '66-8, Rochester '70-80, St. Paneras, South, '85-95; *e. s.* of the late F. D. Goldsmid, M.P.; *b.* '38; *E.* University College, London (B.A. London in honours '59; 1st M.A. Classics '61); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; Oxford Circuit; D.L. for Sussex, Kent, and Berks; J.P. for Kent, Middlesex, and London; Hon. Colonel 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers '81; one of the Deputy Chairmen of the Committees of the House, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees; Peer of Portugal; succeeded his uncle, Sir F. Goldsmid, the 2nd Baronet; P.C. '95. Somerhill, Tonbridge, and 105, Piccadilly, W.
- ***Goldsworthy, Major-General W. T. (C.)**, elected for Hammersmith '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '37; *E.* privately; served in Oude with Volunteer Cavalry of Havelock's Column '57; made Cornet 8th Hussars, passed with distinction through Abyssinian campaign, and retired as Major-General '85. 22, Hertford Street, W. *United Service and Carlton.*
- Gordon, J. E. (C.)**, elected for Elgin and Nairn Shires '95; *e. s.* of the late Lord Gordon of Drumearn; *b.* '50; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; head of the firm of Gordon, Lawford, & Co., stockbrokers. 61, Princes Gate, London, and Madeira.
- ***Gorst, Right Hon. Sir J. E. (C.)**, elected for Cambridge University '95; sat for Cambridge '66-8, Chatham '75-92, Cambridge University '92-5; *b.* '35; *E.* St. John's College, Camb.; Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, '61-3; appointed Q.C. '75, and ten years later became Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's first Government; was a member of the celebrated Fourth Party; appointed Under-Secretary for India '86, and created Privy Counsellor '90; he was one of the English delegates at the Berlin Labour Conference held in '90; appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury Nov. '91, holding that office until the retirement of Lord Salisbury's Government in '92; Lord Rector of Glasgow University '93; appointed Vice-President of the Council '95. Lawford House, Manningtree, Essex; and 98, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Goschen, Right Hon. G. J. (C.)**, elected for St. Georges', Hanover Square, '95; sat for City of London '63-80, Ripon '80-85, Edinburgh, East, '85-6, St. Georges', Hanover Square, '87-95; *b.* in London '31; *E.* Rugby under Dr. Fatt, and at Oriel College, Oxford, taking a 1st class in Classics. Soon after he entered the firm of Fröhling & Goschen, and became a Director of the Bank of England in '56. In '65 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in '66 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. In '68 he joined Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, and in '71 succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen was unable to join Mr. Gladstone's Government in '80, owing to his opposition to the extension of the franchise, so he was appointed special Ambassador to the Porte, in which capacity he was instrumental in settling the Montenegrin and Greek frontier questions in '80 and '81. When Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule Bill, in '86, Mr. Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition. He, however, failed to secure his seat in Edinburgh at the '86 election. On the resignation of Lord R. Churchill in Dec. '86, Mr. Goschen accepted the Chancery of the Exchequer as a Liberal Unionist with the full sanction of Lord Hartington. He was defeated in the Exchange Division of Liverpool (Jan. 26th, '87), but in the following month was successful in the St. George's, Hanover Square Division. The Budgets which he introduced in '88 and '89 were vigorously attacked by Mr. Gladstone because of their proposals with reference to the death duties. His scheme, however, for the reduction of the interest on the national debt was cordially accepted by all parties, and successfully brought to a conclusion in July '89. He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well-known work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." He has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects, including two on the "Cultivation and Use of the

- Imagination," delivered at Liverpool '77, and at Edinburgh University, and one on "Intellectual Interest," delivered by him as Lord Rector to the students of Aberdeen University in '88. He is a Privy Councillor. He joined Lord Salisbury's Cabinet in June '95 as First Lord of the Admiralty, and was re-elected for St. George's, Hanover Square. Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, and 69, Portland Place, W. *Athenium and Carlton.*
- Goschen, G. J., jun. (C.),** elected for Sussex, North or East Grimstead D., '95; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; *b.* '66; *E. Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford*; private secretary to the Governor of New South Wales '92-93. 30, Draycott Place, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- Goulding, Edward A. (C.),** elected for Wiltshire, East or Devizes D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. William Goulding, Conservative M.P. for Cork; *b.* '62; *E. Clifton and St. John's College, Camb.*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87; ex-President Cambridge Union; member of the London C.C. 62, Warwick Square, S.W.
- *Gourley, Sir E. T. (L.),** elected for Sunderland '95; sat for same constit. '68-85, '86-95; *b.* '28; shipowner; Alderman and J.P. for Sunderland (thrice Mayor); J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham; Hon. Colonel 3rd Durham Rifles. Roker-on-Sea, Sunderland. *Union.*
- Graham, Harry R. (C.),** elected for St. Pancras, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. B. Graham, of St. Leonard's; *b.* '59; *E. privately in England and Germany, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. '76).* Great traveller. 8, Marble Arch, W.
- Gray, E. (C.),** elected for West Ham, North, '95; *b.* '57; *E. St. John's College, Battersca (M.A. Oxon.)*; ex-President of the National Union of Teachers; member of the London Municipal Society. 26, Broomwood Road, S.W. *Junior Constitutional.*
- Green, W. D. (C.),** elected for Wednesbury '95; *s.* of the Rev. Walford Green, Wesleyan minister; *b.* '69; *E. Leys School and King's College, Camb. (B.A. '91)*; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '95. May Villa, Wednesbury, and 6, Pump Court, E.C. *Carlton and Isthmian.*
- *Greene, H. D. (C.),** elected for Shrewsbury '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. B. B. Greene, J.P. for Berks; formerly Governor of the Bank of England; *b.* '43; *E. Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '68, LL.M. '69)*; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '85; Benchers '91; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; Recorder of Ludlow '92. 13, Connaught Place, W.
- Greene, W. R. (C.),** elected for Cambridgeshire, West or Chesterton D., '95; *e. s.* of Mr. E. W. Greene, J.P.; *b.* '69; *E. Eton and Oriel College, Oxford (B.A.)*; J.P. for Suffolk. Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Gretton, J., jun. (C.),** elected for Derbyshire, South, '95; *s.* of Mr. J. Gretton, of Bass, Ratcliff, Gretton, & Co., Burton-on-Trent; *b.* '67; *E. Harrow*; Director of Bass & Co. Sudbury Hall, Derby.
- *Grey, Sir E., Bart. (L.),** elected for Northumberland, Berwick D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Grey, formerly Equerry to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; *b.* '62; *E. Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford*; was private secretary to Sir E. Baring, and afterwards assistant (unpaid) secretary to Mr. Childers, when Chancellor of the Exchequer '84-5; Under Foreign Secretary Aug. '92-95; J.P. for Northumberland. Falldon, Chathill, Northumberland, and Foreign Office, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- *Grice-Hutchinson, Captain G. W. (C.),** elected for Aston Manor '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Captain G. R. Hutchinson, R.E.; *b.* '48; *E. Rugby and University College, Oxford*; entered the army '71; Captain '79; served in the Zulu war '79; retired '80; Hon. Major late 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers; J.P. for Worcester. The Boynes, Henley Castle, Worcester, and 30, Hyde Park Gate, W.
- *Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. (C.),** elected for Kent, Tonbridge D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Captain Griffith-Boscawen, of Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham; *b.* '65; *E. Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1st in Classics, 2nd in History '88)*; President of Oxford Union '88; *m.* Miss Edith Williams '92. 52, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Griffith, E. J. (L.),** elected for Anglesey '95; *s.* of Mr. T. M. Griffith, of Ty Coch, Anglesey; *b.* '60; *E. University College of Wales, Aberystwith, and Downing College, Camb.*; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; joined Chester and North Wales Circuit; ex-President of the Cambridge Union. 1, Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., and Temple, E.C.
- Gull, Sir W. Cameron (L.U.),** elected for Devonshire, North-West or Barnstaple D., '95; *s.* of the late Sir William Gull, the eminent physician; *b.* '60; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '87)*; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '86; late member of the London School Board. Tapley Park, Instow, near Bideford, and 10, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
- *Gully, Right Hon. W. C. (L.),** elected for Carlisle '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Manby Gully, M.D.; *b.* '35; *E. Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '59)*; President of the Cambridge Union; Inner Temple '60; Q.C. '77; Benchers '79; Recorder for Wigan '86-95; elected Speaker April 10th, '95, and again Aug. 12th, '95. Speaker's House, Westminster, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge and Athenium.*
- *Gunter, Colonel R. (C.),** elected for Yorkshire, Barkston Ash D., '95; sat for Knaresborough '84-5, Barkston Ash D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. R. Gunter, of Earl's Court, South Kensington; *b.* '31; *E. Rugby*; entered 4th Dragoon Guards '51; retired as Captain '63, having served through the Crimean war; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Colonel 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment '71; Hon. Colonel '86. The Grange, Wetherby, Yorks; and 86, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Yorkshire.*
- *Haldane, R. B. (L.),** elected for Haddingtonshire '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Robert Haldane, of Cloanden; *b.* '56; *E. Edinburgh University (M.A. 1st class honours in Philosophy) and Göttingen University*; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Q.C. '90; Benchers '93; joint author and editor of "Essays in Philosophical Criticism," and joint translator of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea"; appointed Commissioner to inquire into Featherstone disturbances '93. Cloanden, Auchterarder, Perthshire; and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's and New Club, Edinburgh.*

Hall, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Holborn D. '95; sat for Cambridge-shire, Chesterton D. '85-92, Finsbury, Holborn D., '92-5; *b.* '43; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '66; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales '77, '92; Q.C. '81; a Bencher of his Inn '84; Recorder of London '92. 2, Mount Street, W. *White's, Garrick, and Carlton.*

*Halsey, T. F. (C.), elected for Herts, Watford D., '95; sat for Herts '74-85, Watford D. '86-95; s. of the late T. P. Halsey, M.P.; *b.* '39; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; J.P. and County Alderman for Herts; Major Herts Yeomanry Cavalry '72-89; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel '86; Deputy Chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions; Chairman of Great Gaddesden School Board. Great Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead. *Carlton.*

*Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord G. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Ealing D., '95; sat for Middlesex, '68-85, Ealing D. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Duke of Abercorn; *b.* at Brighton '45; *E. Harrow.* Was ensign Rifle Brigade '64-8, when he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards. Under-Secretary for India '74-8, and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '78-80; First Lord of Admiralty '85-6 and '86-92; Chairman of London School Board '94-5; Secretary of State for India July '95; is a P.C. 17, Montague Street, W. *Carlton.*

*Hammond, John (N.), elected for co. Carlow '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of Mr. Edward Hammond, of Carlow; *b.* '42; Carlow merchant; J.P. for co. Carlow, and member of Local Town Commissioners and Poor Law Boards. 4, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

*Hamond, C. F. (C.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne '95; sat for same constit. '74-85; s. of Mr. G. F. Hamond, of Blackheath; *b.* '17; *E. Proprietary College, Blackheath*; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '65; Northern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Newcastle; Town Councillor and Alderman for 40 years. 20, Lovaine Place, Newcastle.

*Hanbury, R. W. (C.), elected for Preston '95; sat for Tamworth '72-8, Staffordshire, North, '78-80, Preston '85-95; s. of Mr. R. Hanbury, of Tamworth; *b.* '45; *E. Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford*; J.P. and D.L. for cos. Derby, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; late Captain Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry; Hon. Colonel 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers; Privy Councillor and Secretary to the Treasury '95. Ham Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. *Carlton.*

*Hanson, Sir R., Bart. (C.), elected for City of London '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Samuel Hanson, of London; *b.* '40; *E. Rugby and Trinity College, Camb.* (M.A. '67, LL.D. '87); merchant; Alderman of Billingsgate Ward '80; Sheriff for London and Middlesex '81-2; Lord Mayor '86-7; J.P.; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; J.P. and D.L. for Tower Hamlets, Middlesex; late member of the School Board and C.C.; Knight Commander of the Orders of Couronne de Grèce of the Netherlands, and Saviour of Greece; knighted '82; created a baronet '87; Hon. Colonel City of London Militia; Past Master of Merchant Taylors' and Shipwright's Companies. 4, Bryanston Square, W.

*Harcourt, Right Hon. Sir W. V. (L.), elected for Monmouthshire, West, '95; sat for Oxford City '68-80, Derby '85-95; s. of the late Rev.

W. V. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford; *g.s.* of a former Archbishop of York; *b.* '27; *E. Trinity College, Camb.* (1st class honours in Classical Tripos, and Senior Optime '51); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '54; Q.C. '66; appointed Whewell Professor of International Law, Camb., '69; *m.* '59, *d.* of Lady Theresa Lewis, by whom he has a son, Lewis (b. '63), and in '76 his second wife, Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Motley, the historian, by whom he has a son, Robert (b. '78). Sir W. Harcourt entered Parliament as Liberal member for Oxford ('68-80). On seeking re-election after his acceptance of office in Mr. Gladstone's Administration he was defeated by Mr. Hall, who was subsequently unseated on petition. Meantime, by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Plimsol, a seat was found for Sir William Harcourt at Derby, for which constituency he sat till he was defeated at the general election in '95. He has held the following offices: Solicitor-General '73-4; Secretary of State for the Home Department '80-85; Chancellor of the Exchequer '86 and '92-5. His '94 Budget, which considerably extended the application of the principle of graduation to the income tax and reformed the Death Duties, is claimed by his friends as his greatest achievement. Under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus" he wrote to the *Times* the well-known letters on International Law. He is one of the most clever of parliamentary debaters and platform speakers. Is a P.C. and LL.D. Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants, and 11, Downing Street, S.W. *Devonshire.*

*Hardy, L. (C.), elected for Kent, Ashford D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; y. s. of the late Sir John Hardy, Bart., of Burton-on-Trent; *b.* '54; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford* (M.A. 1st class History '76); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Sandling Park, Ilythe, Kent, and 42, Lowndes Square, S.W.

*Hare, T. L. (C.), elected for Norfolk, South-West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Sir Thomas Hare; *b.* '59; *E. Eton*; J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk; Lieutenant 24th Regiment '79-80, and 1st Battalion of Scots Guards '80-85. Stow Hall, near Downham, Norfolk.

*Harland, Sir E. J., Bart. (C.), elected for Belfast, North, '95; sat for same constit. '89-92; 4th s. of the late Mr. W. Harland, M.D., of Scarborough; *b.* '31; *E. Scarborough Grammar School and Edinburgh Academy*; head of shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, of Belfast; Mayor for Belfast '83-6; High Sheriff for co. Down '87; J.P. for Belfast and cos. Antrim, Down, and Leitrim; Chairman of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners '75-86; created a baronet '85; member of the Labour Commission '91. Baroda House, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. Glenfarne Hall, Enniskillen.

*Harrington, T. C. (P.), elected for Dublin, Harbour D., '95; sat for Westmeath '83-5, Harbour D. '85-95; s. of Mr. D. Harrington, of Castletown; *b.* '51; *E. Castletown, Catholic University, and Trinity College, Dublin*; Secretary of the Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; formerly part proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. 6, Cavendish Row, Dublin, and Artane Lodge, co. Dublin.

Harrison, C. (L.), elected for Plymouth '95; s. of Mr. Frederick Harrison; *b.* '35; *E. King's*

- College, London; admitted a Solicitor '58; Director of the Legal and General Life Assurance Society; a F.R.I., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; Vice-Chairman of the London C.C. '92-5; chiefly known by his association with London municipal politics and advocacy of "Betterment," "Taxation of Ground Values," and "Reform of City Corporation." 29, Lennox Gardens, Belgrave Square, S.W., and Bedford Row, W.C. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*
- Harwood, G. (L.),** elected for Bolton '95; s. of Mr. Richard Harwood, J.P.; b. '45; *E. Chorlton High School and Owens College, Manchester (M.A. London);* head of the firm of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; ordained by the Bishop of Manchester, and served as a deacon '86-9; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," "From Within," and "A Candidate's Speeches." Arkwright Street, Bolton, and 9, Stanley Gardens, London, W.
- Hatch, E. F. G. (C.),** elected for Lancashire, South-East, Gorton D., '95; s. of the late Mr. J. W. Hatch, of London; b. '59; senior partner in the firm of Hatch, Mansfield, & Co., wine merchants. Walsingham House, Piccadilly, S.W.
- Havelock-Allan, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry M., V.C., K.C.B. (L.U.),** elected for Durham, South-East, '95; sat for Sunderland '74-81, and Durham, South-East, '85-92; *e. s. of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.; b. '30; entered army '46; A.A.G. to his father in the relief of Lucknow, and won the V.C. at Cawnpore July '57; served in New Zealand war '63-5; retired '82; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Durham; J.P. for North Riding, Yorks; Hon. Colonel Durham Artillery (Militia) since '87; has commanded Tyne and Tees Brigade Infantry Volunteers since '88; assumed surname of Allan '80. Blackwell Hall, Darlington, and 70, Chester Square, S.W.*
- *Hayden, L. P. (P.),** elected for Roscommon, South, '95; sat for Leitrim, South, '85-92, Roscommon '92-5; s. of Mr. Luke Hayden, of Roscommon; b. '50; *E. Roscommon; newspaper proprietor; formerly J.P.; Chairman of Roscommon Town Commissioners '80. 150, Cambridge Street, S.W.*
- *Seale-Hayne, Right Hon. C. (L.),** elected for Devonshire, Ashburton D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; P.C.; s. of Mr. Charles H. Seale-Hayne, of Fuge, Dartmouth; b. '33; *E. Eton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '57; J.P. for Devon; Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion Devonshire Regiment '95; first Chairman of the Dartmouth Harbour Commission; appointed Paymaster-General Aug. '92. Kingswear Castle, Dartmouth; Pitt House, Chudleigh; and 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Reform and National Liberal.*
- *Hazell, Walter (L.),** elected for Leicester July '95; sat for same constit. '94-5; only s. of the late Mr. Jonathan Hazell; b. '43; Chairman of Hazell, Watson, & Viney, Ltd., printers and publishers; joint founder and now Treasurer of the Children's Fresh Air Mission; also helped to found the Self-Help Emigration Society; Treasurer of the Peace Society, and pioneer in England of the idea of a permanent treaty of arbitration between
- England and the United States. 15, Russell Square, W.C. *National Liberal and City Liberal.*
- *Healy, M. (N.),** elected for Cork City '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry; b. '59; *E. Christian Brothers School, Lismore; Solicitor '82. Ashton Lawn and Southmall, Cork. National Liberal.*
- *Healy, Thomas J. (N.),** elected for Wexford, North, '95; sat for same constit. March '92 5; *e. s. of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry; br. of Timothy Healy; b. '54; E. National School, Lismore; admitted Solicitor '88. Fortview, Wexford, and 12, Westmorland Street, Dublin. National Liberal.*
- *Healy, Timothy M. (N.),** elected for Louth, North, '95; sat for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, '85-6, Longford, North, '87-92, Louth, North, '92-5; b. in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in '80, when he lectured in America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Elected for Wexford borough without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of '81, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent. The clause has since come to be known as the "Healy clause." Was brought on motion by the Crown before the Queen's Bench for a speech in '82, and ordered to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail, he was imprisoned, but was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Returned for Monaghan in '83, and in '85 for both North Monaghan and South Derry; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in '86, but in Feb. '87 was returned unopposed for North Longford. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. He took a prominent part in the struggle of '91 against Mr. Parnell's leadership, and is recognised as one of the ablest members of the Irish party, though considerable differences of opinion exist between him and some of his colleagues. He was expelled from the Parliamentary Committee in Nov. '95. *National Liberal.*
- *Heath, J. (C.),** elected for Staffordshire, North-West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of Mr. R. Heath, of Congleton; b. '52; *br. of Clifton College; ironmaster; J.P. for Staffordshire; Captain Staffordshire Yeomanry '76; Major '90. Clayton Hall, Newcastle, Staffordshire, and 54, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- *Heaton, J. Henniker (C.),** elected for Canterbury '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton, of Rochester; b. '48; *E. Kent House Grammar School and King's College, London; engaged in pastoral pursuits, and part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; N.S.W. Government Commissioner to Amsterdam Exhibition '83, and to Indian and Colonial Exhibition '86; represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; author of Imperial Penny Postage Scheme and of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution '84. 36, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, St. Stephen's, and Savage.*

Helder, A. (C.), elected for Whitehaven '95; s. of the late Mr. George Helder; *b.* '27; *E.* Pollards, Brompton, and St. Omer; admitted a Solicitor '49; senior partner of Brockbank, Helder, & Co., Whitehaven; a Director of H. R. Baines, Ltd. (*Graphic* and *Daily Graphic*); member of the Iron and Steel Institute; an A.S.A., F.R.H.S.; member of the Whitehaven C.C. Corkickle, Whitehaven. *Constitutional.*

Hemphill, Right Hon. C. Hare (L.), elected for Tyrone, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Hemphill, of Rathkeany, co. Tipperary; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (1st Gold Medalist and 1st Classical Moderator); called to the Irish Bar '45; Q.C. '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; member of Privy Council in Ireland '95; J.P. for Dublin, Tipperary, and Wicklow. Clifton, Shank hill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin.

Hermion-Hodge, R. T. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., '95; sat for Accrington '86-92; *e. s.* of Mr. G. W. Hodge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; *b.* '51; *E.* Clifton College and Worcester College, Oxford (M.A. '81); J.P. Oxfordshire; assumed the name of Hermion '85. Wyfold Court, Reading.

*Hickman, Sir A. (C.), elected for Wolverhampton, West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; s. of the late Mr. G. R. Hickman, of Moat Colliery, Tipton; *b.* '30; *E.* King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire; member of the Council of Mining Association of Great Britain; President of the British Iron Trades Association; knighted '91. Wightwick, Wolverhampton; Bighouse, Melvich-by-Thurso; and 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

*Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir Michael (C.), elected for Bristol, West, '95; sat for East Gloucestershire '64-85, West Bristol '85-95; *b.* '37; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Is a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire. Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under-Secretary for Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Secretary for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Secretary of State for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons in the first Salisbury Administration. On his lordship's return to power in '86 Sir Michael resumed the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, but after a few months resigned, owing to failing eyesight. After travelling for some time on the Continent he returned to his parliamentary duties, and re-entered the cabinet as President of the Board of Trade in Feb. '88, a post which he held till the change of administration in Aug. '92. Chancellor of the Exchequer June '95. Is a P.C. and D.C.L. Netheravon, Salisbury, and 11, Downing Street, Whitehall. *Carlton and Athenæum.*

*Hill, Right Hon. A. Staveley (C.), elected for Staffordshire, Kingswinford D., '95; sat for Coventry '68-74, West Staffordshire '74-85, Kingswinford D. '86-95; P.C.; s. of the late Mr. H. Hill, J.P.; *b.* '25; *E.* King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, and St. John's College, Oxford (of which formerly Fellow); D.C.L. '55; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '51; Q.C. '68; Benchet '68; Treasurer '86; Recorder for Banbury '65; Judge-Advocate Fleet and Counsel to Admiralty '75; Deputy High Steward Oxford University '74; Examiner

in Law and Modern History, Oxford, '58; Hon. LL.D. Toronto University; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire. Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton; and 4, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Hill, Right Hon. Lord A. W. (C.), elected for Down, West, '95; sat for co. Down, '80-85, West, '85-95; P.C.; *y. s.* of the 4th Marquis of Downshire; *b.* '46; 2nd Life Guards, '65; retired '68; Comptroller of H.M. Household and Conservative Whip '85-92; J.P. for Sussex, Berks, and Down; D.L. for Down; Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers '85-7; reappointed Comptroller of the Household '95. Bigshottle Rayles, Wokingham, and 74, Eaton Place, S.W.

*Hill, Sir E. S. (C.), elected for Bristol, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. C. Hill, Bristol; *b.* '34; *E.* Bishop's College, Clifton, and on the Continent; J.P. for Glamorganshire (High Sheriff '85) and Cardiff; Colonel commdt. Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers '84; President of Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom '81; President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce '88-91; K.C.B. '92; K.C. of Swedish Order of Wasa. Rookwood, Llandaff, and 11, St. George's Place, S.W. *Carlton.*

*Hoare, E. B. (C.), elected for Hampstead '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; *e. s.* of Canon Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, by Maria Eliza, *d.* of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon; *b.* '41. *E.* Tunbridge School and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '67); Director of Lloyd's Bank, Colonial Bank. Tenchley, Surrey.

*Hoare, S. (C.), elected for Norwich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late J. Gurney Hoare; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '66); J.P. for Norfolk and Middlesex; County Alderman for Norfolk; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London; Lord of Manor Sidestrand. Cliff House, Cromer; Sidestrand House, Norfolk; and 7, Hereford Gardens, W. *Athenæum and Carlton.*

Hobhouse, H. (L.U.), elected for Somerset, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. H. Hobhouse; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '75); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; J.P. and C.C. for Somerset; unpaid Ecclesiastical Commissioner; author of "Outline of Local Government and Local Taxation," "The County Councillors' Guide," and of a work on the Corrupt Practices Act. Hadsden House, Castle Cary, Bath. *Reform and Athenæum.*

Hogan, J. F. (Anti-P.), elected for Tipperary, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *b.* '55; *E.* at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and entered Education Department, Victoria. Afterwards became a journalist, and has written "The Irish in Australia," "The Australian in London," etc. Since '87 has been residing in England. Published a biography of "Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke" ('92). Took an active part in the organisation of the new Colonial party, and at its inaugural meeting on Aug. 23rd, '93, was unanimously elected Secretary. This party held several meetings during '95, which were attended and addressed by a number of visiting Colonial statesmen, including the Hon. J. G. Ward, Treasurer and Postmaster-General of New Zealand; Sir W. P. Manning, of Sydney; the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, of Hong-kong, etc. Mr. Hogan spent the latter part of '94 and the early portion of '95 touring

- in the Colonies. To the April number of the *Contemporary Review* he contributed an article on "Australia Revisited." He has in the press a volume of his impressions and experiences during the tour, entitled "The Sister Dominions." Montague Mansion, Great Russell Street, W.C.
- Holborn, J. G. (L.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, North-West, '95; is a tin-plate worker. Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
- ***Holden, A. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Buckrose D., '95; sat for Bradford, East, '85-6; Buckrose D. '92-5; *e. s.* of Sir Isaac Holden, Bart., M.P.; *b.* '33; *E.* Edinburgh and Wesley College, Sheffield; member of the firm of Isaac Holden & Sons, manufacturers; J.P. for Bradford; Mayor '78-81, '86-7; formerly member of the School Board and Alderman. Woodlands, Toller Lane, Manningham, Bradford; Nun Appleton, Bolton Percy, Yorks; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Holland, Hon. L. R. (C.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley D., '95; *s.* of 4th Viscount Knutsford; *b.* '65; *E.* Harrow and King's College, Camb. (B.A. '86); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; joined South-Eastern Circuit; has edited *English Illustrated Magazine*; member of London C.C. '75, Eaton Square, S.W.
- Hopkinson, A. (L.U.)**, elected for Wiltshire, North or Crickdale D., '95; *s.* of Mr. Alderman Hopkinson, ex-Mayor of Manchester; *b.* '51; *E.* Owens College, Manchester, and Lincoln College, Oxford (Vinerian Scholar '75); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73; joined Northern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Reader in Equity to the Council of Legal Education. The Lodge, Herne Hill, S.E., and Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- ***Hornby, W. H. (C.)**, elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. H. Hornby, M.P., of Blackburn; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; head of the firm of W. H. Hornby & Co.; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- Horniman, F. J. (L.)**, elected for Penryn and Falmouth '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Horniman; *b.* '35; *E.* Friends College, Croydon; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; member of W. H. and F. J. Horniman, Ltd.; founder of "The Horniman Museum." Surrey Mount, Forest Hill; Surrey Mansion, Brighton; Coombe Cliff, Croydon; and Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Manchester, North-West, '95; sat for Manchester '83-5, North-West '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. Houldsworth, Manchester; *b.* '34; *E.* St. Andrews; cotton spinner; J.P. for Lancashire and Cheshire; County Alderman for Lancashire; Member of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression; created a baronet '87. Knutsford, Cheshire, and 35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Conservative.*
- ***Houston, R. P. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Liverpool College; is a well-known Liverpool shipowner; by profession an engineer and shipbuilder. 44, Park Lane, W.
- ***Howard, J. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., Tottenham; *b.* '34; *E.* University College, London (B.A. London); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; iron tube manufacturer; J.P. and County Alderman for Middlesex;
- H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. The Green, Tottenham, and 90, Cannon Street, E.C.
- Howell, W. T. (C.)**, elected for Denbigh District '95; *s.* of the Ven. David Howell, B.D., Archdeacon of Wrexham; *b.* '62; *E.* Wrexham Grammar School, Shrewsbury School, and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87; joined the South Wales and Chester Circuit; Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cardigan. 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- ***Howorth, Sir H. H. (C.)**, elected for Salford, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. H. Howorth, merchant, of Lisbon; *b.* '42; *E.* Rossall School; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '67; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Lancashire; Vice-President of the Manchester Conservative Association; author of "A History of the Mongols"; K.C.S.I. '92; D.C.L. Bentcliffe, Eccles, Manchester, and 30, Collingham Place, S.W.
- ***Hozier, J. H. C. (C.)**, elected for Lanarkshire, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of Sir W. W. Hozier, Bart., of Mauldslee Castle; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Clerk in Foreign Office '74; Diplomatic Secretary to Lord Salisbury's Special Embassy to Constantinople '76; retired from Foreign Office '78; private secretary to Lord Salisbury '78-80 and '85-6; J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire. Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire, and 22, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Hudson, G. B. (C.)**, elected for Hertfordshire, Hitchin D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Rev. T. D. Hudson, of Frogmore Hall; *b.* '45; *E.* Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '72; South-Eastern Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Hertfordshire; Alderman of Hertfordshire C.C. Frogmore Hall, Hertford, and 15, Gloucester Square, W. *Carlton and New University.*
- ***Hughes, Colonel E. (C.)**, elected for Woolwich '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. William Hughes, Woolwich; *b.* '32; *E.* King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham; Solicitor '60; member of the London School Board '82-8; Metropolitan Board of Works '83-8; London C.C. for Woolwich '88 and '95; Lieutenant-Colonel and Kent Artillery Volunteers '77-88; Hon. Colonel since '89. 32, Green's End, Woolwich. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Hulse, E. H. (C.)**, elected for Salisbury '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of Sir E. Hulse, Bart.; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford; J.P. for Hampshire; J.P. and D.L. for Wiltshire; Captain Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry '86-7. Breamore House, Salisbury, and 26, Upper Brook Street, W. *Marlborough, Carlton, and Turf.*
- ***Humphreys-Owen, Arthur Charles (L.)**, elected for Montgomeryshire '95; sat for same constit. '94-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Erskine Humphreys, barrister; *b.* '36; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; J.P. and D.L. for Montgomeryshire; Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chairman of C.C.; assumed additional name of Owen '76. 48, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.
- ***Hunt, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Maidstone '95; sat for Marylebone, West, '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Hunt, railway contractor; *b.* '38; *E.* Westminster School;

- head of distilling firm of Seager, Evans, & Co.; D.L. for London; Governor of the Westminster Blue Coat School. 7, Cromwell Road, S.W. *Carlton, Union, Constitutional, and Beefsteak.*
- ***Hunter, W. A. (L.)**, elected for Aberdeen, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. Hunter, granite merchant, of Aberdeen; *b.* '44; *E.* Grammar School and Aberdeen University (M.A. '64, 1st in Philosophy and Natural Science, LL.D.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '67; South-Eastern Circuit. 2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform.*
- ***Hutton, A. E. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Morley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. John Hutton, of Eccleshill; *b.* '65; *E.* Mill Hill School and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '90); manufacturer. Eccleshill, near Bradford, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Hutton, J. (C.)**, elected for Yorkshire, North Riding, Richmond, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. John Hutton, of Solberge; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L.; Chairman of Yorks, North Riding, Quarter Sessions and C.C. Sowber Gate, Northallerton.
- ***Isaacson, F. W. (C.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Stepney D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. F. Isaacson, of Mildenhall, Suffolk; *b.* '36; *E.* privately; coal and iron merchant; J.P. for Monmouthshire and London; D.L. for Tower Hamlets; F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L. 18, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
- ***Jackson, Right Hon. W. L. (C.)**, elected for Leeds, North, '95; sat for Leeds '80-85, North '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Jackson, of Leeds; *b.* '40; *E.* partly at a Moravian school; a prominent figure in the leather and woollen trades, and a Director of the G.N. Railway; in '86 his services to his party led to his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Treasury; P.C. '90; Chief Secretary for Ireland '91-2. Allerton Hall, near Leeds, and 27, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton and Athenaeum.*
- ***Jacoby, J. A. (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Moritz Jacoby, of Nottingham; *b.* '52; *E.* privately; lace manufacturer; J.P. for Nottingham; Sheriff '77-8; member of the Town Council '76; President of the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce; F.S.S. The Park, Nottingham, and 45, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Devonshire.*
- Jameson, Major J. E. (A.P.)**, elected for West Clare '95; s. of the late Mr. J. Jameson, of Dublin; *b.* '52; *E.* Wimbledon and Sandhurst College; served with 18th Royal Irish, 20th Hussars, and Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars; formerly an Inspector of Factories. 46, Queen's Gate, London.
- ***Jebb, Prof. R. C. (C.)**, elected for Cambridge University '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *b.* at Dundee '41; *E.* St. Columba's College, co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (Senior Classic '62); Public Orator of his University '69; Professor of Greek University of Glasgow '75; Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Harvard, and Doctor of Philosophy, Bologna University. In '89 Dr. Jebb was elected *Regius Professor of Greek* in the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Dr. Kennedy. Amongst the
- most important of his works are an edition of "Sophocles, "The Attic Orators," "Introduction to Homer," "Theophrastus," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." It is mainly through his efforts that a *British School of Classical and Archaeological Studies* was established at Athens. The hon. degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford University June '91; Corresponding Member of the Archaeological Institute of the German Empire; Knight of the Order of the Saviour (Greece). Elected in '91 to represent Cambridge University in Parliament on the decease of Mr. Raikes. Springfield, Cambridge. *Oxford and Cambridge and Athenaeum.*
- ***Jeffreys, A. F. (C.)**, elected for Hampshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; 2nd s. of the late Lieutenant Jeffreys, R.N.; *b.* '48; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. Mathematical honours '72); Inner Temple '72; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; member of the Hampshire C.C.; Chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture. Burkhams House, Alton, Hants. *Carlton.*
- Jenkins, Sir J. J. (L.U.)**, elected for Carmarthen Boroughs '95; sat for same constit. '82-6; s. of the late Mr. Jenkins Jenkins, of Morriston; *b.* '35; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; High Sheriff '89; J.P. for Carmarthenshire and Swansea; Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; knighted '82; Chairman or Director of various South Wales railways. The Grange, Swansea.
- ***Johnson-Ferguson, J. E. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-6 and '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. Johnson, J.P., of Kenyon Hall; *b.* '49; *E.* privately and at St. John's College, Camb. (2nd Wrangler '72, M.A. '75); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77; J.P. for Lancashire and Lanarkshire. Kenyon Hall, Lancashire; Spring Kell, Dumfriesshire; and 55, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- ***Johnston, W. (C.)**, elected for Belfast, South, '95; sat for Belfast '68-78, South '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. B. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg; *b.* '29; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (M.A. '56); called to the Irish Bar '72; Inspector of the Irish Fisheries '78-85; author of "Nightshade," etc. Ballykilbeg, co. Down.
- ***Johnstone, J. H. (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Horsham D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Rev. G. D. Johnstone, rector of Creed, Cornwall; *b.* '50; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '71); called to Bar, Inner Temple, '74; unsuccessfully contested St. Austell D., Cornwall, '85. Bignor Park, Pulborough, and 133, Ebury Street, S.W.
- ***Joicey, Sir J., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. G. Joicey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; *b.* '46; *E.* Gainford School, near Darlington; one of the largest coal owners in the north of England; proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily Leader*; Director of the N.-E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham, and J.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Longhurst, Morpeth, Northumberland, and 58, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- Jolliffe, Hon. H. G. Hylton (C.)**, elected for Somerset, Wells D., '95; *e. s.* of 2nd Lord Hylton; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Oriel College, Oxford (M.A. '91); J.P. Somerset; third Secretary Diplomatic Service '90-95. Ammerdown Park, near Radstock.

- *Jones, D. Brynmor (L.), elected for Swansea '95; sat for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Rev. T. Jones, of Swansea; sometime Chairman of the Congregational Union, England and Wales; *b.* '52; *E.* University College, London (LL.B. London); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. for Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; Q.C. '93; member of the Welsh Land Commission. The Lawn, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, and 47, Gloucester Square, W. *Reform and Devonshire.*
- Jones, W. (L.), elected for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., '95.
- *Jordan, J. (N.), elected for Fermanagh, South, '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; *s.* of Mr. Samuel Jordan, farmer, of co. Fermanagh; *b.* '30; *E.* National School and Royal School, Enniskillen; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen; four times Chairman of Enniskillen Town Commissioners. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.
- *Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart. (L.), elected for Lancashire, Clitheroe D., '95; sat for Hastings '69-80, Clitheroe D. '92-5; P.C.; *e. s.* of the late Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth; *b.* '44; *E.* Harrow and London University; Under-Secretary of India '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '86; appointed Secretary to the Admiralty Aug. '92; J.P. for Lancashire; J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland; member of the London School Board '80-82; member of the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Royal Commission '82. Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; and 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform and Athenaeum.*
- *Kearley, H. E. (L.), elected for Devonport '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. G. E. Kearley, of Uxbridge, Middlesex; *b.* '56; *E.* Surrey County School, Cranleigh; member of the firm of Kearley & Tonge, tea merchants. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Reform and Devonshire.*
- Kemp, G. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East, Heywood D., '95; *s.* of Mr. George Tawke Kemp; *b.* '66; *E.* Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A.); member of the Rochdale C.C.; Captain Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; is a well-known cricketer; member of the Lancashire Cricket Eleven. Beechwood, Rochdale.
- *Kennaway, Sir J. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Devon, Honiton D., '95; sat for Devon, East, '70-85, Honiton D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir J. Kennaway; *b.* '37; *E.* Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Colonel 3rd Volunteer Battalion of Devon Regiment '94. Escot, Ottery St. Mary, and 14, Hyde Park Square, W. *Athenaeum and National.*
- *Kenny, Dr. J. E. (P.), elected for Dublin, College Green D., '95; sat for co. Cork, South, '85-92, College Green D. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. M. M. Kenny, of Palmerston, co. Dublin; *b.* '44; *E.* Dublin; Licentiate R.C.S. and R.C.P. Edinburgh '70; L.A.H. Dublin Catholic University; Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, Ireland; late visiting surgeon of North Dublin Union Hospital '80-91, when he resigned on accepting coronership of Dublin City;
- Treasurer of the Irish National League. 15, Rutland Square East, Dublin.
- *Kenny, W. (L.U.), elected for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. E. Kenny, of Ennis; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. '67, M.A. '79); member of the Senate, Dublin University; called to Irish Bar '68; Q.C. '85; Bench of King's Inns '90; Secretary to the Liberal Union, Ireland; appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland Sept. '95. 35, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. *Brooks's.*
- *Kenrick, W. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. A. Kenrick, J.P., of West Bromwich; *b.* '31; *E.* Brighton and University College, London (gold medal in Chemistry); ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham (Mayor '77); *m. sis.* of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain. The Grove, Park Road, Harborne, Staffordshire, and 71, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W.
- Kenyon, J. (C.), elected for Bury '95; *s.* of Mr. James Kenyon, of Crimble; *b.* '46; *E.* Bury Grammar School and Liverpool Collegiate Institution; woollen and cotton manufacturer at Bury. Walshaw Hall, Bury, Lancashire. *Conservative.*
- *Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. (C.), elected for Shropshire, Newport D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kenyon-Slaney; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered army '67; Grenadier Guards; Major and Lieutenant-Colonel '83; Egyptian Campaign '82; retired as Colonel '87; J.P. for Salop. Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Salop, and 44, Lowndes Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- *Kilbride, D. (N.), elected for Kerry, South, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Kilbride, of Luggacurran, Queen's Co.; *b.* '48; *E.* Clongowes Wood College, Kildare; tenant farmer under Marquis of Lansdowne at The Wood, Luggacurran, but was evicted; imprisoned under Crimes Act '89; was returned '95 for South Kerry and North Galway, but decided to sit for the former constituency. Duke Street, Athy, co. Kildare, and 38, Claverton Street, S.W.
- *Kimber, H. (C.), elected for Wandsworth '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. J. Kimber, of Canobury; *b.* '34; *E.* privately and University College, London; Solicitor '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank and South Indian Railway; Chairman of the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc. Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Constitutional, City Carlton.*
- *King, Sir H. S. (C.), elected for Hull, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late H. S. King, of Chigwell; *b.* '52; *E.* Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '80); banker and East India agent; K.C.I.E.; H.M. Lieutenant for City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- *Kinloch, Sir J. G., Bart. (L.), elected for Perthshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir G. Kinloch; *b.* '49; *E.* Cheltenham and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for Perthshire and Forfarshire; D.L. for Perthshire. Kinloch House, Meikle, Perth. *Devonshire and Reform.*

- ***Kitson**, Sir James, Bart. (L.), elected for York-shire, Colne Valley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. Kitson, of Leeds; b. '35; E. University College, London; iron and steel manufacturer; J.P. for Leeds and West Riding, Yorks; President of the Iron and Steel Institution '89-90-91; President of the National Liberal Federation; formerly President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and 50, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- ***Knowles**, L. (C.), elected for Salford, West, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; e. s. of the late Mr. J. Knowles, J.P. and D.L. for Westwood, Pendlebury; High Sheriff for Lancashire '92-3; b. '57; E. Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. and LL.M.); D.L., F.G.S., F.Z.S., etc.; trustee of two livings; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; Northern Circuit; member of the Select Committee of Town Holdings; Chairman of the Select Committee on the Plumbers' Registration Bill '92; private secretary to Mr. Ritchie '87-92; President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club '78-9; formerly Hon. Secretary to the Guinness Trust; joint editor of the 2nd edition of "Greenwood's Real Property Statutes"; appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner Sept. '95. Westwood, Pendlebury; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 45, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square. *Carlton and Junior Carlton, and Union and Conservative, Manchester.*
- ***Knox**, E. F. V. (N.), elected for Londonderry City '95; sat for Cavan, West, '90-95, when he was elected for Cavan, West, and Londonderry, and selected to sit for Londonderry; e. s. of the late V. E. Knox; b. '65; E. Keble College, Oxford (B.A. '86, Fellow of All Souls' '86); barrister. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., and 15, Bryanston Mansions, York Street, W.
- ***Labouchere**, H. (L.), elected for Northampton '95; sat for Windsor '65-6, Middlesex '67-8, Northampton '80-95; b. '31; E. Eton; entered the Diplomatic Service '54, through the influence of his uncle the late Lord Taunton, and was successively attaché at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfurt, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople, where he became Second Secretary in '63. He retired in the following year. Married Miss Henrietta Hodgson, a well-known actress. Edits and owns *Truth*. Mr. Labouchere is noted for his vivacious speeches and lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced but independent Radical. 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.; Pope's Villa, Twickenham.
- Lafone**, A. (C.), elected for Bermondsey '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Lafone, of West Derby, Liverpool; b. '21; member of the firm of Boucher, Mortimore, & Co., hide and leather factors, Bermondsey; J.P. for Middlesex; late member of the London School Board. Hanworth Park, Hounslow.
- ***Lambert**, G. (L.), elected for Devonshire, South Molton D., '95; sat for same constit. Nov. '91-5; s. of the late Mr. George Lambert, of Spreyton; b. '6; E. North Tawton Grammar School; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; Lord of the Manor of Spreyton; late Poor Law Guardian; member of the Devon C.C.; moved address '93; member of the Agricultural Commission '93. Spreyton, Bow, North Devon, and 6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.
- ***Langley**, Alderman Batty (L.), elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '95; sat for same constit. July '94-5; has been for many years a member of the City Council of Sheffield; is a well-known Nonconformist; has been Mayor of Sheffield; and is in a large way of business as a timber merchant in the town. *National Liberal.*
- Laurie**, Lieutenant-General J. Wimburn (C.), elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest '95; e. s. of the late Mr. J. Laurie, M.P.; b. '35; E. Harrow, Dresden, and Sandhurst; entered the army '53; served in the Crimean campaign, in India during the Mutiny, in the Transvaal '81, the North-West Territories of Canada '85, and in the Servo-Bulgarian war '85-6; J.P. for Nova Scotia and North-West Territories; D.C.L. King's College, Windsor; member of the Executive Council of the City Polytechnic, City and Guilds Institute, and Northampton Institute. 47, Porchester Terrace, W.
- Lawrence**, E. (L.U.), elected for Cornwall, Truro, '95; s. of the late Alderman William Lawrence; b. '37; E. University School and College, London (LL.B. '66); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '67; Lieutenant for City of London. King's Ride, Ascot, and 13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- ***Lawrence**, W. F. (C.), elected for Liverpool, Abercromby D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. C. W. Lawrence, of St. Luke's, Liverpool; b. '44; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; J.P. for Wiltshire. Cowesfield House, Whiteparish, Salisbury, and 6, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W. *Carlton and Athenaeum.*
- ***Lawson**, J. Grant (C.), elected for Yorkshire, Thirsk D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; Parliamentary Charity Commissioner '95; 2nd s. of the late A. S. Lawson, J.P. and D.L. for Aldborough Manor; b. '56; E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House. Does not practise. Elm Bank, York; Nuttall Hall, Lancashire; and 14, Arlington Street, S.W.
- ***Lawson**, Sir W., Bart. (L.), elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., '95; sat for Carlisle '59-65, '68-85, Cockermouth D. '86-95; b. at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, '29; succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles. Returned in '59 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" on March 4th, '64. He was, however, again returned in '68 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of '85, when, Carlisle becoming a one-member constituency, he stood for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. At the general election in the following year he was returned for that division by a large majority, and again at the general election in '92 and '95. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his *Local Option (g.v.)* Resolution. Elected President of the United

- Kingdom Alliance on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. Brayton, Carlisle, and 23, Hans Place, S.W. *Reform and Wellington.*
- ***Lea**, Sir Thomas, Bart. (L.U.), elected for Londonderry, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95, Kidderminster '68-74, Donegal '79-85; s. of the late Mr. G. B. Lea, of Kidderminster; b. '41; *E. privately*; J.P. 10: Worcester-shire. Sea Grove, Dawlish; The Larches, Kidderminster; and 14, Elvaston Place, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Lees**, E. (C.), elected for Birkenhead '95; sat for Oldham '86-92, Birkenhead Oct. '94-5; unsuccessfully contested Rochdale '85, Pontefract '93; only surviving s. of the late Mr. T. E. Lees, J.P., D.L., of Woodfield, Oldham; b. '60; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford*; Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry; M.A. Oxford. South Lytchett Manor, Poole, and 14, Queen Anne's Gate. *Carlton.*
- ***Leese**, Sir J. F. (L.), elected for Lancashire, Accrington D., '95; sat for same constit. '92; re-elected on his appointment as Recorder Dec '93; 2nd s. of Mr. Joseph Leese, of Manchester; b. 45; *E. privately* (B.A. London) and at Cambridge; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; Q.C. '91; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95. Rad House, Sidmouth, Devon; 80, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W.; and 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- ***Legh**, Hon. T. W. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Newton D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; e. s. of Lord Newton, of Lyme Park; b. '57; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford* (B.A.); entered diplomatic service '80, but retired '86; J.P. for Cheshire. Lyme Park, Stockport, and 7, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *White's.*
- ***Leighton**, S. (C.), elected for Shropshire, Oswestry D., '95; sat for Shropshire, North, '76-85, Oswestry D. '85-95; 2nd s. of the late Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.; b. '37; *E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford* (M.A. '64); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '61; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; J.P. for Montgomeryshire; F.S.A.; Hon. Commissioner of the South Australia Paris Exhibition '78. Sweeney Hall, Oswestry. *Athenium and Carlton.*
- ***Leng**, Sir John (L.), elected for Dundee '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. A. Leng, of Hull; b. '28; *E. Hull Grammar School*; sub-editor of the *Hull Advertiser* '47-51; editor and proprietor of the *Dundee Advertiser* '51; established the *People's Journal*; J.P. for Forfar, Fife; D.L. for Dundee; knighted '93. Kinbrae, Newport, Fife, N.B.
- ***Lenty**, T. R. (R.), elected for Leeds, East, '95; sat for same constit. since April '95; s. of the late Mr. T. Lenty, of Leeds; b. '53; *E. Bramham College, Yorkshire*; linen manufacturer; member of the Leeds C.C. (Mayor '94). Headingley Lodge, near Leeds.
- ***Lewis**, J. H. (L.), elected for Flintshire '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Enoch Lewis, shipowner, of Mostyn Quay; b. '58; *E. Denbigh Grammar School, Montreal University*, and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); County Alderman of the Flintshire C.C.; Chairman of the Flintshire Joint Education Committee. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire, and 30, Palace Mansions, Addison Bridge, W. *National Liberal.*
- Llewellyn**, E. H. (C.), elected for Somersetshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; s. of the late Mr. Llewellyn Llewellyn, of North Devon; b. '47; *E. Rugby*; J.P. for Somerset. Langford Court, Langford, East Somerset.
- Llewellyn**, Sir J. T. D. (C.), elected for Swansea Town '95; e. s. of the late Mr. John Dillwyn-Llewellyn, of Penllergare; b. '36; *E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford* (M.A. '59); J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Glamorganshire; High Sheriff '78; J.P. for Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire; created a baronet '90. Penllergare, Swansea, and 39, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- ***Lloyd-George**, D. (L.), elected for Carnarvon '93; sat for same constit. '90-95; s. of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; b. '63; *E. Llanystumdwy National Schools*; admitted a Solicitor '84; practises with his brother at Criccieth. Mynydd Ednyfed, Criccieth, and 9, Palace Mansions, West Kensington, W.
- ***Lockwood**, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. M. (C.), elected for Essex, West or Epping D., '95; sat for same constit. 92-5; e. s. of the late General Mark Wood, and g. s. of Mr. W. J. Lockwood, verderer of Epping Forest, whose name he resumed; b. '47; *E. Eton*; entered the Coldstream Guards '66; retired as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel '83; J.P. and C.C. for Essex. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- ***Lockwood**, Sir F. (L.), elected for York '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. C. D. Lockwood, of Manchester; b. '46; *E. Manchester Grammar School and Caius College, Camb.* (B.A. '68); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '72; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '82; Benchler '87; Recorder of Sheffield '84-94; Solicitor-General Oct. '94-5. 26, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
- ***Loder**, G. W. E. (C.), elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; 4th s. of the late Sir R. Loder, Bart., of Whittlebury; b. '61; *E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.* (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; private secretary to Mr. Ritchie '88-92. Abinger House, Brighton, and 48, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- ***Logan**, J. W. (L.), elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D., '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; s. of the late Mr. John Logan, of Newport; b. '45; *E. College School, Gloucester*, and in Germany; head of the firm of Logan & Hemingway, railway contractors; A.M.I.C.E. East Langton Grange, Market Harborough; 17 and 18, Palace Chambers; and 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
- ***Long**, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. (C.), elected for Worcestershire, Evesham D., '95; sat for same constit. from Jan. '95; s. of the Venerable Charles Maitland Long, Archdeacon of East Riding of Yorks; b. '42; served in the Royal Artillery in Canada and at Arden; J.P. for Worcestershire, and Chairman of the Parish Council. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- ***Long**, Right Hon. W. H. (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., '95; sat for Wiltshire, North, '80-85, Devizes D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, M.P. for Wiltshire, North, '65-8; g. s. of the late Mr. Walter Long, M.P. for Wiltshire, North, for 30 years; b. '54; *E. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford*; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board '86-92; appointed President of the Board of Agriculture '95; J.P. for Somersetshire and Wiltshire; D.L.

- for Wiltshire; patron of three livings; member of the Agricultural Commission. Rood, Ashton, Trowbridge, and 24, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and Turf.*
- ***Lopes, H. Y. B. (C.)**, elected for Grantham '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; only s. of Sir Massey Lopes, of Devonshire; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '88; J.P. and C.C. for Devonshire; Lieutenant 1st Devonshire Yeomanry Cavalry. 16, Ovington Square, S.W.
- Lorne, Right Hon. Sir John D. S. Campbell, Marquis of (L.U.)**, elected for Manchester, South, '95; sat for Argyllshire '68-78; *c. s.* of George, 8th Duke of Argyll; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton, St. Andrews University, and Trinity College, Camb.; *m.* 71, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th dau. of her Majesty the Queen; K.T., G.C.M.G.; private secretary to the Duke of Argyll '68-71; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada '78-83; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle since '92; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 1st Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers '66-84; Hon. Colonel 5th Volunteer Battalion (10th Lanark) Highland Light Infantry '71-90. Kilkatrie, Argyllshire, and Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.
- ***Lough, T. (L.)**, elected for Islington, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 4th s. of the late Mr. M. Lough, co. Cavan; *b.* '50; *E.* Royal School, Cavan, and Wesleyan Connexional School, Dublin; head of the firm of Lough Bros., tea merchants; formerly Hon. Secretary of the Home Rule Union; member of the Royal Archaeological Society, Ireland. Bedford Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and City Liberal.*
- Lowles, J. (C.)**, elected for Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '95; s. of Mr. George Lowles, of Frant; *b.* '50; founded the *Hackney Mercury*. Trustee of Spurstowe Charity; represented Hackney (Central) on the London C.C. '89-92. Hill Crest, Darnth Road, Stamford Hill, N. *Carlton.*
- ***Lowther, Right Hon. J. (C.)**, elected for Kent, Thanet D., '95; sat for York City '65-80, Lincolnshire, North, '81-5, Thanet D. '88-95; *y. s.* of Sir C. H. Lowther, of Swillington, Yorkshire; *b.* '40; *E.* Westminster and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Yorks, North Riding; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board '68; Under-Secretary of the Colonies '74-8; Chief Secretary for Ireland '78-80; P.C. Wilton Castle, Redcar, and 59, Grosvenor Street, W.
- ***Lowther, J. W. (C.)**, elected for Cumberland, Penrith D., '95; sat for Rutland '83-5, Penrith D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L. for Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative of the Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Deputy Chairman of Committees; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker Aug. '95. 16, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Carlton.*
- Loyd, A. K. (C.)**, elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., '95; s. of the late Mr. T. Kirkman Loyd, of the Bengal Civil Service; *b.* '47; *E.* Brighton College; entered Indian Civil Service '67; prizeman in English Law and
- Hindi Language at further examinations; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; resigned Indian Civil Service '69; joined Norfolk Circuit, and afterwards Midland Circuit; Q.C. '92; Benchers '94; Secretary of the Macclesfield Corrupt Practices Commission '80-81; joint editor of recent editions of Sir John Byles's work on Bills of Exchange; J.P. for Berks. Hlodcott, West Ilsley, Berks; 60A, Cadogan Square, S.W.; and Temple, E.C.
- ***Lubbock, Right Hon. Sir J., Bart. (L.U.)**, elected for London University '95; sat for Maidstone '70-80, London University '80-95; *b.* in London '34; *E.* Eton; entered ('48) his father's bank in Lombard Street, becoming a partner in '56. More than twenty public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holidays Act and the Bills of Exchange Act) owe their existence mainly to his influence and exertions. He has recently devoted himself to the promotion of the Shop Hours Bill. Sir John is also distinguished as a scientist. In '65 he published "Pre-historic Times," in '70 the "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man," and in '88 "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with special reference to Insects"; "The Beauties of Nature," and other works, one of which, "The Pleasures of Life," has attained to its thirty-third edition. He is also the author of various works on Ants, Bees, and Wasps. He has received the hon. degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Dublin, Cambridge and Edinburgh, and held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, which he resigned in '80, on becoming the parliamentary representative of the University. He was returned at the head of the poll for the City Division for the London C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, and was subsequently elected Vice-Chairman of that body. Was Chairman, following Lord Rosebery, from '90 to '92. He is a P.C. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, and 2, St. James's Square, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Lucas Shadwell, W. L. (C.)**, elected for Hastings '95; s. of the late Mr. W. D. Lucas-Shadwell, J.P., D.L., of Hastings; *b.* '52; *E.* Pembroke College, Camb.; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; active in political and philanthropic work in London and elsewhere. The Hall, Fairlight, Hastings. *Carlton, New University, and Constitutional.*
- ***Luttrell, H. C. F. (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Tavistock D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of Mr. George F. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheltenham College; held a Commission in the Rifle Brigade '77-87; Captain and Hon. Major Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Militia. Dunster Castle, Somersetshire. *Arthur's, National Liberal, and Eighty.*
- ***Lyell, Sir Leonard, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Orkney and Shetland '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lyell; *b.* '50; *E.* privately and at Berlin and London Universities; J.P. for Forfarshire. Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B., and 48, Eaton Place, S.W. *Athenaeum and Reform.*
- ***Lyttelton, Hon. A. (L.U.)**, elected for Warwick and Leamington '95; sat for same constit. May '95; *y. s.* of George William, 4th Baron Lyttelton; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined the Oxford Cir-

- cuit; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford from Nov. '94; a well-known cricketer and tennis player. 4, Green Street, W.
- MacAleese, D. (A.P.)**, elected for Monaghan, North, '95; s. of Mr. Daniel MacAleese; b. '33; *E.* at a National school; journalist, newspaper proprietor, and editor; formerly editor of the *Belfast Morning News* and *Ulster Examiner*.
- *Macartney, W. G. E. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. J. W. E. Macartney, M.P., of co. Tyrone, '74-85; b. '52; *E.* Eton and Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1st class honours '75); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78; South-Eastern Circuit; appointed Secretary to the Admiralty '95. Clogher Park, Tyrone, and Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. *Carlton*.
- *Macdona, J. C. (C.)**, elected for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. G. de L. Macdona, of West Kirby; b. '36; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin; ordained '59; held three curacies and four livings, but resigned in '83 under Clergy Relief Act; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '89; part originator and President of the Kennel Club. Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire, and 1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
- Maclean, J. Mackenzie (C.)**, elected for Cardiff '95; sat for Oldham '85-92; s. of Mr. A. Maclean, of Liberton, Edinburgh; b. '35; journalist, and proprietor of the *Western Mail*; Chairman of the London and Northern Asssets and Debenture Corporations, etc.; author of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," etc. 40, Nevcrn Square, Earl's Court, S.W.
- *Maclure, J. W. (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Stretford D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 2nd s. of the late John Maclure, of Manchester; b. '35; *E.* Manchester Grammar School; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; J.P. for Manchester; Director of numerous public companies; Deputy Chairman of the Manchester Royal Infirmary; Vice-President of the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, and of the Convalescent Hospital, Southport, Lancashire; Trustee and Treasurer of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund; Hon. Secretary of the Cotton Famine Fund '62-6; F.R.G.S., F.S.S. The Home, Whalley Range, near Manchester; 4, St. James's Place, S.W.; Victoria Mansions; 26, Victoria Street, Westminster. *Carlton, Conservative, and Junior Carlton*.
- *MacNeill, J. G. Swift (N.)**, elected for Donegal, South, '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of Rev. J. G. Swift MacNeill, Chaplain of the Richmond Bridewell, Dublin; b. '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; appointed Q.C. '93; Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin, and 4, Halsey Street, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- *M'Arthur, W. A. (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, St. Austell D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; Buckrose, Yorkshire, '86, but unseated on scrutiny; *e. s.* of Alexander M'Arthur, M.P.; b. '57; *E.* privately; partner in the firm of W. & A. M'Arthur, Australian merchants; Director of the Bank of Australasia; D.L. for London; Commissioner for New South Wales to Colonial Exhibition '86; has been Hon. Secretary and Unofficial Whip to the Committee of Radical members; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—July '95, and second Liberal Whip since March '94. 14, Sloane Gardens, S.W. *Devonshire, Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Australian, Sydney*.
- M'Calmont, Colonel H., C.B. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, North, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. James M'Calmont, of Abbeylands; b. '45; served in the 7th Hussars, in the Red River expedition '70; aide-de-camp to General Sir James Wolsley, Gold Coast, '73; High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus '78-9, and Natal '79-80; Brigade Major Egyptian war '82; commanded Light Camel Regiment on the Upper Nile '85; Colonel '85; C.B. '85; J.P. for co. Antrim and Dublin. Abbeylands, White Abbey, Belfast.
- M'Calmont, Harry L. B. (C.)**, elected for Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '95; s. of Mr. H. B. B. M'Calmont, of Lincoln's Inn; b. '61; *E.* Eton; entered 6th Foot '81, Scots Guards '85; retired '89; J.P. and D.L. for Cambridgeshire; Major 4th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment since '90; owner of Isinglass and other famous horses. Cleyveley Park, Newmarket; Bishop's Wood, near Ross, Herefordshire; and 9, Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner.
- *M'Calmont, Captain J. M. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. M'Calmont, of Abbeylands, Belfast; b. '47; *E.* Eton; served in 8th Hussars '66-74; retired Captain '74; aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper, and to the late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland. Holywood House, Belfast; 89, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, and Ulster, Belfast*.
- *M'Cartan, M. (N.)**, elected for Down, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. J. M'Cartan, Castlewellan; b. '51; *E.* St. Malachy's College, Belfast, and French College, Blackrock, co. Dublin; admitted Solicitor '82. 67, Denbigh Street, S.W.; Belfast. *National Liberal*.
- *McCarthy, Justin (N.)**, elected for Longford, North, '95; sat for Longford '79-85, Longford, North, '86-95; s. of the late Mr. Michael J. McCarthy; b. '30; *E.* privately. In '53 he commenced his career as a journalist in connection with a Liverpool paper, and in '60 joined the staff of the *Morning Star* as parliamentary reporter, becoming ('64) chief editor. In '68 he severed his connection with the *Morning Star*, and subsequently visited the United States. On his return in '72 he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, from which he retired in '86, but which he has since rejoined. Mr. McCarthy represented Longford '79-85. He unsuccessfully contested Derry at the general election of '85, but was returned by a large majority for Longford. In '86 he again contested Derry, against Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Lewis, who was returned by a majority of three. On petition, however, Mr. McCarthy was declared to be the sitting member. On the disruption of the Irish Parliamentary party in Dec. '90, he was elected chairman of that section which repudiated the leadership of Mr. Parnell. At the '92 election he was unsuccessful at Derry, but was returned for North Longford. He is also well known as a novelist and historian, and, besides being the author of "A Fair Saxon," "Dear Lady

- Disdain," "Linley Rochford," "Camiola," etc., he has written "A History of Our Own Times," "The Epoch of Reform," and "History of the Four Georges." In '88 Mr. McCarthy brought out "The Right Honourable" and "The Ladies' Gallery" (which latter he wrote in conjunction with Mrs. Campbell Praed). He published a short life of Sir R. Peel in March '91, in Sept. '92 "The Dictator," and "Red Diamond" in '93. 73, Eaton Terrace, S.W. *Devonshire, Junior Travellers', and National Liberal.*
- ***M'Dermott, P. (N.)**, elected for Kilkenny, North, '95; sat for same constit. Oct. '91-5; s. of Mr. John M'Dermott, miller and farmer; b. '59; E. Derrober School, co. Galway. Whitegate, co. Galway, and 38, Claverton Street, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***M'Donnell, Dr. M. A. (N.)**, elected for Queen's Co., Leix D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. M. S. M'Donnell, of Shraigh, co. Mayo; b. '54; E. St. Ignatius Jesuit College, Queen's University, Ireland (M.D. '76); Queen's College, Galway; and Richmond Hospital, Dublin (M.Ch. and L.M. '76); formerly Surgeon of the Liverpool Cancer and Skin Hospital. 145, Harley Street, W.
- ***M'Ewan, W. (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; D.L. for Edinburgh City. 25, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh; 16, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, S.W.
- ***M'Hugh, Edward (N.)**, elected for Armagh, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; Managing Director in the firm of B. and E. M'Hugh & Co., Ltd., Irish linen manufacturers, Belfast.
- ***M'Hugh, P. A. (N.)**, elected for Leitrim, North, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; b. '58; E. for the priesthood; Science and Classical Master at Summerhill College, Athlone, and Sligo College, '80-86; proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Sligo Champion*; Mayor of Sligo '88 and '95; twice imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Castle Street, Sligo.
- ***M'Iver, L. (L.U.)**, elected for Edinburgh, West, '95; sat for Torquay '85-6, and Edinburgh, West, from May '95; e. s. of Mr. John M'Iver; b. '46. E. Elgin Academy, Kensington Grammar School, and Bonn University; served in Madras Civil Service '68-84; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '78. 39, Melville Street, Edinburgh, and 25, Upper Brook Street, W. *Brooks's, East India United Service.*
- McKenna, R. (L.)**, elected for Monmouthshire, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. William Columban McKenna; b. '63; E. abroad, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '85); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87. 10, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, London, and Temple, E.C.
- McKillop, J. (C.)**, elected for Stirlingshire '95. Polmont Park, Stirlingshire.
- ***M'Laren, C. B. B. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., '95; sat for Stafford '80-86, Bosworth D. '92-5; 3rd s. of the late Mr. D. M'Laren, M.P.; b. '50; E. Tottenham School and Edinburgh University (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Universities; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; Director of various iron and coal companies. Hilders, Haslemere, and 45, Harrington Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Savile, and National Liberal.*
- MacLeod, John (L.)**, elected for Sutherlandshire '95; sat for same constit. Oct. '94-5; s. of Mr. J. MacLeod, fishcurer, of Helmsdale; b. '63; E. Glasgow; was trained in gold-assaying in London, and afterwards obtained experience in gold-mining in North Wales; and is now editor and proprietor; established the *Highland News*; was a member of the Deer Forests Commission, and is a member of Ross-shire C.C., and Secretary of the Highland Land League. Gartymore, Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, and Hamilton Street, Inverness.
- ***Maden, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, Rosendale D., '95; sat for same constit. Jan. '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. Henry Maden, of Bacup; b. '62; E. Grammar School, Manchester; member of the firm of J. Maden & Son, cotton spinners and manufacturers; President of the Bacup Liberal Council; J.P. for Lancaster. Rockcliffe House, Bacup. *National Liberal, Devonshire, and Reform.*
- Malcolm, Ian (C.)**, elected for Suffolk, North-West or Stowmarket D., '95; s. of Colonel E. D. Malcolm, R.E., C.B.; b. '68; E. Eton and Oxford; served in the diplomatic service at Berlin and Paris. 18, Queen's Gate Place, S.W.
- ***Mandeville, F. (N.)**, elected for Tipperary, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; b. '52. Is a landowner in and J.P. for co. Tipperary; brother of the late Mr. John Mandeville, of Mitchelstown, who was imprisoned in Tullamore Gaol while Mr. Balfour was Chief Secretary. Ballydine Castle, Kilsheelan, Tipperary; Orchardstown, Clonmel; and Ballyquirkeen, Carrick-on-Suir.
- Manners, Captain Lord Edward W. J. (C.)**, Leicestershire, East or Melton D., '95; s. of John, 7th Duke of Rutland, G.C.B.; b. '64; E. Wellington College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served in the Rifle Brigade. 23a, Bruton Street, W. *Wellington and Pratt's.*
- ***Maple, Sir J. Blundell (C.)**, elected for Camberwell, Dulwich D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; s. of Mr. John Maple, of Tottenham Court Road; b. '45; E. Craufurd College and King's College School, London; Governor of Messrs. Maple & Co., Ltd. Childwick Bury, St. Albans; Falmouth House, Newmarket; and Clarence House, Regent's Park, N.W. *Carlton and St. Stephen's.*
- ***Mappin, Sir F. T., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, South Hallamshire D., '95; sat for East Retford '80-85, Hallamshire D. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Mappin, of Sheffield; b. '21; E. in Sheffield; Chairman of T. Turton & Co., Sheaf Works, Sheffield; J.P. for Yorks, West Riding; J.P. for Sheffield; Mayor '77-8; Master Cutler '55-6; created a baronet '56; a town trustee and the town regent; President of the Sheffield Technical School; Chairman of the Sheffield Gas Company; Director of the Midland Railway; Juror of the Paris International Exhibition '78; Officer of the Legion of Honour; M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Thornbury, Sheffield, and 38, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Marks, H. H. (C.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's-in-the-East D., '95; s. of the Rev. Professor D. W. Marks; b. '55; E. l'Athénée Royale, Brussels, and University College, London; founder, editor, and chief proprietor

of the *Financial News*; member of the London C.C. Loudoun Hall, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood.

***Martin**, R. B. (L.U.), elected for Worcestershire, Droitwich D., '95; sat for Tewkesbury '80-85, Droitwich D. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. R. Martin, of Overbury Court, Tewkesbury; *b.* '38; *E.* Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M.A.); London banker; J.P. for Kent; F.R.G.S.; formerly President of the Institute of Bankers; Treasurer of the Royal Statistical Society. Chiselhurst, and 10, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Windham and Athenæum*.

Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F. B. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Central, '95; 5th s. of Eyre, 3rd Baron Clarina; *b.* '45; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. and LL.B. '66, Junior Moderator and Silver Medallist); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68, and joined the Home Circuit; D.L. for Lincolnshire. 30, Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Junior Constitutional, and Burlington Fine Arts*.

***Maxwell**, Sir H. E., Bart. (C.), elected for Wigtownshire '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *c. s.* of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Maxwell; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury '86-92; J.P. and D.L. for Wigtownshire; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Battalion (Militia) Royal Scots Fusiliers; Director of the Glasgow and S.W. Railway; noted archaeologist; Vice-President of the Scottish Antiquaries. Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtownshire, and 49, Lennox Gardens, S.W.

Mellor, J. J. (C.), elected for Lancashire, South-East, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. Mellor, of Oldham; *b.* 30; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; F.R.A.S.; Director of the Metropolitan and S.E. Railways. The Woodlands, Whitefield, near Manchester.

***Mellor**, Right Hon. J. W. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Sowerby D., '95; sat for Grantham '80-86, Sowerby D. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Right Hon. Sir J. Mellor; *b.* '35; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A., 8th Senior Optime '57); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '60; Midland Circuit; Q.C. '75; Bencher '77; Recorder of Grantham; Judge-Advocate-General '86; J.P. for Somersetshire and Devonshire; D.L. for Somersetshire; P.C. '86; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons '93-5. Culmhead, Pitminster, Taunton, and 68, St. George's Square, S.W. *Brooks's*.

Melville, Beresford V. (C.), elected for Stockport '95; *s.* of Rev. D. Melville, canon of Worcester; *b.* '57; *E.* Marlborough and Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. '84); J.P. for Kent, Surrey, and London. Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey, and 16, Grosvenor Square, W.

***Meysey-Thompson**, Sir H., Bart. (L.U.), elected for Staffordshire, Handsworth D., '95; sat for Knaresborough '80 (unseated on petition), Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6, Handsworth D. '92-5; *s.* of the late Sir H. S. Meysey-Thompson, M.P.; *b.* '45; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for North Riding, Yorks; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the N.-E. Railway. Kirby Hall, York, and 2, Hamilton Place, W.

Milbank, Powlett C. J. (C.), elected for Radnorshire '95; *s.* of Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, Bart.; *b.* '52; *E.* Eton College; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for North Riding, Yorks; J.P. for Radnorshire; L.L. for Radnorshire in place of

Lord Ormathwaite resigned. Norton Manor, Presteign.

***Mildmay**, F. B. (L.U.), elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of Mr. H. B. Mildmay, of Flete; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A.); J.P. for Devonshire; Captain West Kent Yeomanry. Flete, Ivybridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Turf, Brooks's, and Travellers*.

***Milner**, Sir F., Bart. (C.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw D., '95; sat for York City '83-5, Bassetlaw D. '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir W. M. E. Milner, Bart.; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; succeeded to baronetcy '80; *s.* William Frederick Victor Mordaunt *b.* '93. 22, Pont Street, S.W. *Carlton*.

Milton, William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount (L.U.), elected for Wakefield '95; *e. s.* of the late Viscount Milton; *b.* '72; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; Lieutenant 4th Battalion (Militia) Oxfordshire Light Infantry; aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, '93-4; J.P. for West Yorkshire. Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham. *Bachelors', Pratt's, and York, Kildare Street, Dublin*.

Milward, Colonel V. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, South-West or Stratford-on-Avon D., '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Henry Milward, of Redditch; *b.* '40; needle manufacturer; Director of Henry Milward & Sons, Ltd., and the *Birmingham Gazette* Co.; J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire; High Sheriff '86; ex-Chairman of the Finance Committee, Worcestershire C.C. The Holloway, Redditch.

***Minch**, M. J. (N.), elected for Kildare, South, '92; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '56; *E.* French College, Blackrock, co. Dublin; merchant in Athy; Town Commissioner; Chairman of the Board of Guardians; J.P. for co. Kildare and Queen's Co. Rockfield House, Athy.

***Molloy**, B. C. (N.), elected for King's Co., Birr D., '95; sat for King's Co. '80-85, Birr D. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Kedo Molloy, of Cornolane, King's Co.; *b.* '43; *E.* St. Edmund's College, Herts, and at France and Bonn; formerly Captain in the French army; Private Chamberlain at the Vatican; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '72. 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *National Liberal*.

Monckton, E. P. (C.), elected for Northamptonshire, North, '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Edward Henry Cradock Monckton, of Fineshade Abbey; *b.* '40; *E.* Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P.; High Sheriff for Rutland '83; Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment; member of the House of Laymen; Recorder of Northampton. Fineshade Abbey, Stamford, and Laundimer House, Oundle. *Junior Carlton*.

Monk, C. J. (L.U.), elected for Gloucester '95; sat for same constit. April-Aug. '59 (unseated on petition) and '65-85; *s.* of the late Right Rev. Dr. J. H. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; *b.* '24; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '50); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '50; J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire; Director of the Suez Canal; Chancellor of Bristol '55-84 and of Gloucester '59-84; President of the Associated Chambers

- of Commerce of the United Kingdom '81-4. Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts, and 5, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
- ***Montagu**, Sir Samuel, Bart. (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. L. Samuel, of Liverpool; b. '32; received Montagu as his surname by royal license; E. privately and at what is now Liverpool Institute; established the firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., foreign bankers; J.P. for London and co. of Southampton; D.L. for the Tower Hamlets; member of the Jewish Board of Deputies, etc.; President of the Jewish Working Men's Club. South Stoneham House, Hampshire, and 12, Palace Gardens, W.
- Moon**, E. R. Pacy (C.), elected for St. Pancras, North, '95; s. of Mr. Robert Moon, of the Inner Temple; b. '58; E. Winchester College and New College, Oxford (1st in Classical Moderations '78; M.A. '84); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, and joined the Northern Circuit; has ceased to practise. 32, Egerton Gardens, S.W.
- ***More**, R. J. (L.U.), elected for Shropshire, Ludlow D., '95; sat for South '65-8, Ludlow D. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. T. F. More, of Linley Hall, Shropshire; b. '36; E. Shrewsbury School and Balliol College, Oxford; B.C.L. and M.D. '62; called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '63; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; High Sheriff '81; J.P. for Montgomeryshire; Lord of various Shropshire manors. Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle, and 14, Arlington Street, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- ***Morgan**, Hon. F. C. (C.), elected for Monmouthshire, South, '95; sat for Monmouthshire '74-85, South '92-5; 3rd s. of 1st Baron Tredegar; b. '34; E. Winchester; served in Rifle Brigade through Crimean war; medal (four clasps), Order of Medjidie, and Turkish medal; retired Captain '58; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; J.P. for Glamorganshire; Hon. Colonel 1st Monmouthshire Volunteers '81. Rupirra Castle, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Carlton and Army and Navy*.
- ***Morgan**, Right Hon. Sir G. O., Bart. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, East, '95; sat for Denbighshire '68-85, East '85-95; e. s. of Rev. Morgan Morgan, late vicar of Conway; b. '26; E. Friars School, Bangor, Shrewsbury School, and Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., 1st class Classics '47, M.A. '50); took also Newdigate Prize, Chancellor's Prize, Craven and Eldon Scholarships, Stowell's Law Fellowship, University College; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '53; Q.C. '69; Benchers, Judge-Advocate-General '80-85; Under-Secretary of the Colonies '86; Chairman of the Grand Commission since '88; J.P. for Denbighshire. 24, Draycott Place, S.W. *Athenium and Devonshire*.
- ***Morgan**, J. L. (L.), elected for Carmarthenshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; y. s. of the late Rev. W. Morgan, Professor of Theology, of Presbyterian College, Carmarthen; b. '61; E. Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; joined the South Wales Circuit. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C. *Carmarthen*.
- ***Morgan**, W. P. (L.), elected for Merthyr Tydvil '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; b. '44; for some time in lawyer's office at Newport; emigrated to Queensland, speculated in
- mines, and practised as a lawyer; returned to England '85, and has since interested himself in gold-mining in North Wales; known as the "Gold King." Aber Eden, near Dolgelly, North Wales, and 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- Morley**, C. (L.), elected for Brecknockshire '95; s. of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; b. '47; E. Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '74); partner in the firm of I. and R. Morley, of Wood Street; Hon. Secretary to the Royal College of Music.
- Morrell**, G. H. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., '95; sat for same constit. '91-2; e. s. of the late Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L.; b. '45; E. Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '85; J.P. for Berkshire; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion (University) Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Headington Hill Hall, near Oxford, and Streasley House, near Reading.
- ***Morris**, Samuel (N.), elected for Kilkenny, South, '95; sat for same constit. Sept. '94-5; s. of Mr. George Morris, merchant, of Tildown, co. Kilkenny; b. '46; E. O'Shea's Grammar School, Carrick-on-Suir. Newrath House, Waterford. *National Liberal*.
- Morrison**, Walter (L.U.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Skipton D., '95; sat for Plymouth '61-74, Skipton D. '86-92; s. of the late Mr. James Morrison, formerly M.P. for Ipswich; b. '36; E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '62); J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; High Sheriff '83; Hon. Colonel and Volunteer Battalion West Riding Regiment since '71; connected with financial and mercantile companies. Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds, and 77, Cromwell Road, S.W.
- ***Morton**, E. J. C. (L.), elected for Devonport '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. C. Morton; b. '56; E. Harrow School and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '85; North-Eastern Circuit; Secretary of the Home Rule Union. 47, Halsey Street, S.W.
- ***Mount**, W. G. (C.), elected for Berkshire, Newbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Mount; b. '24; E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '49; J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire, and Chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions and C.C.; High Sheriff '77; J.P. for Hants; Lord of the Manor, Wasing. Wasing Place, Reading. *Carlton*.
- ***Mowbray**, Right Hon. Sir J., Bart. (C.), elected for Oxford University '55; sat for Durham '53-68, Oxford University '68-95; s. of Mr. R. S. Cornish, of Exeter; m. Elizabeth, d. of Mr. G. I. Mowbray, whose name he assumed; b. '15; E. Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. '39, hon. D.C.L. '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '41; Western Circuit; Judge-Advocate-General and Judge Marshal '58-9 and '66-8; Church Estates Commissioner '66-8 and '71-92; Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee and Committee of Selection; J.P. and D.L. for Durham; J.P. and County Alderman for Berkshire; P.C. Warrennes Wood, Mortimer, near Reading, and 47, Onslow Gardens, S.W. *Carlton*.
- ***Mundella**, Right Hon. A. J. (L.), elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., '95; sat for same constit. '68-85 and '86-95; s. of the late Signor Antonio Mundella, of Como, Italy; an Italian

- refugee; *b.* '25; P.C.; Nottingham manufacturer for many years; Sheriff, Alderman, and President of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce; in '59 organised the first Courts of Arbitration between Capital and Labour; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and Charity Commissioner '80-85; President of the Board of Trade '86, and Aug. '92—May '94, when he resigned; J.P. for Middlesex and Nottingham; F.R.S.; Chairman of the Textile Section of the Labour Commission '91. 16, Elvaston Place, S.W. *Athenæum* and *Reform*.
- ***Munro-Ferguson**, R. C. (L.), elected for Leith Burghs '95; sat for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; Leith D. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Colonel R. Munro-Ferguson, of Kirkcaldy; *b.* '60; *E.* Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. for Fifeshire; D.L. for Ross-shire; Captain 1st Life Light Horse Rifle Volunteers '85; private secretary to Lord Rosebery when Foreign Secretary '86 and '92-4; a Lord of the Treasury March '94—June '95. Raith House, Kirkcaldy, and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- ***Muntz**, P. A. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., '95; sat for Warwickshire, North, '84-5, Tamworth D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. G. F. Muntz Umberslade, Liberal M.P. for Birmingham for 16 years; *b.* '39; *E.* privately; managing director of Muntz's Metal Co.; J.P. for Warwickshire. Dunsmore, near Rugby, and 17, St. James's Place, S.W. *Carlton*.
- Murdoch**, C. T. (C.), elected for Reading '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *s.* of the late Mr. J. G. Murdoch, of Berkhamsted; *b.* '37; *E.* Eton; served with the Rifle Brigade in the Crimea; J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire; Director of the G.W. Railway Co. Buckhurst, Wokingham, and 79, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- Murnaghan**, George (A.P.), elected for Tyrone, Mid, '95; *s.* of a farmer; *b.* '47; dairy farmer and stock raiser near Omagh; J.P. for co. Tyrone; Guardian of the Carrickmore Division of the Omagh Union. Lisanelly House, Omagh.
- ***Murray**, A. G. (C.), elected for Buteshire '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *s.* of the late Mr. T. G. Murray, of Stenton; *b.* '49; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '75); called to the Scottish Bar '74; Sheriff of Perthshire '90-91; Solicitor-General for Scotland '91-2; Q.C. '91. Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire; and 23, Cork Street, W. *Carlton*.
- Murray**, C. J. (C.), elected for Coventry '95; sat for Hastings '80-83; *e. s.* of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K.C.B.; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton; attaché of British Embassy at Rome and St. Petersburg; D.L. for Ross-shire. Loch Carron, Ross-shire, and 27, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Murray**, Colonel C. Wyndam (C.), elected for Bath '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Rev. T. B. Murray, Prebendary of St. Paul's; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough College; entered the army '62; D.A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, Dublin, '76-7; Brigade Major Aldershot '78-9; member of the Boundary Commission in Turkey; served in Zulu war '79, Afghan war '80, Marri expedition '81, Egyptian campaign and battle of Tel-el-Kebir '82, Bechuanaland expedition '85; retired '90; H.M. Hon. Corps Gentleman-at-Arms '91.
- 10, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Carlton* and *Army and Navy*.
- ***Myers**, W. H. (C.), elected for Winchester '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Charles Myers, of Swanmore House; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '75, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '77, M.A. '80); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; joined Western Circuit, but does not practise; J.P. for Hants, and C.C. for Droxford D. Swanmore House, Bishop's Waltham, Hants. *Carlton*, *Wellington*, and *Oxford and Cambridge*.
- ***Newdigate**, F. A. (C.), elected for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate, of Allesley Park, Warwickshire; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton; late of the Coldstream Guards; travelled the Colonies and India '85-7; J.P. for Warwickshire and D.L. for Derbyshire. 33, Bruton Street, W.; Weston-in-Arden, Nuneaton. *Carlton* and *Cosmopolitan*.
- Nicol**, D. N. (C.), elected for Argyllshire '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Nicol, of Ardmarnoch; *b.* '43; *E.* Glasgow University and Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. '72); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '70; joined Northern Circuit; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Argyllshire. Ardmarnoch, Tighnabruaich, Argyllshire, and 80, Harley Street, W.
- ***Northcote**, Hon. Sir H. Stafford, Bart. (C.), elected for Exeter '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; 2nd *s.* of the 1st Earl of Idlesleigh; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Merton College, Oxford (M.A. '73); clerk of the Foreign Office '68-80; attached to the Marquis of Ripon's mission to arrange the Alabama Treaty '71; Secretary to Commission under the Treaty of Washington '71-3; private secretary to Lord Salisbury on his embassy to Constantinople '76-7, and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer '77-80; Financial Secretary to the War Office '85-6; Surveyor-General of Ordnance '86-7; unpaid Charity Commissioner '91-2; C.B. '80; baronet '87. 7, Seamore Place, W. *Carlton*, *Athenæum*, *St. Stephen's*, and *St. James's*.
- ***Norton**, Captain C. W. (L.), elected for Newington, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Rev. W. Norton, M.A., late rector of "Balinglass," Ireland; *b.* '50; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (double prizeman), and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '70; served in 5th Royal Irish Lancers; passed Sandhurst Staff College '79; Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot '81-2; retired '82. 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- ***Nussey**, T. W. (L.), elected for Pontefract '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *s.* of Mr. Thomas Nussey, of Bramley Grange, Thorner, near Leeds; *b.* '68; *E.* Leamington and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '90); called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. for North Riding, Yorks; unsuccessfully contested Maidstone '92. The Rushwood, Tanfield, Bedale, Yorks; Bramley Grange, Thorner, near Leeds; and 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Inner Temple, London. *Boodle's*.
- ***O'Brien**, J. F. X. (N.), elected for Cork City '95; sat for Mayo, South, '85-95; resigned South Mayo June '95, to contest Cork City, for which he was elected, and again at the general election July '95; *b.* '31; formerly tea and wine merchant in Dublin; tried in '67 for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and

- subsequently released. 15, Durand Gardens, Clapham Road, S.W.; 39, Victoria Street, S.W.
- O'Brien, Patrick (P.)**, elected for Kilkenny City '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; s. of Mr. James O'Brien; b. 53. Liverpool.
- *O'Brien, P. J. (N.)**, elected for Tipperary, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. J. O'Brien, merchant, Nenagh; b. '35; E. locally; merchant; Chairman of the Nenagh Town Commissioners '80-87, '90-93; Chairman of the Board of Guardians since '85. Castle Street, Nenagh, Tipperary, and 158, York Road, Lambeth, S.E.
- *O'Connor, A. (N.)**, elected for Donegal, East, '95; sat for Queen's Co. '80-85; Donegal, East, '85-95; e. s. of the late Dr. W. O'Connor, M.D., of Kerry and London; b. '44; E. St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham; clerk in the War Office; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83; South-Eastern Circuit; Public Works Loan Commissioner; one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees. Rowan Road, Hammersmith, and 5, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- *O'Connor, James (N.)**, elected for Wicklow, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Patrick O'Connor, of Glen of Imaal, co. Wicklow; b. '36; is a journalist. *National Liberal*.
- *O'Connor, T. P. (N.)**, elected for Liverpool, Scotland D., '95; sat for Galway Borough '80-85, Scotland D. '85-95; b. Athlone '48; graduated M.A. of Queen's University. From an early age has been engaged in literary work both in Dublin and London. Was elected for Galway at the general election of '80 as a Home Ruler. Visited America for the I and League in '81, and was present at the 11th American Convention. In '85 he was elected for the Scotland D. of Liverpool, and for Galway Borough, but chose to represent the former constituency, which again returned him in '92. Has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, and many tales and essays. Was the founder, in '88, and the first editor of the *Star*, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90. Founded the *Sunday Sun* in May '91, and in June '93 brought out the *Sun* as a London evening paper. Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- *O'Keefe, F. A. (A.P.)** elected for Limerick City Sept. '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. Lawrence O'Keefe, High Sheriff of Limerick; b. '56; E. Jesuit School, Limerick, Clongowes Wood College, and Trinity College, Dublin; admitted a Solicitor '78; Mayor of Limerick '87-8 and '89. 12, The Crescent, Limerick.
- O'Kelly, J. (P.)**, elected for Roscommon, North, '95; sat for the County '80-85, and the North Division '85-92; s. of the late Mr. John O'Kelly, of Roscommon; b. '45; E. Dublin University and College of Sorbonne, Paris; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73; subsequently he engaged in the war against the Sioux chief "Sitting Bull"; failed in an attempt to join the Madhi in the Soudan '85; now editor *Irish Daily Independent*.
- *Oldroyd, M. (L.)**, elected for Dewsbury '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; 3rd s. of Mr. M. Oldroyd, Dewsbury; b. '43; E. privately, and at New College, St. John's Wood; Chairman of M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., woollen manufacturers and merchants; J.P. for Dewsbury, and Alderman '83; Mayor '87-8; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks. Hyrstlands, Dewsbury; Belgrave Mansions, S.W.
- *Malley, W. (A.P.)**, elected for Galway, Connemara D., '95; b. '57; E. Model School, Galway, and St. Mary's College, London; journalist; late business manager of the *Star*; now of the National Press, Dublin. 4, Gaskarth Road, Balham Hill, S.W.
- *O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of 1st Baron O'Neill; b. '45; E. Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford (M.A.); J.P. for Antrim, J.P. and D.L. for co. Londonderry (High Sheriff '71); formerly Major 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 4, King Street, St. James's, S.W.
- Orr-Ewing, C. L. (C.)**, elected for Ayr District '95; s. of the late Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, Bart.; b. '60; E. Harrow. Newark Castle, Ayr, N.B.
- Oswald, J. F. (C.)**, elected for Oldham '95; s. of the late Mr. William Oswald; b. '38; E. Islington Proprietary School and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '69; Q.C. and Bencher Gray's Inn '93; author of "Contempt of Court." 111, Harley Street, W., and 6, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Carlton*.
- *Owen, Thomas (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, Launceston D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. Owen Owen, yeoman, Bwlch and Cwmyrhaidr, near Machynlleth; b. '40; E. privately; Chairman of Thomas Owen & Co., Ltd., paper and pulp manufacturers, of Cardiff, Ripponden, Hjerpen, Sweden, Drammen, Norway, etc., and proprietor of the *Western Mercury* and *Western Herald*. Henley Grove, Westbury-on-Trym.
- *Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Jarrow D., '95; sat for Durham, North, '74-85, Jarrow D. '85-95; y. s. of the late George Palmer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; b. '22; E. Newcastle and France; coalowner; founder of the town of Jarrow; first Mayor '75; J.P. and D.L. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Hon. Colonel Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham Engineer Volunteers '68-88; Hon. Colonel Engineer Volunteer Submarine Miners Royal Engineers '85; created a baronet '86. Grinkle Park, Loftus-in-Cleveland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 51, Grosvenor Square, W. *Liberal, Reform, and Brooks's*.
- *Palmer, Colonel J. D. (C.)**, elected for Gravesend '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. William Palmer, of Romford, Essex, by Jane Michel, d. of the Rev. John Tristram; b. '51; E. Felstead School, Essex; J.P. for Kent and West Ham; Master of the Heronden Hall Harriers. Hon. Colonel 1st Kent Artillery Volunteers. Heronden Hall, Teutenden, Kent, and 10, Wilton Crescent, S.W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton*.
- Parkes, E. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, Central, '95; s. of Mr. Israel Parkes, of Edgbaston; b. '48; E. Wesley College, Sheffield; ironmaster; member of the City Council of Birmingham; Chairman of the Markets and Fairs Committee; J.P. for the

- City of Birmingham. Oaklands, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston.
- Parnell, J. H. (P.),** elected for Meath, South, '95; s. of the late Mr. John Henry Parnell, of Avondale, and b. of the late Mr. C. S. Parnell; b. '43. Avondale, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow.
- ***Paulton, J. M. (L.),** elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. A. W. Paulton, of Manchester, Secretary of the Anti-Corn Law League; b. '57; E. London International College and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A., honours in Classical Tripos '79); private secretary to Mr. Childers when Home Secretary. Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 4, West Chapel Street, W. *Brooks's.*
- ***Pearson, Right Hon. Sir C. (C.),** elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh; b. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English Bars '70; D.L. and LL.D. Edinburgh; Q.C. and Solicitor-General Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord Advocate '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute '88-9, and Perthshire '89-90; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87. 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- ***Pearson, Sir W. D., Bart. (R.),** elected for Colchester '95; sat for same constit. since Feb. '95; s. of Mr. George Pearson, of Buckendonbury, Hertford; b. '56; E. privately; acting partner of the firm of S. Pearson & Son, contractors for public works; created a baronet May '94. Paddockhurst, Sussex, and 16, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W.
- Pease, A. (L.U.),** elected for Darlington '95; sat for Whitby '80-85; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, of Southend; b. '37; E. Grove House School, Tottenham; Alderman of Darlington (Mayor '73-4); J.P. for co. Durham and North Riding, Yorks. Himmernskott, Darlington; Cliff House, Marske-by-the-Sea; and 2, Prince's Gardens, S.W.
- ***Pease, H. F. (L.),** elected for Yorkshire, Cleveland D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. Henry Pease, of Pierremont, Darlington; b. '38; member of the firm of Pease & Partners; J.P. for Durham; J.P. and D.L. for North Riding, Yorks; Mayor for Darlington '74-5. Brinkburn, Darlington, Durham, and 19, Callingham Gardens, S.W. *Reform.*
- ***Pease, J. A. (L.),** elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; y. s. of Sir J. W. Pease, M.P.; b. '60; E. Grove House, Tottenham and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '81, M.A. '85); D.L. for Durham; J.P. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; Durham C.C.; Mayor of Darlington '89; Director of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Parliamentary Secretary to Right Hon. J. Morley '92-5. Snow Hall, Gainford, Darlington, and 44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- ***Pease, Sir J. W., Bart. (L.),** elected for Durham, Barnard Castle D., '95; sat for Durham, South, '65-85, Barnard Castle D. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington; b. '28; E. privately; coal and ironstone mine owner; Chairman of Pease & Partners, Ltd.; Chair-
- man of the N.-E. Railway; J.P. and D.L. for Durham and North Riding, Yorks; President of the Peace Society; created a baronet '82. Hutton Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire, and 44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- Pender, J. (C.),** elected for Northamptonshire, Mid., '95; e. s. of Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., of Foot's Cray Place, Kent; b. '41; E. University College School and University College, London; J.P. for Lincathgowsire and Northamptonshire; Lord of the Manor of Thornby; Director of the Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., and other electrical companies. Thornby Hall, Rugby.
- ***Pender, Sir J., G.C.M.G. (L.U.),** elected for Wick Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '72-85 and '92-5; s. of the late Mr. James Pender, of Vale of Leven; b. '16; E. High School, Glasgow; J.P. for Kent, Middlesex, Lancashire, Denbigh, Argyll, and Lincathgowsire; D.L. for Lancashire; F.R.G.S.; F.R.S. England and Scotland; Fellow of the Scottish Antiquarian Society. Foot's Cray Place, Kent, and 18, Arlington Street, S.W.
- ***Penn, J. (C.),** elected for Lewisham '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; e. s. of the late Mr. John Penn, of Lee; b. '48; E. Harrow and Cambridge; Director of Messrs. John Penn & Sons, marine engineers, Greenwich and Deptford. 22, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- ***Perks, R. W. (L.),** elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Rev. G. T. Perks, M.A., President of the Wesleyan Conference; b. '49; E. New Kingswood School, Bath, King's College, London, and London University; Solicitor '75; member of the firm of R. W. Perks, London; Associate of I.C.E. Littlestone, Kent; 9, Clement's Lane, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, S.W.
- Phillipotts, Commander A. S. (C.),** elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., '95; s. of the late Captain Henry Phillipotts, of Torquay; b. '44; E. Chudleigh Grammar School and Naval Academy, Gosport; served in the royal navy '58-92, and was distinguished during the Abyssinian war; J.P. for Devonshire and Torquay. Chelston Cross, Torquay.
- ***Pickard, B. (L.),** elected for Yorkshire, Normananton D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of Mr. T. Pickard, miner, of Kippax, near Leeds; b. '42; E. Kippax Grammar School; at 12 worked in the pits; Assistant Secretary of the South Yorkshire Miners' Federation '73; Secretary '76; Secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Federation '81; formerly member of the Wakefield School Board; County Alderman for West Riding, Yorks; President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; one of the leaders of the Eight Hours' Movement. Barnsley, Yorkshire, and 5, Craven Street, W.C.
- ***Pickersgill, E. H. (L.),** elected for Bethnal Green, South-West, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Pickersgill, architect, of York; b. '50; E. York Grammar School; clerk of the G.P.O. Savings' Bank Department '68-85; B.A. (London) '72; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '84; member of the London C.C. for Central Hackney. 238, Amherst Road, E.
- ***Pierpoint, R. (C.),** elected for Warrington '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. Benjamin Pierpoint, J.P., of Warrington; b. '45; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford

- (M.A. '71); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; J.P. for Cheshire. St. Austin's, Warrington, and Morris Chambers, 45, Glasshouse Street, W. *Windham and Carlton.*
- ***Pinkerton, J. (N.)**, elected for Galway City '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. John Pinkerton, of Ballymoney; *b.* '45; *E.* privately; tenant farmer; J.P. for Antrim; formerly member of the Coleraine Board of Guardians; contested North Antrim unsuccessfully in '85. Secon, Ballymoney, co. Antrim.
- Platt-Higgins, F. (C.)**, elected for Salford, North, '95; s. of Mr. James Higgins, J.P., of Salford; *b.* '40; *E.* Cheltenham College and Berlin; cotton spinner; J.P. for Cheshire; member of the Cheshire C.C. Holmleigh, Bowdon, Cheshire.
- ***Plunkett, Hon. Horace (C.)**, elected for co. Dublin, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Baron Dunsany; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and University College, Oxford (B.A. '78); J.P. for co. Meath; D.L. for co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Board, Ireland, and Colonisation Board, London. Dublin, and 104B, Mount Street, W.
- Pollock, H. F. (L.U.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Holland or Spalding D., '95; s. of Mr. George Frederick Pollock, the Queen's Remembrancer; *b.* '57; *E.* Winchester College; admitted a Solicitor '78. Cumberland Place, Regent's Park.
- ***Powell, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Wigan '95; sat for same constit. '57-9, Cambridge '63-8, North-West Riding, Yorks, '72-4, Wigan '85-95; s. of the late Rev. B. Powell, of Wigan; *b.* '27; *E.* St. John's College, Camb. (B.A. Classical and Mathematical honours '50, Fellow '51, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Lancashire, and J.P. and D.L. for West Riding, Yorks; created a baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- ***Power, P. J. (N.)**, elected for Waterford, East, '95; sat for Waterford '84-5, East '85-95; s. of Mr. Pierce Power, of Tramore; *b.* '50; *E.* Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Lancashire; J.P. for Waterford; Chairman of the Board of Guardians. Newton House, Tramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- Pretyman, Captain E. G. (C.)**, elected for Suffolk, South-East, Woodbridge D., '95; *e. s.* of Rev. Canon F. Pretyman, J.P., of Lincoln; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the Royal Artillery '80-89; J.P. for Suffolk; J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire. Orwell Park, Ipswich, and Ribley Grove, Stallingborough, Lincolnshire.
- ***Price, R. J. (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *y. s.* of the late Mr. E. Price, of Highgate; *b.* '54; *E.* Cholmeley School, Highgate, and University College Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83. 104, Sloane Street, S.W.
- ***Priestley, B. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Pudsey D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *b.* '31; *E.* privately; member of the firm of Briggs, Priestley, & Co., worsted manufacturers, Bradford. Ferncliffe, Apperley Bridge, near Leeds, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- ***Provand, A. D. (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. G. Provand, of Glasgow; *b.* '38; *E.* privately; India and China merchant shipper of Manchester. 2, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform.*
- Pryce-Jones, Major E. (C.)**, elected for Montgomery District '95; *e. s.* of Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, of Dolerw, Newtown, M.P.; *b.* '61; *E.* Jesus College, Camb. (M.A. '93); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. and C.C. for Montgomeryshire; ex-Chairman of the Newtown L.B.H. Newtown Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
- Purvis, R. (L.U.)**, elected for Peterborough '95; *b.* '44; *E.* Marlborough School and Downing College, Camb. (B.A. '70, M.A. and LL.M. '75, LL.D. '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; joined the North-Eastern Circuit. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- Pym, C. Guy (C.)**, elected for Bedford '95; s. of Rev. Wollaston Pym, rector of Willian, Herts, and *g. s.* of the late Mr. Francis Pym, M.P., of the Hazels, Beds; *b.* '41; *E.* Rossall School, Lancashire; entered the navy '55; War Office '59; retired '74; took a leading part in the athletic movement in '61, and was distinguished as an athlete; J.P. for Beds. Caesar's Camp, Sandy, Beds, and 35, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
- ***Quilter, W. Cuthbert (L.U.)**, elected for Suffolk, Sudbury D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Quilter, of Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; Director (and one of the founders) of the National Telegraph Co.; D.L. and J.P. for Suffolk, and County Alderman for West Suffolk; Vice-Commander of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club. Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge, and 74, South Audley Street, W.
- ***Randell, D. (L.)**, elected for Glamorganshire, Gower D., '95; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. John Randell, merchant, of Llanelly; *b.* '54; *E.* Llanelly and New Wands-worth; admitted a Solicitor '77; practises at Llanelly; Hon. Secretary of the Llanelly Chamber of Commerce; member of the Board of Health and Harbour Commissioners; County Alderman for Carmarthenshire. 223, Camden Road, N.W.
- ***Rankin, J. (C.)**, elected for Herefordshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; s. of the late Mr. Robert Rankin, of Bromborough Hall, Cheshire; *b.* '42; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., 1st class Natural Science Tripos '65, M.A. '68); J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire; chief steward of the City of Hereford; High Sheriff '73; J.P. for Hereford; originator of the Old Age Pensions Movement. Bryngwyn, Hereford, and 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Carlton and New University.*
- ***Rasch, Major F. C. (C.)**, elected for Essex, South-East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. F. C. Rasch, of Woodhill; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; entered the army, and served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J.P. and D.L. for Essex; Major 4th Battalion Essex Regiment. Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. *Windham and Naval and Military.*
- ***Rekitt, H. J. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, North Lindsey or Brigg D., '95; sat for Pontefract Feb.-June '93; unseated on petition; *e. s.* of Sir James Rekitt, Bart., of Brough; *b.* '68; *E.* Oliviers Mount School, Scarborough, and King's College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '92; J.P. East Riding, Yorks. Winestead Hall, Hull.

- *Redmond, J. E. (P.), elected for Waterford City '95; sat for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2, Waterford City '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Wexford '72-80; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and Trinity College, Dublin; entered Civil Service; clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86. Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
- *Redmond, W. (P.), elected for Clare, East, '95; sat for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92, Clare, East, '92-5; 2nd *s.* of the late Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P.; *E.* Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88.
- Reed, H. B. (C.), elected for Bradford, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Henry Draper Reed; *b.* '55; prominent member of the Church Defence Institution; J.P. for Darlington; member of the Darlington School Board '80-86. 4, Collingham Place, S.W.
- *Reid, Sir R. T. (L.), elected for Dumfries Burghs '95; sat for Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-95; *s.* of the late Sir J. Reid, Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands; *b.* '46; *E.* Cheltenham and Balliol College, Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st class Lit. Hum., B.A. '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '82; Benchers '90; Solicitor-General May-Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94-June '95. 1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W. *Garrick and Devonshire.*
- *Renshaw, C. B. (C.), elected for Renfrewshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 3rd *s.* of the late T. C. Renshaw, Q.C.; *b.* '48; *E.* St. Clere, Sevenoaks, and in Germany; manufacturer; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for co. Renfrew; Commissioner of Supply; F.R.G.S. Barochan, Houston, N.B.
- *Rentoul, J. A. (C.), elected for Down, East, '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. A. Rentoul, D.D., and M.D. of Manor Cunningham, co. Donegal; *E.* Cookstown Academy, Queen's College, Galway, Royal University, Ireland (1st University Exhibition '74, LL.D. 1st place '75, senior Scholarships in Arts and Law), and Royal University, Berlin; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; 1st place and 100-guinea Scholarship; Q.C. '95; South-Eastern Circuit; has been a member of the London C.C. for Woolwich. 23, Old Queen Street, Westminster, and 1, Pump Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton.*
- Richards, H. C. (C.), elected for Finsbury, East, '95; *s.* of Mr. Frederick Richards, J.P., of St. Leonards-on-Sea; *b.* '51; *E.* City of London School; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '81; joined the South-Eastern Circuit; Chairman of the City Churches Protection Society; Counsel for Postmaster-General at the Central Criminal Court since '87. 1, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Sussex County, Hastings Conservative.*
- Richardson, T. (L.U.), elected for Hartlepool '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Richardson, M.P., of Kirkclevington; *b.* '46; *E.* Rossall and Cambridge (B.A. '70); J.P. for co. Durham, and a County Councillor and Alderman of the borough of Hartlepool (Mayor '86-8); President of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. Kirkclevington Grange, Yarm, Yorks.
- Rickett, J. C. (L.), elected for Scarborough '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. Joseph Rickett, of East Hoathly; *b.* '47; *E.* King Edward VI.'s School, Bath; Director of Rickett, Smith, & Co., Ld., and other coal companies, Sun Flour Mills Co., Ld., etc.; author of "The Christ that is to be," "The Quickening of Caliban," etc. 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *East Hoathly, Scarborough, and City Liberal.*
- *Ridley, Right Hon. Sir W. M., Bart. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Blackpool D., '95; sat for Northumberland, North, '68-85, Blackpool '86-95; P.C.; *e. s.* of the late Sir M. W. Ridley; *b.* '42; *E.* Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Classics '65); Fellow of All Souls '65-73; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department '78-80; Financial Secretary of the Treasury '85-6; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; Hon. Colonel Northumberland Yeomanry '86; Secretary of State for the Home Department '95. Blagdon, Cramlington, Northumberland, and 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and Travellers'.*
- *Ritchie, Right Hon. C. T. (C.), elected for Croydon '95; sat for Tower Hamlets '74-85, St. George's D. '85-92, and Croydon from May '95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. Ritchie, of Broughly Ferry; *b.* '38; Director of the Union Bank of London; J.P. for Middlesex and London; Secretary to the Admiralty '85-6; President of the Local Government Board '86-92; President of the Board of Trade '95. Welders, Gerrard's Cross, R.S.O., Bucks, and Wetherby Lodge, Wetherby Gardens, S.W.
- *Roberts, J. Bryn (L.), elected for Carnarvonshire, Eifion D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Daniel Roberts, Bryn Adda; *b.* '43; *E.* Cheltenham Grammar School; admitted Solicitor '68; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 89; J.P. and County Alderman for Carnarvonshire. Bryn Adda, Bangor, North Wales, and 17, Orchard Street, W. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- *Roberts, J. H. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, West, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. J. Roberts, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Trinity College, Camb. (B.A., honours in History '48); timber merchant; J.P. and C.C. for Denbighshire; member of the Executive North Wales Liberal Federation; Treasurer of the Bangor Normal College. Bryngwenallt, Abergele, Denbighshire, and 87, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- *Robertson, E. (L.), elected for Dundee '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. E. Robertson, of Kinnaird, Perthshire; *b.* '46; *E.* St. Andrews University and Lincoln College, Oxford (University Scholar and Prize-man '71); Fellow of Corpus Christi College '74; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, University College, London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); Civil Lord of the Admiralty since Aug. '92. Admiralty, S.W. *Reform.*
- Robertson, T. H. (C.), elected for Hackney, South, '95; *s.* of the late Mr. Thomas Storm Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; *b.* '49; *E.* Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. '72); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73. Huntingdon Castle, co. Carlisle, and The Cedars, South Hackney.
- *Robinson, B. (C.), elected for Dudley '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. Robinson, of Dudley; *b.* '36; *E.* Rugby; formerly practised as Solicitor; Captain

- Worcestershire Yeomanry. Barford House, Warwick, and 40, Eaton Square, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Robson, W. S., (L.),** elected for South Shields '95; sat for Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; s. of Mr. R. Robson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; *b.* '52; *E.* Gonville and Caius College, Camb. (B.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 60, Chester Square, S.W.
- ***Roche, J. (N.),** elected for Galway, East, '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; s. of Mr. W. Roche, of Woodford; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; local leader of tenantry on the Woodford Estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 41, Bedford Square, W.C.
- ***Rollit, Sir A. K. (C.),** elected for Islington, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. John Rollit, Hull; *b.* '42; *E.* King's College, London; B.A., LL.D. (London); Gold Medalist, Fellow and member of Senate, London; Fellow and Governor of King's College; D.C.L. (Durham and Montreal); Solicitor '63; senior partner of Rollit & Sons, London and Hull, also Bailey & Leetham, steamship owners, Hull, London, and Newcastle; Alderman for Hull; Sheriff '76; Mayor '83-5; J.P. for London; D.L. for West Riding, Yorks, York City, and Tower of London; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City; President of the Association of Municipal Corporations; President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the London Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Engineer Militia (Humber D.) Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers; Elder Brother of Trinity House '91; knighted '85; Hon. Freeman of Hull '90, Huddersfield '94, and Hon. Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, London. He holds several foreign orders. Cogan House, Hull, and 30, Lowndes Square, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, City Carlton, and Ranelagh.*
- ***Rothschild, Baron F. J. de (L.U.),** elected for Bucks, Aylesbury D., '95; sat for Aylesbury '85-95; 2nd s. of the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Vienna; *b.* '39; J.P. and D.L. for Bucks; High Sheriff '83; founded the Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road, in memory of his wife. Waddesdon Manor, near Aylesbury, and 143, Piccadilly, W. *Reform and Turf.*
- ***Round, J. (C.),** elected for Essex, Harwich D., '95; sat for Essex, East, '68-85; Harwich D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Rev. J. T. Round, of Colchester; *b.* '42; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Essex; formerly Major West Essex Militia; member of the House of Laymen. Birch Hall, Colchester, and 31, De Vere Gardens, W. *Carlton.*
- Royds, C. M. (C.),** elected for Rochdale '95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. William Edward Royds; *b.* '42; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (High Sheriff '89); Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry; Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; Chairman of the Rochdale Canal Co. Greenhill, near Rochdale. *Carlton and United Service.*
- Russell, Colonel F. S. (C.),** elected for Cheltenham '95; s. of the late Mr. James Russell, of Aberdeenshire; *b.* '40; *E.* Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (B.A. '62); entered the army '63; served in the Ashantee Expedition; Instructor in Tactics Royal Military College '75-6; Intelligence Department '78-9; served in Zulu and Boer wars; military attaché at Berlin '89-91; C.M.G. '91. Aden House Aberdeenshire, and Buchan Ness Cottage, Peterhead. *Turf, Arthur's, Army and Navy, Carlton, New (Cheltenham), New (Edinburgh), and Royal Northern (Aberdeen).*
- ***Russell, Sir G., Bart. (C.),** elected for Berkshire, Wokingham D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Sir H. Russell; *b.* '23; *E.* Eton and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '53; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Oxford; Recorder of Wokingham; Judge of County Courts, Derbyshire and Kent '66-84; succeeded to the baronetcy on death of brother '83. Swallowfield Park, Reading. *Carlton.*
- ***Russell, T. W. (L.U.),** elected for Tyrone, South, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of Mr. David Russell, of Cupar, Fife; *b.* '41; *E.* Madras Academy and Cupar; J.P. for co. Dublin; appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board '95. St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and 99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Devonshire and Ulster Reform.*
- Rutherford, J. (C.),** elected for Lancashire, North-East, Darwen D., '95; s. of Mr. John Rutherford, of Blackburn; *b.* '54; *E.* Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and Glasgow University; a brewer; Mayor of Blackburn '89; Captain Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry. Blackburn.
- Samuel, H. S. (C.),** elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, '95; s. of the late Mr. H. S. Samuel; *b.* '53; *E.* Eastbourne College and St. John's College, Camb. (B.A. '75). 43, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park.
- Samuel, J. (L.),** elected for Stockton-on-Tees '95; s. of Mr. Thomas Samuel, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire; *b.* '53; for many years engaged in the iron and steel trades; at present a grocer; Town Councillor since '82; Mayor '94-5; C.C. since '89; J.P.; member of the Durham Standing Joint Committee and Tees Conservancy Commissioners. 57 and 59, Portrack Lane, Stockton-on-Tees.
- ***Sandys, Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. (C.),** elected for Lancashire, Bootle D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Captain T. Sandys, R.N.; *b.* '37; *E.* Shrewsbury School; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny, stationed in Bengal; retired from army as Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers after 20 years' service; now Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 3rd and 4th (Militia) Battalions Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; D.L. for Lancashire. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service.*
- ***Saunderson, Colonel E. J. (C.),** elected for Armagh, North, '95; sat for co. Cavan '65-74; Armagh, North, '85-95; s. of the late Colonel A. Saunderson; *b.* '37; served in the Royal Irish Fusiliers some years; retired with rank of Major; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) of the same regiment '86; J.P. and D.L. for Cavan; High Sheriff '59.

Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Cavan, and 46, Clarges Street, W. *Brooks's*.

***Savory**, Sir J., Bart. (C.), elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Savory; *b.* '43; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire; Alderman for City of London '83; Sheriff for London and Middlesex '81-2; Lord Mayor '90-91; created a baronet on occasion of German Emperor's visit; member of the London School Board; Lord of the Manors of Wharton and Nately, Westmorland. Buckhurst Park, Sunninghill, Berks, and 33, Upper Brook Street, W. *National and Carlton*.

***Schwann**, C. E. (L.), elected for Manchester, North, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 5th s. of the late Mr. F. Schwann, of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, Manchester, and London University College; merchant; formerly President of the Manchester Reform Club and National Reform Union; was Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; interested in Indian and Armenian affairs. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform*.

***Scoble**, Sir A. R. (C.), elected for Hackney, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. J. Scoble, of Kingsbridge; *b.* '31; *E.* City of London School; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; Advocate-General and member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, '72-7; Legal member of the Council of India '86-91; Q.C. '76; Benchers '79; C.S.I. '89; K.C.S.I. '90. 21, Kensington Gardens Terrace, W. *Athenum and Carlton*.

Scott, C. P. (L.), elected for Lancashire, South-West, Leigh D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Russell Scott, of London; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. '72); editor of the *Manchester Guardian*; I.P. for Manchester; Governor of Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester Grammar School, and the Hulme Trust. The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester.

***Scott-Montagu**, Hon. J. W. E. D. (C.), elected for Hampshire, New Forest D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, verderer of the New Forest; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Oxford; *m.* '89, Lady Cecil Victoria Constance, *e. d.* of the 9th Marquis of Lothian; Captain 4th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Rifles '83. Beaulieu, Southampton. *Carlton, Beefsteak, and Bachelors*.

Seely, C. H. (L.U.), elected for Lincoln '95; *e. s.* of Colonel Charles Seely, M.P., of Nottinghamshire; *b.* '59; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (B.A. '81, 1st class Mathematical honours, M.A. '84); colliery owner; J.P. for Nottinghamshire and Hampshire; Major 5th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment. Sherwood Lodge, Arnold, Nottinghamshire; Brook House, Isle of Wight; and 1, Carlton Terrace, S.W.

***Seton-Karr**, H. (C.), elected for St. Helens '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. G. B. Seton-Karr, of the Indian Civil Service, who was resident commissioner at Baroda during the Mutiny; *b.* '53; *E.* Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (2nd class honours in Law, M.A. '80); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Northern Circuit; J.P. for Roxburghshire. Kippilaw, St. Boswells', N.B., and 12, Lower Sloane Street, S.W. *Carlton*.

***Sexton**, T. (N.), elected for Kerry, North, '95; sat for Sligo '80-85, South '85-6, Belfast, West, '86-92, Kerry, North, '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Sexton, of Waterford; *b.* '48; High Sheriff for Dublin '87; Lord Mayor '88 and '89. North Frederick Street, Dublin, and 16, Weymouth Street, W.

Sharpe, W. E. T. (C.), elected for Kensington, North, '95; s. of the late Mr. C. Sharpe, of Birk; *b.* '33; *E.* Trinity College, Dublin (M.A.); entered the Ceylon Civil Service '57; Government agent for Central Province and member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon, '86; retired '89; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80. 11, Ladbroke Square, W.

***Shaw**, C. E. (L.), elected for Stafford '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. D. Shaw, of Wolverhampton; *b.* '59; *E.* Tattenhall College, Wolverhampton; entered the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, merchants, of Wolverhampton, '77; entered Balliol College, Oxford, '86, but returned to take up the control of the firm '87; life member of the Eighty, National Liberal, and Reform Clubs; ex-Captain D Company 3rd South Staffordshire Battalion; ex-member of the Wolverhampton Town Council. Rickerscote, Stafford, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

***Shaw**, T. (L.), elected for Hawick Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. A. Shaw, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire; *b.* '50; *E.* High School, Dunfermline, and Edinburgh University; M.A. (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; LL.B. '75; Lord Rector's Historical Prize-man; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-6; contributor to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94. 17, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.

***Shaw**, W. Rawson (L.), elected for Halifax '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., J.P., D.L.; *g. s.* of the late Mr. William Rawson, J.P. of Wilton Polygon, Manchester; *b.* '60; Hon. Treasurer of the Anti-Corn-Law League. *Reform*.

***Shaw-Stewart**, M. H. (C.), elected for Renfrewshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., Ardgowan; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; formerly Captain 4th Battalion Argyllshire and Sutherlandshire Highlanders; J.P. and D.L. for Renfrewshire; J.P. and D.L. for Stirlingshire; member of the Royal Commission of the Highlands and Islands '92. Carnock Larbert, Stirlingshire, and 7, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Carlton*.

Shee, James John (A.P.), elected for Waterford Sept. '95, on the resignation of Mr. Alfred Webb; a Solicitor of Carrick-on-Suir.

***Sheehy**, D. (N.), elected for Galway, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of Mr. R. Sheehy, of Holly Bank, Dublin; *b.* '44; *E.* Jesuit Seminary, Limerick, and Irish College, Paris; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; Secretary of the Irish National Federation. 41, Bedford Square, W.C.

***Sidebotham**, J. W. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. Sidebotham, of Bowdon; *b.* '57; *E.* privately and at Owens College, Manchester; Mus. Bac. Oxford '79; J.P. for

- Cheshire. The Thorns, Bowdon, Cheshire, and 83, Elizabeth Street, S.W.
- *Sidebottom, T. H. (C.), elected for Stalybridge '95; sat for same constit. '74-80, '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. Sidebottom, Hadfield; *E.* Manchester Grammar School; Manchester merchant and cotton spinner; J.P. for Derby and Cheshire, and D.L. for Derbyshire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, and Conservative, Manchester.*
- *Sidebottom, Lieutenant-Colonel W. (C.), elected for Derbyshire, High Peak D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *y. s.* of the late Mr. W. Sidebottom, Hadfield; *b.* '41; *E.* privately; J.P. for Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Glossop; Mayor of Glossop '73-4; Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment. Harewood Lodge, Mottram-in-Longendale, Cheshire.
- Simeon, Sir J. S. B. (1.U.), elected for Southampton '95; *e. s.* of Sir John Simeon; *b.* '50; served in the Rifle Brigade '68-71; J.P. for Hampshire; D.L. and County Alderman for the Isle of Wight; Director of the L. & S.-W. Railway. Swainston, Newport, I. of W., and 19, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
- Skewes-Cox, T. (C.), elected for Kingston, Surrey, '95; *s.* of Mr. William Nicholas Cox, of Richmond; *b.* '49; admitted a Solicitor '81; J.P.; Mayor of Richmond '92; member of the Surrey C.C.; ex-Chairman of the Richmond Horticultural Society. Heron House, Richmond, Surrey, and 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
- *Smith, Abel (C.), elected for Herts, Hertford D., '95; sat for Herts '54-7, '59-65, '66-85, Hertford D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. Abel Smith, M.P.; *b.* '29; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '55); J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Herts; formerly Captain South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry. Woodhall Park, Ware, and 35, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton.*
- *Smith, A. H. (C.), elected for Christchurch '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhall Park, Herts; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '88); J.P. for Herts; Captain Hertfordshire Yeomanry '90. Watton, Hertford, Herts, and 35, Chesham Place, S.W.
- *Smith, J. P. (L.U.), elected for Lanarkshire, Partick D., '95; sat for same constit. '90-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. A. Smith, F.R.S., of Jordan Hill; *b.* '54; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (4th Wrangler '77, Smith's prizeman and Fellow of Trinity); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '80; Oxford Circuit; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Renfrewshire; J.P. for Lanarkshire. Jordan Hill, Renfrewshire, and 11, Cadogan Mansions, Sloane Street, S.W.
- *Smith, S. (L.), elected for Flintshire '95; sat for Liverpool '82-5, Flintshire '86-95; *e. s.* of the late J. Smith, of Borgue, Kirkcudbright; *b.* '36; *E.* Borgue Academy and Edinburgh University; retired cotton broker and merchant of Liverpool; J.P. for Liverpool and Kirkcudbright; President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce '76-7. Carleton, Prince's Park, Liverpool; Orchill, West Perthshire; 11, Delahay Street, S.W. *Reform.*
- *Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (C.), elected for Strand '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e. s.* of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; *m.* '94, Lady Esther C. G. Gore, *d.* of the Earl and Countess of Arran; partner in the firm of W. H. Smith & Son '90. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.
- Souttar, R. (L.), elected for Dumfriesshire '95; *s.* of Mr. W. Souttar, of Aberdeen; *b.* '48; *E.* Aberdeen Gymnasium and Oxford (M.A. and B.C.L. '91); President of the Oxford Y.M.C.A. Norman Road, Oxford.
- *Spencer, J. Ernest (C.), elected for West Bromwich '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *y. s.* of the late Mr. J. Spencer, of West Bromwich; *b.* '48; *E.* privately; Barrister of the Middle Temple, '85; Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire. Island Lodge, Handsworth, Staffs; 3, Knaresborough Place, S.W.; and 4, Brick Court, Temple. *Carlton.*
- *Spicer, Albert (L.), elected for Monmouth District '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of the late Mr. James Spicer, J.P., D.L., of Woodford, Essex; *b.* '47; *E.* Mill Hill School, and privately in Germany; wholesale stationer and manufacturer; member of the firm of James Spicer & Sons, of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Melbourne, Australia, and Maritzburg, South Africa; J.P. for Essex; Treasurer of the London Missionary Society; Treasurer of Mansfield College, Oxford; Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales '93. 10, Lancaster Gate, W., and 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, National, and City Liberal.*
- *Stanhope, Hon. Philip James (L.), elected for Burnley '95; sat for Wednesbury '85-92, Burnley '93-5; 4th s. of the Earl of Stanhope; *b.* '47; *E.* privately; in royal navy until '65; in favour of abolition of the House of Lords. 3, Carlton Gardens, S.W. *St. James and Turf.*
- *Stanley, E. J. (C.), elected for Somerset, Bridgwater D., '95; sat for West '82-5, Bridgwater D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. E. Stanley, of Cross Hall, Lancashire; *b.* '26; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and C.C. for Somerset; High Sheriff '80; D.L. for Lancashire. Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater; 14, Grosvenor Square, W. *Travellers' and Carlton.*
- Stanley, Henry M. (L.U.), elected for Lambeth, North, '95; *b.* at Denbigh '41, and passed his childhood in the workhouse at St. Asaph. Subsequently he sailed as cabin boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, whose name he took, but whose death without making provision for him again compelled him to rely on his own efforts. After a series of adventures he became a journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In '68 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as war correspondent for that paper. Subsequently he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In '69 Livingstone, in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley to "go and find him." Early in '71 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found Livingstone. In '73-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Coomassie, as a war correspondent again. In '76 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to Central Africa, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar

- in that year, and in '77 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In '79 the King of the Belgians gave him the command of an expedition formed by the International African Association, with which he may be said to have made what is now the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). In Jan. '87 he started on the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, after receiving the freedom of the City of London. In '90, having accomplished his task, he returned to England, and published his book entitled "In Darkest Africa." His marriage with Miss D. Tennant took place at Westminster Abbey July 12th. After a lecturing tour in America, Mr. Stanley delivered many lectures in various parts of the kingdom, visited Australia in '92, settled down in London, took out a certificate of naturalisation, and stood as Unionist candidate for North Lambeth at the general election '92. He was, however, defeated. During the Uganda controversy he declared strongly against the evacuation of that country. In Nov. '93 he published "My Dark Companions and their Strange Stories." He is an Hon. D.C.L.; LL.D. and Ph.D. of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Halle Universities. Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.
- ***Stanley, Lord (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Westhoughton D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Earl Derby; *b.* '65; *m.* '89, Lady A. Montagu, *d.* of the 7th Duke of Manchester; entered the army; Lieutenant 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards '85-95; aide-de-camp to his father, Governor-General of Canada, '88-90; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire. 36, Great Cumberland Place, W.
- ***Stephens, H. C. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Hornsey D., '95; sat for same constit. '87-95; *e. s.* of Mr. Henry Stephens, of Finchley; *b.* '41; *E.* Versailles and University College, London; ink manufacturer; J.P. for Wiltshire and Middlesex; County Alderman for Middlesex; F.C.S., F.L.S., F.G.S. Avenue House, Finchley. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- ***Stevenson, F. S. (L.)**, elected for Suffolk, Eye D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Sir W. Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor of Mauritius; *b.* '62; *E.* Lausanne, Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Final Classical Schools); Parliamentary Charity Commissioner April '94-Aug. '95; author of "Historic Personality." Playford Mount, Woodbridge, and 233, Cromwell Road, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- ***Stewart, Sir M. J., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Kirkcudbrightshire '95; sat for Wigton Burghs '74-80, Kirkcudbrightshire '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. M. S. Stewart, of Southwick, Kirkcudbright; *b.* '34; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '62; J.P. and D.L. for Kirkcudbrightshire; J.P. for Wigtownshire; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ayr and Galloway Artillery Volunteers '74-88; Colonel '88. Ardwell, Stranraer, Wigtownshire; Southwick, Dumfries; and 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Athenaeum, and New, Edinburgh.*
- Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J. M., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Glasgow College '95; *e. s.* of Sir William Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell, Kt., M.P.; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; D.L. for Reufrew and Glasgow; a Scottish University Commissioner. Kier House, Dunblane, Perthshire; Pollock House, Pollockshaws, Glasgow; and 9, Wilton Crescent, S.W.
- ***Stock, J. H. (C.)**, elected for Liverpool, Walton D., '95; sat for Carlw '68-80, Liverpool, Walton D., '92-5; *s.* of the late John Stock, Esq., of Woolton; *b.* '55; *E.* privately and at Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '82; Captain Lancashire Hussars '93. Knole Park, Woolton, Lancashire; The White Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire; and 5, Lowndes Square, S.W.
- Stone, Sir John B. (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, East, '95; *s.* of Mr. Benjamin Stone; *b.* '38; *E.* Birmingham Grammar School; J.P. for co. Warwick, City of Birmingham, and Borough of Sutton Coldfield; Mayor of the latter '86-90; Fellow of the Linnaean, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.
- ***Strachey, E. (L.)**, elected for Somerset, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of Sir F. Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somersetshire; *b.* '58; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; *m.* '80, Constance, only child of Mr. C. B. Braham; Lieutenant 4th Battalion (Militia) Somersetshire Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Somersetshire. Sutton Court, Pensford, near Bristol, and 33, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', and National Liberal.*
- Strauss, A. (L.U.)**, elected for Cornwall, North-West or Camborne D., '95; *s.* of Mr. Strauss, of Mayence; *b.* '47; *E.* in Germany; metal merchant, and broke the tin-smelting and M. Secretan's tin and copper ring.
- Strutt, Hon. C. Hedley (C.)**, elected for Essex, East Maldon D., '95; sat for same constit. '83-5; *s.* of Baron Rayleigh; *b.* '49; *E.* Winchester and Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Moral Science Tripos '71); J.P. for Essex. Wickham Hall, Blunt's Hall, Witham, Essex, and 90, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- ***Stuart, J. (L.)**, elected for Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '95; sat for Hackney '84-5, Hoxton D. '85-95; *s.* of Mr. J. G. Stuart, of Markinch, Fifehire; *b.* '43; *E.* privately, St. Andrews University, and Trinity College, Camb.; Third Wrangler '66; Fellow of Trinity '67; First Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Camb., '75-90; originated Ladies' Lectures, '67, and Camb. University Extension system; author of several educational, social, and scientific works; Associate M.I.C.E.; LL.D. St. Andrews; Alderman of the London C.C. 24, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Sturt, Hon. H. N. (C.)**, elected for Dorset, East, '95; sat for same constit. '91-5; *e. s.* of 1st Lord Alington; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Dorset; Lieutenant Dorsetshire Yeomanry '81-9. Crichel, Wimborne, and 38, Portman Square, S.W.
- ***Sullivan, D. (N.)**, elected for Westmeath, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. D. Sullivan, of Dublin; *br.* of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; *b.* '38; formerly Manager of the publishing department of the *Nation*; Hon. Secretary of the Irish Parliamentary party. 1, Belvidere Place, Dublin, and 22, Denbigh Place, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- ***Sullivan, T. D. (N.)**, elected for Donegal, West, '95; sat for Westmeath '80-85, College Green D. '85-92, Donegal, West, '92-5; *e. s.* of the

- late Mr. D. Sullivan; *b.* '27; *E.* privately and at Bantry School; journalist; formerly editor and proprietor of the *Nation*; also was printer and publisher, Dublin; twice Lord Mayor of Dublin '86-7; imprisoned under the Crimes Act '87; author of "Irish Popular Songs," in three vols. *National Liberal*.
- ***Sutherland**, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (L.U.), elected for Greenock '95; sat for same constituency '84-95; Chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., and also a Director of the Suez Canal Co.; for some years a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong. Coldharbour, Liss, Hants, and 4, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform*.
- ***Talbot**, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.), elected for Sussex, Chichester D., '95; sat for same constit. Aug. '94-5; *b.* '55; s. of 14th Duke of Norfolk, and only *b.* of the present duke; *E.* Oratory of St. Philip, at Egbaston, under Cardinal Newman; assumed by royal licence, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8.
- ***Talbot**, J. G. (C.), elected for Oxford University '95; sat for Kent, West, '68-78, Oxford University '78-95; *e. s.* of the late Hon. J. C. Talbot; *b.* '35; *E.* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for Kent; Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions; J.P. for Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers*.
- ***Tanner**, Dr. C. K. D. (N.), elected for Cork, Mid, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s.* of Dr. Tanner, of Cork; *b.* '50; *E.* Paris, Winchester, Queen's College, Cork, Leipzig and Berlin Universities; B.A., M.D., and M.Ch. Queen's University, Ireland; L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M.; Town Commissioner of Cork. Rosanna and The Hill, co. Cork, and 2, Coleherne Mansions, Bolton Gardens, S.W.
- ***Taylor**, F. (L.U.), elected for Norfolk, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 3rd s. of the late Mr. T. L. Taylor, of Starston, Norfolk; *b.* '45; *E.* Hove House School, Brighton, University College School, and University College, London; trained as engineer; brewer at Diss; J.P. and C.C. for Norfolk; Captain 4th Volunteer Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Diss, Norfolk, and 54, Victoria Street, S.W. *Royal Thames Yacht*.
- ***Tennant**, Harold John (L.), elected for Berwickshire '95; sat for same constit. from March '94; 2nd s. of Sir Charles Tennant, of The Glen, Innerleithen, and St. Rollox, Glasgow; *b.* '65; private secretary to the Home Secretary '92-5. 106, Mount Street, W. *Brooks's, National Liberal, and Bachelors*.
- ***Thomas**, Abel (L.), elected for Carmarthenshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. Aug. '90-95; Q.C.; 2nd s. of the late Mr. T. E. Thomas, J.P., of Pembrokeshire; *b.* '48; *E.* Clifton and London University (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; South Wales Circuit; J.P. for Pembrokeshire. 11, Barkston Mansions, S.W., and 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- ***Thomas**, Alfred (L.), elected for Glamorganshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; merchant of Cardiff; Mayor '81-2; J.P. for Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Vice-President of the South Wales University College, Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal*.
- ***Thomas**, D. A. (L.), elected for Merthyr Tydfil '92; sat for same constit. '88-95; s. of the late Mr. S. Thomas, of Aberdare; *b.* '56; *E.* Gonville and Caius College, Camb. (M.A. '83); managing partner in the firm of Thomas Riches & Co., colliery owners, Cardiff; J.P. for Glamorganshire. Mr. Thomas's majority of 9644 in '92 is the largest ever recorded. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Devonshire and National Liberal*.
- ***Thorburn**, Walter (L.U.), elected for Peebles and Selkirk '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Thorburn, banker, of Springwood, Peebles; *b.* '42; *E.* privately; woollen manufacturer at Peebles; J.P. for the county. Orchardmains, Innerleithen, N.B. *Devonshire*.
- ***Thornton**, P. M. (C.), elected for Clapham '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Rear-Admiral S. Thornton; *b.* '41; *E.* Harrow and Jesus College, Camb. (LL.B. '64); author of "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School and its Surroundings," "The Brunswick Accession," and "The Stuart Dynasty." Battersea Rise, S.W.
- ***Tollemache**, H. J. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Eddisbury D., '95; sat for Cheshire, West, '81-5, Eddisbury D. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. W. S. Tollemache; *b.* '46; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire; Captain Cheshire Yeomanry '74; Hon. Major '86; retired '94. Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, and 42, Half-Moon Street, W. *Arthur's and Carlton*.
- ***Tomlinson**, W. E. M. (C.), elected for Preston '95; sat for same constit. '82-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. T. Tomlinson; *b.* '38; *E.* Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '65; J.P. for Lancashire; Major 1st Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and Ireland. Heysham House, near Lancaster, and 3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. *Carlton, Athenæum, and St. Stephen's*.
- ***Trevelyan**, Right Hon. Sir G. O., Bart. (L.), elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., '95; sat for Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick D. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton D., '87-95; *b.* '38; *E.* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb. Commenced his official parliamentary career in '69 as Lord of the Admiralty; and, in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, became Secretary to the Admiralty ('80-82). After holding the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir George was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) in '84, and held the office of Secretary for Scotland for a month in '86, but being unable to agree with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, he resigned his position in the Government (March '80). On the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, at which he represented the Unionist party, he announced that his opposition to the points of disagreement with regard to the Home Rule movement had been overcome, and he rejoined his colleagues on the Front Opposition bench, re-entering the House, after defeat at his old constituency of Hawick District, as member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow (Aug. '87). He was Secretary for Scotland till '95. Sir George has gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters

- by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verse entitled "The Ladies in Parliament." He is a P.C. Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland, and Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. *Reform and Athenæum*.
- *Tritton, C. E. (C.), elected for Lambeth, Norwood D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Joseph Tritton, of Lombard Street; b. '45; E. Rugby and Trinity Hall, Camb. (B.A. '68); partner in the firm of Brightwen & Co., City; member of the London Chamber of Commerce; Treasurer of C.E.T.S.; member of the London City Mission Committee. Bloomfield, Norwood, and 68, Cromwell Road, S.W. *Carlton and New University*.
- *Tuite, J. (N.), elected for Westmeath, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Tuite, watchmaker, of Mullingar; b. '49; E. St. Mary's College, Mullingar; J.P. for co. Westmeath. Greville Street, Mullingar.
- *Tully, J. (N.), elected for Leitrim, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; proprietor of the *Roscommon Herald* and *Westmeath Nationalist*; imprisoned several times under Coercion Act. *Herald Office*, Boyle.
- Ure, A. (L.), elected for Linlithgowshire '95; s. of Mr. John Ure, of Helensburgh, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow; b. '53; E. Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; D.L. for Glasgow, and ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History in Glasgow University. 26, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- *Usborne, T. (C.), elected for Essex, Chelmsford D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. T. M. Usborne, of Clifton, co. Cork; b. '40; E. Harrow and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. and Alderman of the County Council, Essex. The House, Writtle, Chelmsford. *Carlton and City*.
- *Valentia, Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.), elected for Oxford '95; sat for same constituency from April '95; s. of the Hon. Arthur Annesley; b. '43; E. Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the 10th Hussars '64-72, and Queen's Own Oxford Hussars '70, which regiment he now commands; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '74, and Chairman of the County Council; Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire. Bletchington Park, near Oxford, and Eydon Hall, Banbury. *Carlton, White's, Turf, and Arthur's*.
- Verney, Hon. R. Greville (C.), elected for Warwickshire, South-East, Rugby D., '95; e. s. of Henry, 10th Lord Willoughby de Broke; b. '69; E. Eton and New College, Oxford; J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire; 2nd Lieutenant Warwickshire Yeomanry. Kington House, Warwick.
- *Villiers, Right Hon. C. P. (L.U.), elected for Wolverhampton, South, '95; sat for same constit. since '35, Wolverhampton '35-85, South '85-92; 3rd s. of the late Hon. G. Villiers; b. 1802; E. East Indian College, and St. John's College, Camb. (M.A. '27); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, in the same year. From '33 to '52 he filled the post of Examiner of Witnesses in the Court of Chancery. The other offices which the veteran Free Trader, the colleague of Cobden and Bright in the fight for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, has filled, have been: Judge-Advocate-General ('52-9), and President of the Poor Law Board ('58-65). He was raised to the rank of an earl's son in '39, and in '53 became a member of the Privy Council. The honour of a peerage, which was offered to him in '85, was declined. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most famous of present-day conversationalists, and is known as the Father of the House of Commons. 50, Cadogan Place, S.W.
- *Vincent, Colonel C. E. H. (C.), elected for Sheffield, Central, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Rev. Sir F. Vincent, Prebendary of Chichester; b. '49; E. Westminster School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army '68; retired '73; French Faculté de Droit '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; South-Eastern Circuit; Director of Criminal Investigations '78-84; author of works on Law of Libel, Volunteers, Police, etc.; Colonel Queen's Westminster Volunteers; J.P. for Middlesex, Westminster, and Berks; D.L. for London; member of the London C.C.; C.B. '86; Knight of the Crown of Italy; Knight of the German Crown. 1, Grosvenor Square, W. *Athenæum, Carlton, Marlborough, and Naval and Military*.
- *Wallace, R. (L.), elected for Edinburgh, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 2nd s. of the late Mr. Jasper Wallace, of Culross; b. '31; E. Geddes Institution, Culross; High School, Edinburgh; and St. Andrews and Edinburgh University; formerly Minister of Old Grey Friars, but resigned to become editor *Scotsman* till '80; formerly Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrews, and Professor of Church History at Edinburgh; Barrister of the Middle Temple '83. 54, Fairholme Road, West Kensington. *Reform*.
- Wallace, R. (L.), elected for Perth '95; s. of the late Rev. Robert Wallace, of Dublin; b. '50; E. Dublin and Queen's University, Ireland (B.A. '71, LL.B. '73); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '74; joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '91. 6, Kensington Square Mansions, and Temple.
- *Walrond, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Devonshire, Tiverton D., '95; sat for East Devon '80-85, Tiverton D. '85-95; e. s. of the late Sir J. W. Walrond; b. '49; E. Eton; served in Grenadier Guards; Captain '71; retired '72; Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Devon Rifle Volunteers '77; Hon. Colonel '89; J.P. and D.L. for Devon; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second C. Whip '85-6 and '86-95, when he was appointed Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior C. Whip. Bradfield, Collumpton. 65, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Carlton and Guards*.
- *Walton, John Lawson (L.), elected for Leeds, South, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Rev. J. Walton, M.A.; b. '52; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77, and joined North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '90. Merlindale, Broughton, Peebles-shire, N.B.; 3, Melbury Road, Kensington and 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- Wanklyn, J. L. (L.U.), elected for Bradford, Central, '95; e. s. of the late Rev. James Hibbert Wanklyn, M.A.; b. '60; South American merchant, and Director of various South American railways. The Manor, Streatley, Berks, and Hyde Park Court, Albert Gate, S.W.
- Ward, Hon. R. A. (C.), elected for Cheshire, Crewe D., '95; s. of William, Earl of Dudley;

- b.* '71; *E.* Eton; a second Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards.
- ***Warde**, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. (C.), elected Kent, Medway D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *e. s.* of the late General Sir E. Warde; *b.* '45; *E.* privately; entered the army '69; Cornet 19th Hussars '71; Captain 5th Dragoon Guards '79; 4th Hussars '80; Major '88; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Gibraltar '73-6, and to Brigadier-General Belfast District '84-6; retired '91; Major West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. for Kent; *m.* '90 Helen, *d.* of the late Viscount de Stern, Barham Court, Maidstone. 17, Lenuox Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and St. Stephen's.*
- ***Waring**, Colonel T. (C.), elected for Down, North, '92; sat for same constit. '85-95; *e. s.* of the late Major Waring; *b.* '28; *E.* privately and Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar '52; J.P. for Armagh; J.P. and D.L. for Down; High Sheriff '68; Hon. Colonel 5th Battalion (Militia) Royal Irish Rifles. Waringstown House, Lurgan, co. Down, and 161, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Wayman**, T. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Elland D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; *s.* of the late Mr. W. H. Wayman, of Halifax; *b.* '33; *E.* private school, Halifax; J.P. for Halifax; Mayor '72-4; Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce '83-5. Oaklands, Clapham Park, S.W. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- ***Webster**, Sir R. E. (C.), elected for Isle of Wight '95; sat for Launceston '85, Isle of Wight '85-95; *b.* '42; *E.* King's College School, the Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Camb.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68, and rapidly achieved a reputation for his conduct of engineering, patent, shipping, and railway cases. He took silk at the unusually early age of 35. Attorney-General in Lord Salisbury's Government of '85, and again in that of '86-92. Appeared on behalf of the *Times* before the Parnell Commission. He is well known for his athletic tastes and made several "records" when at college. Was one of the British representatives in the Behring Sea Arbitration case '93. Reappointed Attorney-General in Lord Salisbury's Administration '95. 2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C. *Carlton and Athenium.*
- ***Webster**, R. G. (C.), elected for St. Pancras, East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. R. Webster, of Montrose; *b.* '45; *E.* St. Peter's College, Radley; Trinity College, Camb. (1st class Political Economy '67); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '69; J.P. for Middlesex; Captain (retired) 3rd Battalion (Militia) South Lancashire Regiment; author of "Shoulder to Shoulder," "The Trade of the World," etc.; formerly member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. 83, Belgrave Road, S.W. *Carlton.*
- ***Wedderburn**, Sir W. (L.), elected for Banffshire '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *s.* of Sir John Wedderburn, 2nd Bart.; *b.* '38; *E.* Edinburgh University; succeeded his brother as 4th Bart. '82; entered Bombay Civil Service '59; Acting Judge of the High Court of Bombay '85; Acting Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government '86; President of the 5th Indian National Congress '89. Meredith, Gloucestershire; Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh, N.B.; and 84, Palace Chambers, S.W.
- ***Weir**, J. G. (L.), elected for Ross and Cromarty '95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. R. Weir, of Dunfermline; *b.* '39; *E.* Dollar Academy, N.B.; interested in Croftiers; one of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Corporation; late member of the London C.C.; on Committee of Management of the National Liberal Club, and the Scottish Corporation; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal.*
- Welby**, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Earle- (C.), elected for Taunton '95; *s.* of the late Sir Glynne Earle-Welby-Gregory, of Denton Hall, Grantham; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; entered the army '67; served in 56th Regiment and 90th Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Royal Scots Greys, Aldershot, since '92; J.P. for Lincolnshire. 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- ***Wentworth**, Bruce C. V. (C.), elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit. Dec. '93-5; *s.* of the late Mr. T. F. C. Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Yorks; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; is a great-grandson of the Right Hon. George Canning; J.P. for West Riding; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards. 11, Connaught Place, W. *Carlton and Guards.*
- Weymouth**, Hon. T. H. Thynne, Viscount (C.), elected for Somerset, Frome D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-92; *e. s.* of John, 4th Marquis of Bath; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. '88); Captain Wilts Yeomanry; J.P. for Wilts; private secretary to the Earl of Idlesleigh '86-7, and Mr. Goschen. Longleat, Warminster, and Widcombe House, Bath.
- ***Wharton**, J. L. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, Ripon D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s.* of the late Mr. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; *b.* '37; *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; Hon. D.C.L. for Durham '87; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '62; J.P., D.L., and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; Alderman and Chairman of the C.C. for Durham; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks; Director of the North-Eastern Railway; Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Habitual Drunkenness. Bramham, Tadcaster, Yorks. *Oxford and Cambridge.*
- White**, J. M. (L.), elected for Forfarshire '95; *s.* of Mr. J. F. White, of Balruddery; *b.* '57; *E.* Dundee Institution, Cassel, Germany, and Edinburgh University; J.P.; President of the Dundee and District Technical Association. Balruddery, near Dundee.
- ***Whiteley**, G. (C.), elected for Stockport '95; sat for same constit. '93-5; *e. s.* of Mr. George Whiteley; *b.* '55; *E.* England and abroad; cotton-spinner and manufacturer, Blackburn; an Alderman and formerly Mayor of that borough; Chairman of the Blackburn Conservative Association. Beechwood, Livesey, near Blackburn, and 48, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Whiteley**, H. J. (C.), elected for Ashton-under-Lyne '95; *s.* of Mr. George Whiteley, of Blackburn; *b.* '57; *E.* Colwall, Herefordshire, and abroad; cotton-spinner and manufacturer, Blackburn; member of the Blackburn Town Council; Mayor '93; Magistrate. Woodlands, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- ***Whitmore**, C. A. (C.), elected for Chelsea '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *e. s.* of the late Mr. C. S. Whitmore, Q.C.; *b.* '51; *E.* Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls' College '74; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; Oxford Circuit; assistant private secretary to Mr. Matthews while Home

- Secretary; Second Church Estate Commissioner '92, resigned Nov.; Alderman of the London C.C. '95; J.P. for Gloucestershire. Manor House, Lower Slaughter, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and 75, Cadogan Place, S.W.
- *Whittaker, T. P. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of Mr. T. Whittaker, of Scarborough; b. '50; E. Huddersfield College; journalist; contributor on economic questions to reviews, etc. 9, Taviton Street, W.C. *National Liberal*.
- *Wickham, W. (C.), elected for Hampshire, Petersfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of the late Mr. H. L. Wickham; b. '31; E. Westminster and New Inn Hall, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '57; J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire; Vice-Chairman of the Hampshire C.C.; High Sheriff '88; F.L.S., F.R.G.S.; Director of the Sun, Fire, and Life Offices; edited "Correspondence of Right Hon. W. Wickham," '70. Binsted Wyck, Alton, Hants. *Athenaeum*.
- *Wigram, Alfred Money (C.), elected for Essex, Romford D., '95; sat for same constit. '94-5; e. s. of the late Mr. Money Wigram; b. '37; E. Eton; is a brewer. 101, Eaton Square, S.W.
- *Will, J. S. (L.), elected for Montrose Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Will, of Jamaica; b. '40; E. Brechin Grammar School, Edinburgh University, and King's College, London (hon. Fellow); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '64; Q.C. '83; Benchers '88; author of several legal works. Ardovie, Brechin, N.B., and 13, West Cromwell Road, S.W.
- *Williams, J. Carvell (L.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Mansfield D., '95; sat for Nottingham, South, '85-6, Mansfield D. '92-5; e. s. of Mr. J. A. Williams, of Stepney; b. '21; Secretary of the Liberation Society '47; retired '77, but appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Society. 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., and 1, Hornsey Rise Gardens, N.
- *Williams, J. P. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, South, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. J. Williams, of Worcester; b. '40; E. Proprietary School, Edgbaston; entered Civil Service, General Post Office; promoted to Surveying Department; retired '73; Birmingham Town Council '77; Alderman '83; formerly Hon. Secretary of the National Liberal Federation; J.P. for Birmingham and Worcestershire. Edgbaston, Birmingham, and 81, St. Ermin's Mansions, S.W.
- *Williams, Colonel R. (C.), elected for Dorset, West, '95; sat for same constit. from May '95; e. s. of Mr. R. Williams, of Dorchester; b. '48; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. for City of London; J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire; member of the Dorset C.C.; Director of the L. & S.W. Railway Co.; Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Dorset Regiment. 7, Bridhead, Dorchester, and 1, Hyde Park Street, W.
- *Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (C.), elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., '95; sat for same constit. since Jan. '94; e. s. of the Earl of Ancaster; b. '67; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; J.P. for Lincolnshire and Rutland; Lieutenant Leicestershire Yeomanry. 12, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Carlton*.
- *Willox, J. A. (C.), elected for Liverpool, Everton D., '95; sat for same constit. from Feb. '92-5; s. of the late Mr. J. Willox, of Edinburgh; b. '42; E. privately and Liverpool College; proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Courier*; tobacco manufacturer, under the style of Cope Bros. & Co.; formerly Chairman of the Press Association; elected President of the Institute of Journalists '95. Parkside House, Huyton; Abercromby Square, Liverpool; and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- *Wills, Sir William Henry, Bart. (L.), elected for Bristol, East, '95; sat for Coventry '80-85, Bristol, East, from March '95; s. of the late Mr. William Day Wills, J.P., of Bristol; b. '30; E. Mill Hill School and London University; Chairman of W. D. and H. O. Wills, Ltd.; J.P. for Bristol; High Sheriff '77-8; J.P. and D.L. for Somerset; J.P. for Kent; Director of the G.W. Railway Co.; created a baronet '93. Blagdon, R.S.O. Somerset; East Court, St. Laurence-on-Sea; Thanet; and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Reform*, *Gresham*, and *National Liberal*.
- *Wilson, C. H. (L.), elected for Hull, West, '95; sat for Hull '74-85, West '85-95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Hull; b. '33; E. Kingston College, Hull; steamship owner; J.P. and D.L. for East Riding, Yorks; Sheriff for Hull Town and County '70. Warter Priory, Pocklington; Dinnet, Aberdeenshire; and 41, Grosvenor Square, W. *Reform* and *Bachelors*.
- Wilson, F. W. (L.), elected for Norfolk, Mid, '95; s. of Mr. W. Wilson; b. '44; E. Wymondham Grammar School; proprietor of the *East Anglian Daily Times* and other newspapers; Vice-President of the Newspaper Society; ex-Chairman of the Ipswich Lyceum Co.; J.P. for Suffolk. Highrow, Felixstowe, Suffolk, and The Dale, Scarning, Norfolk.
- *Wilson, Henry J. (Rad. and H. Ruler), elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s. of the late Mr. W. Wilson, of Nottingham; b. '33; E. Dissenters' School, Taunton, and University College, London; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. for West Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield; 15 years member of the Sheffield School Board; member of the Royal Commission on Opium in India '94. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.
- Wilson, John (L.U.), elected for Falkirk Burghs '95; s. of Mr. J. Wilson, of Airdrie; b. '43; E. Airdrie and Glasgow Academies; a coalmaster; J.P. for Lanarkshire; Chairman of Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co., Ltd. Craigmount, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
- *Wilson, J. (L.), elected for Durham, Mid, '95; sat for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6, Mid '90-95; s. of Mr. Christopher Wilson, labourer; b. '37; began to work at the age of ten; worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; now Financial Secretary to the Association; Secretary of the Durham Miners' Franchise Association '76; Treasurer of the Miners' Association '82. North Road, Durham, and 97, Kennington Road, S.E.
- *Wilson, J. (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; s. of Mr. J. Wilson, of Paisley; b. '28; E. Paisley High School; head of the firm of John Wilson & Son, iron tube manufacturers, Glasgow; J.P. for Lanarkshire and County of City of Glasgow; President of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association.

- Hillhead House, Glasgow, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- *Wilson, J. H. (L.), elected for Middlesbrough '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b.* '57; apprenticed to a lithographic printer '66; shipped on a collier '70, thence got abroad, and for some time engaged as able seaman; started National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union '87; member of the Parliamentary Commission of the Trades Union Congress. 182, Camberwell New Road, S.E.
- Wilson, J. W. (L.U.), elected for Worcestershire, North, '95; *e. s.* of Mr. John E. Wilson, of Edgbaston; *b.* '58; *E. Grove House*, Tottenham, and London University; member of the firm of Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. for Worcestershire. Bransford, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- *Wilson-Todd, Captain W. H. (C.), elected for Yorkshire, Howdenshire, D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; 3rd s. of the late Colonel J. Wilson, of Roseville, Wexford; *b.* '28; *E. Royal Military College*, Sandhurst; served in the army and retired as Captain; J.P., D.L., and C.C. for North Riding, Yorks; took the name of Todd in addition to that of Wilson on his marriage, Hahnaby Hall, Croft, Darlington, and Tranby Park, Hessele, East Yorkshire. *Carlton, Army and Navy, and Constitutional.*
- *Wingfield-Digby, J. K. D. (C.), elected for Dorset, North, '95; sat for Somerset, Mid, '85; Dorset, North, '92-5; *e. s.* of the late Mr. J. D. Wingfield-Digby, of Coleshill Park, Birmingham, and Sherborne Castle, Dorset; *b.* '59; *E. Harrow and Christ Church*, Oxford; J.P. for Warwick, Dorset, and Somerset; Captain Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry. Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, and Coleshill Park, Warwickshire. *Carlton.*
- *Wodehouse, E. R. (L.U.), elected for Bath '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *s.* of the late Sir P. E. Wodehouse; *b.* '35; *E. Eton* and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '61; private secretary to Lord Kimberley when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland '64-6; Lord of the Privy Seal '68-70, and Colonial Secretary '70-74. 56, Chester Square, S.W.
- *Wolff, G. W. (C.), elected for Belfast, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of a Hamburg merchant; *b.* '34; *E. Hamburg* and Liverpool College Institute; partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 90, Piccadilly, W.
- *Woodall, W. (L.), elected for Hanley '95; sat for Stoke '80-85, Hanley '85-95; *s.* of the late Mr. W. Woodall, of Shrewsbury; *b.* '32; senior partner in the firm of James Macintyre & Co., potters, Burslem; Chairman of the Sneyd Colliery Co.; J.P. for Staffordshire; ex-President of the Association of Municipal Corporations; Chairman of the Burslem School Board for 12 years; Surveyor-General of the Ordnance '66; Financial Secretary of War Aug. '92—June '95; member of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction and Blind and Deaf Mutes; Chairman of the Dissenting Deputies; Chevalier of the Legion d'honneur. Bleak House, Burslem, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (L.), elected for Huddersfield '95; *e. s.* of Mr. J. Woodhouse; *b.* '52; *E. Hull College* and University College, London (L.L.B. London); admitted a Solicitor in '73; member of the firm of J. C. and H. Woodhouse, Parliament Street, Hull; Mayor of Hull '91; J.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; D.L. for East Riding, Yorks. Elloughton House, Brough, Yorks.
- *Wortley, C. B., Stuart-Q.C. (C.), elected for Sheffield, Hallam D., '95; sat for Sheffield '80-85, Hallam D. '85-95; *s.* of the late Right Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, and *g.s.* of 1st Baron Wharnccliffe; *b.* '51; *E. Rugby* and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Sale, etc., of Benefices '79-80; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; principal Delegate of the Madrid International Conference '90; Chairman of the Council of the National Union Conservative Associations '91-2; appointed one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees of the House, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees '95; Church Estates Commissioner '95. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton.*
- Wylie, Alexander (C.), elected for Dumbartonshire '95; *s.* of the late Mr. John Wylie, calico printer; Director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow Western Infirmary, etc.; C.C., J.P., and D.L. for Dumbarton; ex-Chairman of the Cardross School Board. Cordale, Renton.
- *Wyndham, G. (C.), elected for Dover '95; sat for same constit. '89-95; *e. s.* of the Hon. Percy S. Wyndham; *b.* '63; *E. Eton*; Lieutenant 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Sudan '85; Lieutenant Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. for Cheshire; Director of the L.C. & D. Railway; private secretary to Mr. Balfour '87-91. Saughton Towers, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*
- Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H. (C.), elected for Glamorganshire, South, '95; *e. s.* of the late Captain the Hon. W. H. Wyndham-Quin; *b.* '57; served with the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer war '81; Captain '86; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras '86-9; Major '93. Lasborough Park, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.
- Wyvill, M. D'Arcy (C.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Otley D., '95; *e. s.* of Mr. Marmaduke Wyvill, of Denton Park, Yorks; *b.* '49; *E. Eton*; J.P. and D.L. West Riding, Yorks, and East and North Ridings. Denton, Ben Rhydding, Leeds.
- *Yerburgh, R. A. (C.), elected for Chester '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 3rd s. of Rev. R. Yerburgh, rector of High Bickington, North Devon; *b.* '53; *E. Harrow* and University College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '80; Northern Circuit; private secretary to Mr. Akers-Douglas '85-6, and assistant private secretary to Mr. W. H. Smith; J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire. Billinge Scar, Blackburn, and 27, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers'.*
- *Young, S. (N.), elected for Cavan, East, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s.* of Mr. Samuel Young, of Dunavally, of Portaferry, co. Down; *b.* '22; *E. Presbyterian College*, Belfast; member of the firm of Young, King, & Co., Ltd., distillers, Belfast and Limavady, co. Londonderry; J.P.; Chairman of Bernard Hughes, Ltd. Avonmore, Derrivolve,

Belfast. *National Liberal and Reform, Belfast.*

Younger, W. (C.), elected for Lincolnshire, South, Kesteven or Stamford D., '95; *e. s. of* the late Mr. William Younger; *b. '62*; J.P. for Dumfriesshire and Leicestershire. Auchan Castle, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, and Staveley Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

Yoxall, J. H. (L.), elected for Nottingham, West, '95; *e. s. of* Mr. H. H. Yoxall, of Redditch; *b. '57*; E. Westminster Training College; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President of the National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94. 7, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, and 17, Russell Square, W.C.

The following are the names, politics, constituencies, and dates of election of those gentlemen who have been members of the present House, but who for some cause have ceased to be members. Under the subsequent list of Constituencies particulars of the pollings both in the case of the original representatives and of their successors when such have been elected will be found.

**De Worms, Baron H. (C.)*, Liverpool, East, Toxteth, '95.

**Northwick, Sir Algernon (C.)*, Kensington, South, '95.

**Phuket, Right Hon. David (C.)*, Dublin University, '95.

**Webb, Alfred (N.)*, Waterford, West, '95.

Aberdeen (N.) [9318].

W. A. Hunter (L) - - - 4156

J. L. Mahon (Lab) - - - 668

Aberdeen (S.) [9731].

J. Bryce (L) - - - 3985

Dr. Stewart (U) - - - 3121

Aberdenshire (E.) [12,157].

T. R. Buchanan (L) - - - 4723

W. Smith (L U) - - - 3308

Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,208].

Dr. R. Farquharson (L) - - 4187

Sir A. H. Grant, Bart. (C) 3967

Anglesey [9993].

Ellis J. Griffiths (L) - - - 4224

T. R. Roberts (L U) - - - 3197

Antrim (E.) [8857].

Capt. J. M. M'Calmont (C) unopp.

Antrim (Mid) [8338].

R. T. O'Neill (C) unopp.

Antrim (N.) [8938].

Col. Hugh M'Calmont, C.B.

(C) unopp.

Antrim (S.) [10,547].

W. G. E. Macartney (C) unopp.

Argyllshire [10,471].

D. Ninian Nicol (C) - - - 3970

Sir D. H. Macfarlane (L) - 3835

Armagh (Mid) [7349].

D. P. Barton, Q.C. (C) unopp.

Armagh (N.) [10,301].

Col. E. J. Sanderson (C) unopp.

Armagh (S.) [7254].

F. M'Hugh (N) - - - 3378

W. Kavanagh (C) - - - 1995

Ashton-under-Lyns [7152].

H. J. Whiteley (C) - - - 3434

W. Woods (L) - - - 2680

J. Sexton (Lab) - - - 475

Aston Manor [10,952].

Capt. W. G. Grice-Hutchin-

son (C) - - - 5353

J. Lawson (Temp) - - - 1675

Ayr Burghs [6494].

C. L. Orr-Ewing (C) - - - 3057

W. Birkmyre (L) - - - 2722

Ayrshire (N.) [12,837].

Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U) 5612

W. Robertson (L) - - - 4902

Ayrshire (S.) [15,463].

Sir W. Arroll (C) - - - 6875

Eugene Wason (L) - - - 6325

Banffshire [7520].

Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart.

(L) - - - 2977

J. A. Grant (C) - - - 2467

Barrow-in-Furness [6665].

C. W. Cayzer (C) - - - 3192

W. C. Bonnerjee (L) - - - 2355

P. Curran (Lab) - - - 414

Bath (2) [7059].

Col. C. W. Murray (C) - - 3445

E. R. Wodehouse (L U) - - 3358

Sir W. M. Conway (L) - - 2917

J. M. Fuller (L) - - - 2865

Battersea [12,200].

John Burns (Lab) - - - 5019

C. R. Smith (C) - - - 4766

Bedford [4179].

G. Pym (C) - - - 1976

S. Whitbread (L) - - - 1810

2. Alphabetical List of Constituencies and Pollings.

(Revised to Nov. '95.)

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures polled by the candidates at the last general election, and at every subsequent bye-election to Nov. '95. In the case of re-counts, etc., the revised figures will also be found as well as those announced at the election by the returning officer. The great majority of the old constituencies were by the last Redistribution Act split up into divisions each returning one member, and the names of these divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough; thus, the Luton, or South Division of Bedfordshire, appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., were not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, *e.g.* [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the latest returns.

Beds (N. or Biggleswads) [13,744].

Lord A. F. Compton (L U) 5643

G. W. E. Russell (L) - 5376

Beds (S. or Luton) [12,760].

T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 5430

Col. O. T. Duke (C) - - - 5244

Belfast (E.) [13,935].

G. W. Wolff (C) unopp.

Belfast (N.) [9418].

Sir E. J. Harland (C) unopp.

Belfast (S.) [8192].

W. Johnston (C) unopp.

Belfast (W.) [9019].

H. O. Arnold-Forster (L U)

unopp.

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [8615].

A. K. Loyd, Q.C. (C) - - 4064

C. A. Pryce (L) - - - 3019

Berks (S. or Newbury) [10,621].

W. G. Mount (C) - - - 4295

Sir J. Swinburne, Bart.

(L) - - - 3770

Berks (E. or Wokingham) [10,722].

Sir G. Russell, Bart. (C) unopp.

Berwickshire [5509].

Harold John Tennant (L) 2673

C. B. Balfour (C) - - - 2166

Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7431].

M. M. Bhownagrec (C) - - 2591

G. Howell (L) - - - 2431

Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7853].

E. H. Pickersgill (L) - - 2603

W. A. Statham (C) - - - 2324

Birkenhead [14,247].

E. Lees (C) - - - 6178

W. H. Lever (L) - - - 5974

Birmingham (Bordesley) [13,824].	Burnley [13,360].	Cavan (E.) [9370].
J. Collings (L U) - - - 6004	P. J. Stanhope (L) - - - 5454	S. Young (N) unopp.
Alderman Cook (L) - - - 2154	W. A. Lindsay (C) - - - 5133	Cavan (W.) [10,439].
Birmingham (Central) [11,806].	H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - - 1498	E. F. V. Knox (N) unopp.
E. Parkes (L U) unopp.	Bury (Lanes) [7986].	Mr. Knox deciding to sit for
Birmingham (E.) [11,318].	J. Kenyon (C) - - - 3890	Londonderry City, for which he
Sir J. B. Stone (C) unopp.	J. F. Cheetham (L) - - - 3218	had also been returned, J. P.
Birmingham (Edgbaston) [10,791].	Bury St. Edmunds [2539].	Farrell (A P) was (Aug. '95)
George Dixon (L U) unopp.	Viscount Chelsea (C) unopp.	returned unopposed.
Birmingham (N.) [9753].	Buteshire [3251].	Chatham [9199].
W. Kenrick (L U) - - - 4547	Graham Murray (C) unopp.	Alderman H. D. Davies (C) 4082
W. J. Lancaster (L) - - - 1213	Caithness-shire [3976].	R. H. Cox (L) - - - 3499
Birmingham (S.) [11,604].	Dr. G. B. Clark (L) - - - 1828	Chelsea [13,408].
J. P. Williams (L U) - - - 4830	J. Cooper (C) - - - 528	C. A. Whitmore (C) - - - 5524
W. Priestman (L) - - - 1257	Camberwell (Dulwich) [11,960].	O. Beatty (L) - - - 3604
Birmingham (W.) [11,647].	J. Blundell Maple (C) - - 5258	Cheltenham [7169].
J. Chamberlain (L U) - - - 5537	C. G. Clarke (L) - - - 2176	Col. F. S. Russell (L U) - 3409
Dr. B. O'Connor (L) - - - 1259	Camberwell (N.) [11,064].	W. Blaydes (L) - - - 2940
Blaekburn (2) [18,275].	Major Philip H. Dalbiac (C) 4009	W. A. Allen (Ind) - - - 23
W. H. Hornby (C) - - - 9553	E. H. Bayley (L) - - - 3316	Cheshire (Altrincham) [11,547].
W. Coddington (C) - - - 9150	S. Palmer (Ind) - - - 32	C. R. Disraeli (C) - - - 5264
T. P. Ritzema (L) - - - 6840	Camberwell (Peckham) [11,388].	A. M. Latham (L) - - - 3889
Bolton (2) [18,183].	F. G. Banbury (C) - - - 4495	Cheshire (Crewe) [12,018].
H. Shepherd-Cross (C) - - 8494	C. Clements (L) - - - 3472	W. S. B. McLaren (L) - 4863
G. Harwood (L) - - - 8453	Cambridge [7796].	Hon. R. A. Ward (C) - 5413
Col. Bridgman (C) - - - 7991	R. Penrose Fitzgerald (C) 3574	Cheshire (Eddisbury) [10,262].
F. Brocklehurst (Lab) - - 2694	A. J. David (L) - - - 2920	H. J. Tollemahe (C) - - 5176
Boston [3299].	Camb. (W. or Chesterton) [10,651].	R. Bate (L) - - - 3371
W. Garfitt (C) - - - 1633	W. R. Greene (C) - - - 4432	Cheshire (Hyde) [10,208].
Sir W. J. Ingram, Bart. (L) 1237	H. E. Hoare (L) - - - 4012	J. W. Sidebotham (C) - 4735
Bradford (Cent.) [10,316].	Camb. (E. or Newmarket) [9738].	G. W. Rhodes (L) - - - 3844
J. L. Wanklyn (L U) - - - 4024	H. L. B. McAlmont (C) - 4210	W. S. Christie (Lab) - - - 448
G. J. Shaw-Lefevre (L) - - 3983	Sir George Newnes (L) - 3867	Cheshire (Knutsford) [9795].
Bradford (E.) [12,997].	Camb. (N. or Wisbech) [10,495].	Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton
H. Byron Reed (C) - - - 5843	C. T. Giles (C) - - - 4368	(C) unopp.
W. S. Caine (L) - - - 5139	Hon. A. Brand (L) - - - 4145	Cheshire (Macclesfield) [8567].
Bradford (W.) [11,200].	Cambridge Univ. (2) [6725].	W. Bromley-Davenport (C)
E. Flower (C) - - - 3936	Professor R. C. Jebb (C) unopp.	unopp.
J. C. Horsfall (L) - - - 3481	Sir John Gorst (C) unopp.	Cheshire (Northwich) [11,788].
B. Tillet (Lab) - - - 2364	Canterbury [3754].	J. T. Brunner (L) - - - 5706
Brocknockshire [10,849].	J. Henniker Heaton (C) unopp.	T. Ward (C) - - - 4068
C. Morley (L) - - - 4594	Cardiff [19,358].	Cheshire (Wirral) [12,512].
Col. T. Wood (C) - - - 3451	J. M. Maclean (C) - - - 8386	Col. E. T. W. Cotton-Jodrell
Brighton (2) [17,083].	Sir E. J. Reed (L) - - - 7562	(C) unopp.
Gerald Loder (C) - - - 7878	Cardiganshire [12,994].	Chester [6997].
Bruce C. V. Wentworth (C) 7493	M. V. Davies (L) - - - 4927	R. A. Yerburgh (C) unopp.
Sir J. Ewart (L) - - - 5082	J. Harford (C) - - - 3748	Christchurch [7477].
Bristol (E.) [11,254].	Carlisle [6798].	A. H. Smith (C) - - - 3198
Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. (L) 4129	W. Gully (L) - - - 3167	Hon. T. A. Brassey (L) - 3144
S. G. Hobson (Lab) - - - 1874	S. P. Foster (C) - - - 2853	Clackmannan and Kinross [7561].
Bristol (N.) [11,490].	Carlrow Co. [6168].	J. B. Balfour (L) - - - 3133
L. Fry (L U) - - - 4702	John Hammond (N) - - - 3890	G. Younger (L U) - - - 2588
C. Townsend (L) - - - 4464	S. Duckett (C) - - - 685	Clapham [13,872].
Bristol (S.) [12,281].	Carmarthen Dist. [5370].	P. M. Thornton (C) - - - 5925
Sir E. S. Hill (C) - - - 5190	Sir J. J. Jenkins (L U) - 2443	J. Kempster (L) - - - 3904
J. O. C. Power (L) - - - 4431	Major E. R. Jones (L) - 2391	Clare (E.) [10,780].
Bristol (W.) [8144].	Carmarthenshire (E.) [9217].	W. H. Redmond (1 st) - - - 3315
Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C) - 3815	A. Thomas (L) - - - 4471	P. A. McHugh (A P) - - - 3258
H. H. Lawless (L) - - - 1842	J. E. Richardson (C) - - 2466	Clare (W.) [10,488].
Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [10,909].	Carmarthenshire (W.) [9097].	J. R. Maguire (P) - - - 2973
Baron F. de Rothschild (L U)	John Lloyd Morgan (L) - 4143	Major J. E. Jameson (A P) 3376
unopp.	W. J. Buckley (C) - - - 3103	Colchester [5257].
Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [11,395].	Carnarvon (Dist.) [4881].	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 2475
W. W. Carlile (C) - - - 5266	D. Lloyd-George (L) - - - 2265	E. S. Norris (C) - - - 2270
H. S. Leon (L) - - - 4830	E. Nanney (C) - - - 2071	Cork City (2) [13,362].
Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [12,197].	Carnarvonsh. (N. or Arfon) [8821].	J. F. O'Brien (N) - - - 5327
Viscount Curzon (C) unopp.	W. Jones (L) - - - 4482	M. Healy (N) - - - 5169
	Prof. A. Hughes (C) - - - 2853	J. Roche (P) - - - 4994
	Carnarvonsh. (S. or Eifion) [8820].	J. C. Blake (P) - - - 4966
	J. Bryn Roberts (L) unopp.	

Cork Co. (E.) [6756].		Deptford [13,815].		Donegal (W.) [6254].	
Capt. Donelan (N) unopp.		C. J. Darling (C) - - - 5654		T. D. Sullivan (N) unopp.	
Cork Co. (Mid) [9055].		T. Macnamara (L) - - - 4425		Dorset (E.) [11,018].	
Dr. Tanner (N) unopp.		Derby (2) [17,379].		Hon. H. N. Sturt (C) unopp.	
Cork Co. (N.) [9270].		H. H. Bemrose (C) - - - 7907		Dorset (N.) [8548].	
J. C. Flynn (N) unopp.		G. Drage (C) - - - 7076		J. K. Wingfield Digby (C) unopp.	
Cork Co. (N.E.) [8356].		Sir W. V. Harcourt (L) - - - 6785		Dorset (S.) [8344].	
W. Abraham (N) unopp.		Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 6475		W. E. Brymer (C) unopp.	
Cork Co. (S.) [7472].		Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [10,413].		Dorset (W.) [7713].	
E. Barry (N) unopp.		T. Bayley (L) - - - 4572		Col. R. Williams (C) unopp.	
Cork Co. (S.E.) [10,574].		A. W. Byron (L U) - - - 4325		Dover [5363].	
Dr. A. Commis (N) unopp.		Derbyshire (High Peak) [10,397].		G. Wyndham (C) unopp.	
Cork Co. (W.) [5995].		Capt. W. Sidebottom (C) - - - 4071		Down (E.) [8864].	
J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.		A. G. Symonds (L) - - - 4164		Dr. Rentoul (C) unopp.	
Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [9607].		Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [13,175].		Down (N.) [9495].	
L. H. Courtney (L U) - - - 4035		Sir W. Foster (L) - - - 6215		Col. Waring (C) unopp.	
J. McDougall (L) - - - 3492		Capt. Baumgarten (C) - - - 5254		Down (S.) [8715].	
Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne)		Derbyshire (Mid) [10,479].		M. M'Cartan (N) - - - 4057	
[7800].		J. A. Jacoby (L) - - - 4926		Dr. Rowan (C) - - - 3378	
A. Strauss (L U) - - - 3166		W. C. Bridgeman (C) - - - 4351		Down (W.) [9862].	
C. A. V. Conybeare (L) - - - 2704		Derbyshire (N.E.) [11,066].		Lord A. Hill (C) unopp.	
Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston)		T. D. Bolton (L) - - - 4737		Dublin (College Green) [7698].	
[9423].		Dr. J. Court (C) - - - 4210		Dr. J. E. Kenny (P) unopp.	
T. G. Owen (L) - - - 3633		Derbyshire (S.) [13,347].		Dublin (Harbour) [11,018].	
F. Wills (L U) - - - 2975		J. Gretton, jun. (C) - - - 6104		T. Harrington (P) unopp.	
Cornwall (Mid, or St. Austell)		H. E. Broad (L) - - - 5217		Dublin (St. Patrick's) [9691].	
[9213].		Derbyshire (W.) [10,706].		W. Field (P) unopp.	
W. M'Arthur (L) - - - 4193		Victor C. Cavendish (L U)		Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)	
W. Williams (L U) - - - 3092		unopp.		[8697].	
Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [7569].		Devon (Mid, or Ashburton) [9726].		W. Kenny (L U) - - - 3193	
T. B. Bolitho (L U) unopp.		C. Seale-Hayne (L) - - - 4380		Count Plunkett (P) - - - 2634	
Cornwall (Truro) [9057].		J. A. Nix (C) - - - 3970		On Mr. W. Kenny being appointed Sol.-Gen. for Ireland (polling Sept. 2nd, '95):	
E. Lawrence (L U) - - - 3282		Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple)		Mr. W. Kenny (U) - - - 3325	
H. T. Waddy (L) - - - 3012		[10,885].		Mr. Pierce Mahony (P) 2893	
Coventry [10,926].		Sir W. C. Gull (L U) - - - 4825		Dublin Co. (N.) [11,378].	
C. J. Murray (C) - - - 4974		A. Billson (L) - - - 4593		J. J. Clancy (P) - - - 4520	
W. H. Ballantine (L) - - - 4624		Devon (E. or Honiton) [9263].		D. Wilson (C) - - - 2280	
Croydon [16,152].		Sir J. Kennaway (C) unopp.		Dublin Co. (S.) [10,949].	
Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie (C) 6876		Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8662].		Hon. H. C. Plunkett (C) - 4901	
C. C. Hutchinson (L) - - - 4647		G. Lambert (L) - - - 4283		H. Burke (P) - - - 2962	
Cumberland (Cockermouth)		J. Long (L U) - - - 2923		Dublin University (2) [4506].	
[10,242].		Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9203].		D. R. Plunkett (C) unopp.	
Sir W. Lawson (L) - - - 4259		Sir W. H. Walrond (C) unopp.		E. Carson, Q.C. (C) unopp.	
T. Milvain, Q.C. (C) - - - 4018		Devon (W. or Tavistock) [12,154].		The Hon. D. R. Plunket was made a peer in Oct. '95. Bye-election pending, Nov. 15th.	
Cumberland (W. or Egremont)		H. F. Luttrell (L) - - - 4970		Dudley [14,831].	
[10,424].		Col. R. T. White Thompson (L U) - - - 4597		B. Robinson (C) - - - 6536	
Hon. H. V. Duncombe (C) 3717		Devon (Torquay) [10,039].		C. J. Fleming, Q.C. (L) - 5795	
D. Ainsworth (L) - - - 3586		Comdr. A. S. Phillpotts (C) 4205		Dumbartonshire [12,292].	
Cumberland (N. or Eskdale)		F. L. Barrett (L) - - - 4030		A. J. Wyllie (C) - - - 5375	
[9603].		Devon (S. or Totnes) [9431].		Capt. Sinclair (L) - - - 5342	
R. A. Allison (L) - - - 3745		F. Mildmay (L U) - - - 4630		Dumfries Burghs [3456].	
H. C. Howard (L U) - - - 3598		A. J. Sparke (L) - - - 2264		Sir R. T. Reid (L) - - - 1785	
Cumberland (Mid, or Penrith)		Devonport (2) [7911].		W. Murray (C) - - - 1185	
[8914].		H. E. Kearley (L) - - - 3570		Dumfriesshire [9135].	
J. W. Lowther (C) - - - 3868		E. J. C. Morton (L) - - - 3511		R. Souttar (L) - - - 3989	
Dr. T. S. Douglas (L) - - - 3268		P. Whippell (L U) - - - 3393		W. J. Maxwell (L U) - - - 3976	
Darlington [6560].		Capt. T. Thynne (C) - - - 3263		Dundee (2) [18,011].	
A. Pease (L U) - - - 3354		Dewsbury [12,167].		E. Robertson (L) - - - 7602	
T. Fry (L) - - - 2697		Mark Oldroyd (L) - - - 5379		Sir J. Leng (L) - - - 7592	
Denbigh (Dist.) [3751].		H. S. Cantley (C) - - - 3875		W. C. Smith (L U) - - - 5390	
W. T. Howell (C) - - - 1833		E. R. Hartley (Lab) - - - 1080		E. Jenkins (C) - - - 4318	
W. H. Morgan (L) - - - 1604		Donegal (E.) [6901].		J. Macdonald (Lab) - - - 1313	
Denbighshire (E.) [9592].		A. O'Connor (N) - - - 3393		Durham (Barnard Castle)	
Sir G. O. Morgan (L) - - - 4899		E. T. Herdman (L U) - - - 2731		[11,194].	
H. St. J. Raikes (C) - - - 3115		Donegal (N.) [6622].		Sir J. W. Pease (L) - - - 4924	
Denbighshire (W.) [8941].		T. B. Curran (N) unopp.		Capt. Hon. W. L. Vane (C) 3848	
J. H. Roberts (L) - - - 4481		Donegal (S.) [6380].			
T. W. Edwards (C) - - - 2878		J. G. Swift MacNeill (P) - 3614			
		H. W. Stubbs (C) - - - 1313			

Durham (Bishop Auckland) [10,979].	Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [17,747].	Glamorganshire (E.) [12,981].
J. M. Paulton (L) - - - 5032	E. W. Byrne, Q.C. (C) - - - 6876	A. Thomas (L) - - - 6055
G. E. Markham (C) - - - 3735	A. J. H. Pollen (L) - - - 4523	C. J. Jackson (C) - - - 3909
Durham (Chester-le-Street) [14,618].	Exeter [8193].	Glamorganshire (Mid) [12,534].
J. Joicey (L) - - - 7370	Sir H. S. Northcote, C.B.,	S. T. Evans (L) - - - 5612
Viscount Morpeth (L U) - 4113	Bart. (C) - - - 3857	J. E. Vaughan (C) - - - 2935
Durham (City) [2482].	A. S. Hogg (L) - - - 3363	Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [12,150].
M. A. Fowler (L) - - - 1111	Falkirk Group [9363].	D. Randell (L) - - - 6074
Hon. A. R. Elliott (L U) - 1110	J. Wilson (L U) - - - 4075	C. H. Glascofine (C) - - 2256
Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [13,987].	H. Smith (L) - - - 3822	Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [10,476].
R. Cameron (L) - - - 6592	Falmouth and Penryn [2616].	W. Abraham (L) unopp.
V. W. Corbett (C) - - - 5711	F. J. Horniman (L) - - 1150	Glamorganshire (S.) [14,227].
Durham (Jarrow) [13,808].	W. G. Cavendish Bentinck (C) - - - 1101	Major W. H. Wyndham- Quin (C) - - - 5747
Sir C. M. Palmer (L) unopp.	Fermanagh (N.) [5632].	A. J. Williams (L) - - - 4922
Durham (Mid) [12,519].	R. R. Dane (C) - - - 2782	Glasgow (Blackfriars) [10,084].
John Wilson (L) - - - 5937	G. R. Leeper (L) - - - 2406	A. D. Provand (L) - - - 3108
A. Wilkinson (C) - - - 4295	Fermanagh (S.) [5519].	A. Stuart, Junr. (C) - - - 2727
Durham (N.W.) [11,346].	J. Jordan (N) - - - 2792	S. Maxwell (Lab) - - - 448
L. Atherley-Jones (L) - - 5428	Sir A. D. Brooke, Bart. (C) 2096	Glasgow (Bridgeton) [10,481].
J. Joicey (C) - - - 3869	Fifeshire (E.) [9432].	Sir G. O. Trevelyan (L) - 3161
Durham (S.E.) [14,702].	H. H. Asquith (L) - - 4332	C. S. Dickson (C) - - - 2719
Gen. Sir H. Havelock Allan (L U) - - - 5978	J. Gilmour (C) - - - 3616	J. R. Watson (Lab) - - - 609
J. G. Richardson (L) - - - 5864	Fifeshire (W.) [10,637].	Glasgow (Camlachie) [10,046].
Edinburgh (Cent.) [7580].	Augustine Birrell (L) - 4719	A. Cross (L U) - - - 3198
W. M'Ewan (L) unopp.	R. G. Erskine-Wemyss (C) 2965	S. Chisholm (L) - - - 2497
Edinburgh (E.) [9437].	Finsbury (Cent.) [8911].	R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 696
Dr. R. Wallace (L) - - - 3499	Hon. W. F. B. Massey- Mainwaring (C) - - - 3588	Glasgow (Cent.) [15,107].
H. G. Younger (L U) - - - 3050	D. Naoroji (L) - - - 2783	J. G. A. Baird (C) - - - 5621
Edinburgh (S.) [12,053].	Finsbury (E.) [5840].	E. A. Adam (L) - - - 3792
R. Cox (C) - - - 4802	H. C. Richards (C) - - 2260	Glasgow (College) [14,967].
H. W. Paul (L) - - - 4705	J. Rowlands (L) - - - 1990	Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart. (C) - 5364
On a recount 3 votes were taken from Mr. Paul's total.	Finsbury (Holborn) [11,717].	Dr. Cameron (L) - - - 4219
Edinburgh (W.) [8452].	Sir C. Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (C), unopp.	Glasgow (St. Rollox) [14,724].
L. M'Iver (L U) unopp.	Flint (Dist.) [3853].	F. F. Begg (C) - - - 4561
Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [9195].	J. H. Lewis (L) - - - 1828	Sir J. M. Carmichael (L) 4200
Sir C. J. Pearson (C) unopp.	P. P. Pennant (C) - - - 1663	J. E. Woolacot (Lab) - - 405
Elgin Burghs [4441].	Flintshire [10,952].	Glasgow (Tradeston) [10,172].
Alexander Asher (L) - - - 1853	Samuel Smith (L) - - - 4376	A. C. Corbett (L U) - - 3373
C. T. Gordon (L U) - - - 1161	Col. Howard (C) - - - 3925	- Green (L) - - - 2568
Elgin and Nairn [5669].	Forfarshire [12,010].	F. Smith (Lab) - - - 368
J. E. Gordon (C) - - - 2147	J. M. White (L) - - - 5159	Glasgow and Aberdeen Univer- sities [8789].
J. Seymour Keay (L) - - 2019	Hon. C. M. Ramsay (C) - 4718	J. A. Campbell (C) unopp.
Essex (Mid. or Chelmsford) [9774].	Fulham [12,716].	Gloucester City [6900].
T. Osborne (C) unopp.	W. Hayes Fisher (C) - - 5378	C. J. Monk (L U) - - - 3264
Essex (W. or Epping) [9771].	E. A. Cornwall (L) - - 3915	S. Wells (L) - - - 2791
Lt.-Col. Lockwood (C) unopp.	W. Parnell (Lab) - - - 191	Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [9825].
Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [11,296].	Galway (City) [1759].	Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) - 4509
J. Round (C) - - - 4566	J. Pinkerton (N) - - - 595	H. L. W. Lawson (L) - - 4294
R. Varty (L) - - - 2685	E. Leamy (P) - - - 405	Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [11,022].
Essex (E. or Maldon) [10,041].	M. Morris (C) - - - 395	Sir C. Dilke (L) unopp.
Hon. C. H. Strutt (C) - - 4618	Galway (Connemara) [7155].	Gloucester (Mid. or Stroud) [11,588].
C. Dodd (L) - - - 4008	W. O'Malley (N) unopp.	C. A. Cripps (C) - - - 5175
Essex (S. or Romford) [20,779].	Galway Co. (E.) [7288].	C. P. Allen (L) - - - 4514
A. M. Wigram (C) - - - 8257	J. Roche (N) unopp.	Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [11,796].
J. H. Bethell (L) - - - 6429	Galway Co. (N.) [10,034].	Sir John Dorington (C) unopp.
Essex (N. or Saffron Waldon) [8920].	D. Kilbride (N) - - - 2590	Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [12,105].
C. Gold (L) - - - 3806	Lt.-Col. Nolan, J.P. (P) - 2025	C. E. Colston (C) - - - 5727
C. W. Gray (C) - - - 3381	Galway Co. (S.) [7265].	A. A. Allen (L) - - - 4638
Essex (S.E.) [13,640].	David Sheehy (N) unopp.	
Major Rasch (C) - - - 5460	Gateshead [14,388].	
D. M. Watson (L) - - - 3520	W. Allan (L) - - - 6137	
	J. Lucas (L U) - - - 5654	

Grantham [2896]. H. T. B. Lopes (C) - 1507 S. D. Waddy, Q.C. (L) - 1167	Hereford (City) [3328]. Radcliffe Cooke (C) - 1669 Sir E. R. Pearce-Edg- cumbe (L) - 1356	Kensington (N.) [9482]. W. E. T. Sharpe (C) - 3829 F. C. Frye (L) - 2193
Gravesend [5001]. J. D. Palmer (C) - 2405 L. M. Johnson (Ind) - 1218	Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9954]. J. Rankin (C) unopp.	Kensington (S.) [8801]. Sir A. Borthwick (C) unopp. Sir A. Borthwick was made a Peer in Oct. '95. Bye election pending, Nov. 15th.
Great Yarmouth [8139]. Capt. Sir J. C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G. (C) - 3528 J. M. Moorsom, Q.C. (L) - 2893	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,249]. M. Biddulph (L U) - 4573 A. Withey (L) - 2828	Kent (S. or Ashford) [13,031]. L. Hardy (C) unopp.
Greenock [7570]. Sir T. Sutherland (L U) - 3571 A. E. Fletcher (L) - 2753	Herts (E. or Hertford) [9846]. Abel Smith (C) unopp.	Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [13,888]. Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) - 5699 Sir P. Nickalls (L) - 4557
Greenwich [10,899]. Lord H. R. H. Cecil (C) - 4802 G. C. Whiteley (L) - 3877	Herts (N. or Hitchin) [9195]. G. B. Hudson (C) unopp.	Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [13,701]. F. G. Barnes (C) - 5738 S. Barrow (L) - 4557
Grimsby [11,558]. G. Doughty (L) - 4347 E. Heneage (L U) - 4166	Herts (Mid. or St. Albans) [10,205]. V. Gibbs (C) unopp.	Kent (Mid. or Medway) [13,978]. Major C. E. Warde (C) unopp.
Hackney (Cent.) [8835]. Sir A. R. Scoble (C) - 3278 C. Russell (L) - 2966	Herts (W. or Watford) [11,809]. T. F. Halsey (C) unopp.	Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [13,742]. A. Akers-Douglas (C) unopp.
Hackney (N.) [11,444]. W. R. Bousfield (C) - 4725 S. Mayer (L) - 2460	Huddersfield [15,832]. Mr. Woodhead (L) - 6755 Sir J. Crosland (C) - 5868 H. R. Smart (Lab) - 1594	Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [13,777]. H. W. Forster (C) unopp.
Hackney (S.) [12,360]. T. H. Robertson (C) - 4681 J. F. Moulton, Q.C. (L) - 4362	Hull (Cent.) [11,259]. Sir H. S. King (C) - 5476 F. Maddison (L) - 3515	Kent (Isle of Thanet) [9304]. Rt. Hon. J. Lowther (C) unopp.
Haddingtonshire [6320]. R. B. Haldane (L) - 2774 Master of Polworth (C) - 2194	Hull (E.) [10,419]. J. T. Firbank (C) - 4302 Sir C. Smith (L) - 4152	Kent (S.W. or Tunbridge) [12,171]. A. S. Griffith-Boscawen (C) unopp.
Halifax (2) [13,844]. A. Arnold (C) - 5475 W. R. Shaw (L) - 5085 J. Booth (L) - 4283 J. Lister (Lab) - 3828	Hull (W.) [14,520]. C. H. Wilson (L) - 6637 T. McCarthy (Lab) - 1400	Kerry (E.) [5763]. M. Davitt (N) unopp.
Hammersmith [12,378]. Major-Gen. Goldsworthy (C) 5017 W. C. Steadman (L) - 3238	Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5435]. A. Smith Barry (C) - 2419 J. Wilks (L) - 2068	Kerry (N.) [5744]. T. Sexton (N) unopp.
Hants (W. or Andover) [9131]. W. W. Beach (C) unopp.	Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [6630]. A. E. Fellowes (C) - 3012 H. Heldmann (L) - 2063	Kerry (S.) [3472]. D. Kilbride (N) unopp.
Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [9489]. A. F. Jeffreys (C) unopp.	Hythe [4695]. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards (C) - 2189	Kerry (W.) [5839]. Sir T. Esmonde, Bart. (N) unopp.
Hants (S. or Fareham) [14,887]. Lt.-Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram (C) unopp.	Ir. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards (C) - 2189	Kildare (N.) [5007]. C. J. Engledew (N) - 1944 J. L. Carew (P) - 1712
Hants (Isle of Wight) [13,816]. Sir R. Webster (C) - 5809 Hon. A. Wodehouse (L) - 5363	Ir. Sir I. Obart (L) - 1726	Kildare (S.) [6011]. J. M. Minch (N) unopp.
Hants (New Forest) [10,184]. Hon. J. Scott-Montagu (C) unopp.	Inverness Burghs [3974]. R. B. Finlay, Q.C. (L U) - 1846 H. Bell (L) - 1596 On Mr. P. Finlay being ap- pointed Sol.-Gen., he was, on Aug. 31st, returned unopposed.	Kilkenny City [1769]. P. O'Brien (P) - 681 J. P. Farrell (N) - 667
Hants (E. or Petersfield) [8498]. W. Wickham (C) unopp.	Inverness-shire [8229]. J. E. B. Baillie (C) - 2991 N. Kennedy (L) - 2891	Kilkenny (N.) [5550]. P. McDermott (N) unopp.
Hampstead [8937]. E. B. Hoare (C) unopp.	Ipswich (2) [9619]. D. F. Goddard (L) - 4396 C. Dalrymple (C) - 4293 A. W. Soames (L) - 4250 Lord Elcho (C) - 4219	Kilkenny (S.) [5794]. S. Morris (N) unopp.
Hanley [12,897]. W. Woodall (L) - 5653 A. H. Heath (C) - 5367	Islington (E.) [10,191]. B. L. Cohen (C) - 4383 T. McK. Wood (L) - 3159	Kilmarnock Group [12,027]. J. M. Denny (C) - 5432 S. Williamson (L) - 5051
Hartlepool [10,999]. T. Richardson (L U) - 4853 Sir Christopher Furness (L) 4772	Islington (N.) [10,803]. G. C. T. Bartley (C) - 4626 Dr. Napier (L) - 3317	Kincardineshire [5897]. J. W. Crombie (L) - 2603 Hon. C. F. Trefusis (C) - 2040
Hastings [7292]. W. Lucas Shadwell (C) - 3205 C. Ince (L) - 2863	Islington (S.) [8244]. Sir A. Rollit (C) - 3563 Dr. H. Hart (L) - 2342	King's Co. (Birr) [5003]. B. C. Molloy (N) unopp.
Hawick Burghs [6357]. T. Shaw (L) - 3033 J. Sanderson (L U) - 2531	Islington (W.) [8950]. T. Lough (L) - 3494 G. Barham (L U) - 3031	King's Co. (Tullamore) [5081]. Dr. J. F. Fox (N) unopp.
		King's Lynn [2979]. T. G. Bowles (L) - 1395 H. Beaumont (L) - 1326

Kirkcaldy Group [5934].	Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [13,812].	Leith Group [13,982].
J. H. Dalziel (L) - - - 3078	F. Cawley (L) - - - 6039	R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 5819
C. J. Kekewich (L U) - - 1122	R. Mowbray (L) - - - 5938	J. Wilson (L U) - - - 4494
Kirkcudbrightshire [5842].	Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [11,259].	Leitrim (N.) [6515].
Sir M. J. Stewart (C) - - 2664	J. J. Mellor (C) - - - 5525	P. A. M'Hugh (N) unopp.
J. A. Duncan (L) - - - 2494	Dr. Pollard (L) - - - 4923	Leitrim (S.) [7136].
Lambeth (Brixton) [10,253].	Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [16,177].	J. Tully (N) unopp.
Marq. of Carmarthen (C) - 4198	J. W. Maclure (C) unopp.	Lewisham [12,639].
Sir R. G. Head (L) - - - 2199	Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [13,997].	J. Penn (C) unopp.
Lambeth (Kennington) [10,117].	Lord Stanley (C) unopp.	Limerick City [5407].
F. L. Cook (C) - - - 3764	Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [16,273].	J. Daly (P) unopp.
Mark H. Beaufoy (L) - - 2769	Lt.-Col. Sandys (C) unopp.	Mr. John Daly having been
W. Wightman (Ind L) - - 730	Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [10,935].	by resolution of the House de-
Lambeth (N.) [7338].	Col. Blundell (C) - - - 5235	clared "incapable of election"
H. M. Stanley (L U) - - - 2878	S. Woods (L) - - - 4750	(polling Sept. 11th, '95).
C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - - 2477	Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [10,763].	F. A. O'Keefe (A.P.) - - 1851
Lambeth (Norwood) [9835].	C. P. Scott (L) - - - 5130	J. Nolan (P) - - - 1764
C. E. Tritton (C) unopp.	W. A. Fitzgerald (C) - - 4453	Limerick Co. (E.) [7678].
Lanarkshire (Govan) [11,416].	Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [11,073].	J. Finucane (N) unopp.
J. Wilson (L) - - - 4290	Hon. T. Wodehouse Legh	Limerick Co. (W.) [7157].
G. Ferguson (L U) - - - 4029	(C) - - - 5358	M. Austin (N) unopp.
A. Hadow (Lab) - - - 430	J. Moon (L) - - - 3854	Lincoln [8068].
Lanarkshire (Mid) [11,392].	Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [10,107].	C. H. Seely (L U) - - - 3808
J. Caldwell (L) - - - 4447	Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood (C) 4780	W. Crosfield (L) - - - 3590
C. K. Mackenzie (C) - - 4376	J. Stoner (L) - - - 1885	Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding)
Lanarkshire (N.E.) [14,033].	Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [11,523].	[12,775].
J. Colville (L) - - - 6288	Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon (C) 5163	H. F. Pollock (L U) - - - 4623
A. Whitelaw (C) - - - 5751	Sir H. S. Naylor-Leyland	Halley Stewart (L) - - - 4274
Lanarkshire (N.W.) [12,371].	(L) - - - 4399	Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or
J. G. Holburn (L and Lab) 5244	Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [8998].	Sleaford) [9671].
G. A. Whitelaw (C) - - - 5147	J. S. Gilliat (C) - - - 3973	Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (C) 4653
Lanarkshire (Partick) [13,152].	H. W. Deacon (L) - - - 3456	W. S. Fox (L) - - - 2687
J. Parker Smith (L U) - - 5551	Leeds (Cent.) [10,353].	Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or
L. Mackenzie (L) - - - 4344	G. W. Balfour (C) - - - 4631	Stamford) [9657].
Lanarkshire (S.) [9136].	L. Jones (L) - - - 3977	W. Younger (C) - - - 4203
J. H. C. Hozier (C) - - - 4053	Leeds (E.) [9044].	A. Priestley (L) - - - 3814
R. Lambie (L) - - - 3823	T. R. Leuty (L) - - - 3856	Lincolnshire E. (Lindsey or Louth)
Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [13,699].	J. D. Power (C) - - - 3145	[10,863].
Sir M. White Ridley (C) unopp.	Leeds (N.) [13,563].	R. W. Perks (L) - - - 4191
Lancs. N. (Chorley) [11,396].	Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (C) 5992	Col. Lucas (C) - - - 3779
Earl Balcarres (C) unopp.	H. S. Baines (L) - - - 4484	Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg)
Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [10,778].	Leeds (S.) [11,921].	[11,656].
Col. W. H. Foster (C) - - 5028	J. L. Walton (L) - - - 4608	H. J. Reckitt (L) - - - 4386
J. S. Leadham (L) - - - 4394	R. J. Neville (C) - - - 4447	J. M. Richardson (C) - - 4110
Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [9458].	A. Shaw (Lab) - - - 622	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-
R. F. Cavendish (L U) - - 4313	Leeds (W.) [14,358].	castle) [11,642].
Baron Halkett (L) - - - 3610	Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone	Lord Willoughby-de-
Lancs. N.E. (Acorington) [12,832].	(L) - - - 6314	Eresby (C) - - - 4563
Sir J. F. Leese (L) - - - 6168	Col. J. T. North (C) - - 6218	B. Wallace (L) - - - 3022
W. Mitchell (C) - - - 5828	Leicester (2) [24,113].	Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or
Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [16,163].	H. Broadhurst (L) - - - 9792	Gainsboro') [13,057].
Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (L)	W. Hazell (L) - - - 7753	E. Bainbridge (L) - - - 5077
unopp.	Rolleston (C) - - - 7654	E. Pearson (C) - - - 4301
Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [14,220].	J. Burgess (Lab) - - - 4009	Linlithgowshire [7823].
J. Rutherford (C) - - - 7058	Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth)	A. Ure (L) - - - 3760
C. P. Huntington (L) - - 6217	[10,854].	Capt. T. Hope (L U) - - 3153
Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [11,618].	C. B. M'Laren (L) - - - 5327	Liverpool (Abercromby) [8602].
J. H. Maden (L) unopp.	T. Cope (C) - - - 4207	W. F. Lawrence (C) unopp.
Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [12,917].	Leicestershire (S. or Harborough)	Liverpool (W. Derby) [10,556].
O. L. Clare (C) - - - 5722	[14,440].	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (C) - 4622
Henry J. Roby (L) - - - 5302	J. W. Logan (L) - - - 6699	O. Browning (L) - - - 1686
Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [12,961].	Lieut. Powney (C) - - - 5673	Liverpool (Everton) [9719].
E. F. G. Hatch (C) - - - 5865	Leicestershire (Mid, or Loughboro')	J. A. Willox (C) unopp.
Dr. Pankhurst (Lab) - - 4261	[10,274].	Liverpool (Exchange) [7063].
Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [9334].	J. Johnson-Ferguson (L) - 4732	J. C. Bigham Q.C. (L U) - 2884
G. Kemp (C) - - - 4489	R. L. Tooth (C) - - - 4360	W. B. Bowring (L) - - - 2630
T. Snape (L) - - - 3933	Leicestershire (E. or Melton)	Liverpool (Kirkdale) [9631].
Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [12,446].	[11,804].	Sir G. Baden-Powell (C) - 3818
T. Fielden (C) - - - 5926	Capt. Lord Manners (C) - 5636	B. S. Johnson (L) - - - 2468
C. H. Hopwood (L) - - - 5051	A. Wakerley (L) - - - 4283	Liverpool (Scotland) [5780].
		T. P. O'Connor (N) - - - 2089
		W. E. Macartney (C) - - 1452

Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [8627]. Baron H. de Worms (C) - 3628 C. T. Dawban (L) - 1706 The Baron was made a Peer in Oct '95. Bye election pending, Nov. 15th.	Mayo Co. (S.) [10,033]. M. Davitt (N) unopp. Mayo Co. (W.) [10,900]. R. Ambrose (N) unopp. Meath Co. (N.) [5721]. J. Gibney (N) - 2324 L. Sweetman (P) - 2292	Morpeth [7627]. T. Burt (L) - 3404 M. Barry (C) - 1235
Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [8067]. R. P. Houston (C) - 3609 W. Mulholland (L) - 1552 Liverpool (Walton) [9764]. J. H. Stock (C) unopp.	Meath Co. (S.) [5978]. J. H. Parnell (P) - 2380 J. Jordan (N) - 2337 Merionethshire [8983]. T. E. Ellis (L) - 5173 C. E. J. Owen (C) - 2232	Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [32,373]. C. F. Hamond (C) - 12,833 W. D. Cruddas (C) - 12,170 Rt. Hon. J. Morley (L) - 11,862 J. Craig (L) - 11,154 F. Hammill (Lab) - 2302
London City (2) [33,348]. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) unopp. Sir R. Hanson (C) unopp. London University [3822]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp.	Merionethshire [8983]. T. E. Ellis (L) - 5173 C. E. J. Owen (C) - 2232 Merthyr Tydvil (2) [17,024]. D. A. Thomas (L) - 9250 W. P. Morgan (L) - 8554 H. C. Lewis (C) - 6525 A. Upward (Lab) - 659	Newcastle-under-Lyme [8281]. W. S. Allen (L) - 3510 A. M. Lee (L U) - 3399 Newington (Waltham) [7430]. J. Bailey (C) - 2822 R. Spokes (L) - 2269 A. Lansbury (Soc) - 203
London University [3822]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) unopp. Londonderry (City) [4191]. E. F. V. Knox (N) - 2033 J. Ross, Q.C. (C) - 1954 Londonderry (N.) [10,139]. Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson (C) - 4763 A. Houston (N) - 2538	Middlesex (Brentford) [10,754]. James Bigwood (C) unopp. Middlesex (Ealing) [13,419]. Lord George Hamilton (C) unopp. Middlesex (Enfield) [14,023]. Capt. Bowles (C) unopp.	Newington (W.) [7971]. Capt. C. W. Norton (L) - 3219 G. W. Tallents (C) - 2769 Newry [187]. P. G. H. Carvill (N) ² - 987 H. J. Thomson (C) - 628
Londonderry (S.) [9247]. Sir Thomas Lea (L U) - 4470 Serjt. Dodd, Q.C. (L) - 4018 Longford Co. (N.) [4442]. J. McCarthy (N) unopp. Longford Co. (S.) [4604]. Hon. E. Blake (N) unopp.	Middlesex (Harrow) [16,021]. W. Ambrose (C) unopp. Middlesex (Hornsey) [14,662]. H. C. Stephens (C) unopp. Middlesex (Tottenham) [17,346]. J. Howard (C) - 6388 C. Edwards (L) - 3817	Norfolk (E.) [10,839]. R. J. Price (L) - 4606 H. Rider Haggard (C) - 4408 Norfolk (Mid) [9509]. F. W. Wilson (L) - 4220 R. T. Gurdon (L U) - 4086
Louth Co. (N.) [5686]. T. M. Healy (N) - 2294 J. Nolan (P) - 1433 Louth Co. (S.) [5221]. Dr. D. Ambrose (N) - 2002 J. G. Fitzgerald (P) - 1044 Maidstone [4861]. T. G. Bowles (C) - 1395 H. Beaumont (L) - 1326	Middlesex (Uxbridge) [12,502]. Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C) unopp. Midlothian [13,750]. Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael (L) - 6090 Hon. Major Dalrymple (C) 5631	Norfolk (N.) [9924]. H. Cozens-Hardy (L) - 4246 Sir K. Kemp (C) - 3738 Norfolk (N.W.) [10,916]. Joseph Arch (L) - 4817 E. Tighe (C) - 3520
Manchester (E.) [11,991]. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (C) - 5386 Prof. J. E. Munro (L) - 4610 Manchester (N.) [10,179]. C. E. Schwann (L) - 4327 A. H. Morton (C) - 3872 Manchester (N.E.) [9893]. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson (C) - 3961 E. Holt (L) - 3720 J. Johnson (Lab) - 546	Monaghan Co. (N.) [6815]. C. Diamond (N) - 3697 D. Macafeese (N) - 3377 Capt. Westerna (C) - 2094 Monaghan Co. (S.) [6904]. J. Daly (N) - 3855 Major W. Fennynson (C) - 1015 Monmouth (Dist.) [8321]. A. Spicer (L) - 3743 E. M. Underwood, Q.C. (C) 3589	Norfolk (S.) [9847]. F. Taylor (L U) - 4281 T. H. Dolbey (L) - 3445 Norfolk (S.W.) [9119]. T. L. Hare (C) - 3968 R. Winfrey (L) - 3762
Manchester (S.) [10,945]. Rt. Hon. Marquis of Lorne (L U) - 4457 Sir H. Roscoe (L) - 4379 Manchester (S.W.) [9496]. W. J. Galloway (C) - 3994 J. M. Astbury (L) - 3496 Marylebone (E.) [7670]. Edmund Boulnois (C) - 3379 Col. A. Gardner (L) - 1845	Monmouthshire (N.) [11,674]. R. McKenna (L) - 4965 H. Williams (C) - 4203 Monmouthshire (S.) [14,137]. Hon. F. C. Morgan (C) - 5815 C. Cory (L) - 5203 Monmouthshire (W.) [11,475]. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt 7243 W. E. Williams (C) - 1956	Northampton (2) [11,442]. H. Labouchere (L) - 4884 A. G. Drucker (C) - 3820 E. Harford (L) - 3703 J. Jacobs (C) - 3394 W. Jones (Soc) - 1216 J. M. Robertson (Ind L) - 1131
Marylebone (W.) [8593]. Sir H. B. Townsend-Farquhar (L U) - 3734 B. Strauss (L) - 2273 Mayo Co. (E.) [7966]. J. Dillon (N) unopp. Mayo Co. (N.) [7029]. D. Crilly (N) - 2037 B. Egan (P) - 1316	Montgomery (Dist.) [3030]. Sir P. Pryce-Jones (C) - 1435 O. Philipps (L) - 1351 Montgomeryshire [7989]. A. C. Humphreys-Owen (L) - 3442 R. W. Wynn (C) - 3415 Montrose Group [8484]. J. Shiress Will, Q.C. (L) - 3594 G. W. Baxter (L U) - 2462	Northamptonshire (E.) [12,526]. F. A. Channing (L) - 6177 H. Lush-Wilson (C) - 4961 Northamptonshire (Mid) [11,714]. J. Pender (C) - 5034 Hon. C. R. Spencer (L) - 4802 Northamptonshire (N.) [9962]. E. P. Monckton (C) unopp.
	Northamptonshire (S.) [9134]. Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant (C) - 4553 D. C. Guthrie (L) - 3324 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593	Northamptonshire (S.) [9134]. Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant (C) - 4553 D. C. Guthrie (L) - 3324 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593
	Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593	Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593
	Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593	Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593
	Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593	Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593 Northamptonshire (S.W.) [9277]. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4378 Lord Warkworth (C) - 3593

Northumberland (Wansbeck) [12,234].		Pembrokeshire [11,119].		St. George (Hanover Square) [10,170].	
Charles Fenwick (L) -	5629	R. M. W. Davies (L) -	4550	G. J. Goschen (L U) unopp.	
J. J. Harris (C and Lab) -	2422	A. S. Davies (C) -	3970	St. Helens [9950].	
Norwich (2) [17,494].		Perth [4456].		H. Seton-Karr (C) -	4700
S. Hoare (C) -	8166	R. Wallace (L) -	2137	J. Forster (L) -	4091
Sir H. Bullard (C) -	8034	W. Whitelaw (C) -	1763	St. Pancras (E.) [6988].	
T. Terrell (L) -	7330	Perthshire (E.) [9432].		R. G. Webster (C) -	2612
F. W. Verney (L) -	7210	Sir John Kinloch (L) -	3410	B. F. Costelloe (L) -	2323
Nottingham (E.) [11,818].		W. L. Boase (L U) -	2535	St. Pancras (N.) [7256].	
E. Bond (C) -	4900	Perthshire (W.) [7984].		E. R. P. Moon (C) -	2834
Rt. Hon. A. Morley (L) -	4735	Sir D. Currie (L U) -	3379	H. H. Raphael (L) -	2623
Nottingham (S.) [11,377].		J. D. Hope (L) -	3087	J. Leighton (Ind. U) -	29
Lord H. C. Bentinck (C) -	4802	Peterborough [4787].		St. Pancras (S.) [5542].	
F. W. Maude (L) -	4369	R. Purvis (L U) -	2259	Sir J. J. Goldsmid (L U) -	2433
Nottingham (W.) [14,510].		A. C. Morton (L) -	2017	G. M. Harris (L) -	1223
J. H. Yoxall (L) -	6088	Plymouth (2) [13,460].		St. Pancras (W.) [7208].	
A. G. Sparrow (L U) -	5575	Sir E. Clarke (C) -	5575	H. R. Graham (C) -	3104
Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [9909].		C. Harrison (L) -	5482	Dr. W. J. Collins (L) -	2273
Sir F. Milner (C) -	4874	Hon. E. Hubbard (C) -	5456	Salford (N.) [8828].	
R. E. Leader (L) -	3621	S. F. Mendl (L) -	5298	F. Platt-Higgins (C) -	3787
Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [12,345].		Pontefract [2721].		W. H. Holland (L) -	3781
J. C. Williams (L) -	5670	T. W. Nussey (L) -	1245	Salford (S.) [9215].	
Col. H. Eyre (C) -	4285	J. F. Hope (C) -	1188	Sir H. H. Howorth (C) -	3394
Nottinghamshire (Newark) [10,485].		Portsmouth (2) [24,057].		A. Forrest (L) -	3310
Hon. H. H. Finch-Hatton (C) unopp.		Sir J. Baker (L) -	10,451	H. W. Hobart (Lab) -	813
Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [12,808].		W. P. Clough (L) -	10,255	Salford (W.) [10,439].	
J. E. Ellis (L) -	5752	A. C. Harmsworth (C) -	9717	Lees Knowles (C) -	4354
G. M. Smith (C) -	5119	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley (L U) -	9567	B. Armitage (L) -	4254
Oldham (2) [28,783].		Preston (2) [16,395].		Salisbury [2799].	
R. Ascroft (C) -	13,085	R. W. Hanbury (C) -	8928	E. H. Hulse (C) -	1404
J. F. Oswald, Q.C. (C) -	12,465	W. Tomlinson (C) -	7622	W. R. Brown (L) -	1187
A. Lee (L) -	12,249	J. Tattersall (Lab) -	4781	Scarboro' [5284].	
Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert (L) -	12,092	Queen's Co. (Leix) [5128].		J. C. Rickett (L) -	2415
Orkney and Shetland [7011].		Dr. M. A. M'Donnell (N) unopp.		Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bart. (C) -	2391
Sir L. Lyell (L) -	2361	Queen's Co. (Osory) [5401].		Sheffield (Attercliffe) [11,915].	
R. W. McLeod Fullarton (L U) -	1580	E. Crean (N) -	2986	Ald. B. Langley (L) unopp.	
Oxford [7637].		Col. H. Poe (C) -	930	Sheffield (Brightside) [10,762].	
Viscount Valentia (C) -	3623	W. A. Macdonald (P) -	384	A. J. Mundella (L) unopp.	
T. H. Kingalee (L) -	2975	Radnorshire [4838].		Sheffield (Cent.) [9713].	
Oxford Univ. (2) [6154].		P. C. J. Milbank (C) -	1949	Col. Howard Vincent (C) unopp.	
Sir J. Mowbray (C) and J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.		F. Edwards (L) -	1868	Sheffield (Ecclesall) [10,253].	
Oxfordshire (Banbury) [8145].		Reading [9104].		Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C) unopp.	
A. Brassey (C) -	4057	C. T. Murdoch (C) -	4278	Sheffield (Hallam) [9014].	
C. Thornton (L) -	3074	G. W. Palmer (L) -	3927	C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C) unopp.	
Oxfordshire (Henley) [8932].		Renfrewshire (E.) [10,811].		Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6661].	
R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C) -	3831	H. Shaw-Stewart (C) unopp.		J. Lowles (C) -	2276
H. Samuel (L) -	3470	Renfrewshire (W.) [8386].		W. R. Cremer (L) -	2245
Oxfordshire (Woodstock) [9767].		C. B. Renshav (C) -	3909	On a recount Aug. 30th.	
G. H. Morrell (C) -	4669	Capt. D. V. Pirie (L) -	3397	J. Lowles (C) -	2269
G. R. Benson (L) -	3740	Rochdale [11,782].		W. R. Cremer (L) -	2229
Paddington (N.) [6972].		Col. C. M. Roysds (C) -	4781	Shoreditch (Hoxton) [8789].	
J. Aird (C) -	2894	W. L. Bright (L) -	4359	James Stuart (L) -	2990
G. H. Maberley (L) -	1852	Rochester [4378].		Hon. C. Hay (C) -	2862
Paddington (S.) [5338].		Viscount Cranborne (C) -	2152	Shrewsbury [4382].	
Paisley [10,844].		C. Grenfell (L) -	1673	H. D. Greene, Q.C. (C) unopp.	
Sir W. Dunn (L) -	4404	Roscommon (N.) [9379].		Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,672].	
A. Moffat (C) -	3062	J. J. O'Kelly (P) -	3411	R. J. More (L U) unopp.	
Peebles and Selkirk [3504].		F. Condon (N) -	2935	Shropshire (Newport) [10,632].	
W. Thorburn (L U) -	1563	Roscommon (S.) [9407].		Col. Kenyon-Slaney (C) unopp.	
Master of Elibank (L) -	1509	L. P. Hayden (P) -	3398	Shropshire (Oswestry) [9958].	
Pembroke (Dist.) [6299].		J. Dillon (N) -	2444	S. Leighton (C) -	4605
General Laurie (C) -	2729	Ross and Cromarty [8256].		Capt. O. Thomas (L) -	3598
C. F. E. Allen (L) -	2550	J. G. Weir (L) -	3272	Shropshire (Wellington) [8249].	
		Major R. Jackson (C) -	2409	A. H. Brown (L U) unopp.	
		Roxburghshire [5988].		Sligo Co. (N.) [7764].	
		Earl of Dalkeith (C) -	2929	B. Collier (N) -	3274
		Mark Napier (L) -	2368	H. Harrison (P) -	1281
		Rutlandshire [4285].		Sir M. Crofton (U) -	771
		G. H. Finch (C) unopp.		Sligo Co. (S.) [7203].	
		St. Andrews (Dist.) [2679].		T. Curran (N) -	3717
		H. T. Anstruther (L U) -	1185	W. Campbell (L U) -	552
		J. Paton (L) -	989	Somersetshire (Bridgwater) [10,234].	
				E. J. Stanley (C) unopp.	

Somersetshire (E.) [9268].		Stockport (2) [11,062].		Tipperary (E.) [6521].	
H. Hobbouse (L U)	- 4408	G. Whiteley (C)	- 5410	T. J. Condon (N) unopp.	
S. Hanham (L)	- 3334	B. V. Melville (C)	- 5067	Tipperary (Mid) [7127].	
Somersetshire (Frome) [11,633].		Sir J. Leigh (L)	- 4933	J. F. Hogan (N) unopp.	
Viscount Weymouth (C)	- 5043	J. Roskill (L)	- 4502	Tipperary (N.) [6419].	
J. E. Barlow (L)	- 4660	Stockton [10,256].		P. J. O'Brien (N) unopp.	
Somersetshire (N.) [10,208].		J. Samuel (L)	- 4786	Tipperary (S.) [5644].	
E. H. Llewellyn (C)	- 4652	T. Wrightson (C)	- 4314	F. Mandeville (N)	- 1723
T. C. Warner (L)	- 3966	Stoke-upon-Trent [11,107].		Count Moore (Ind N)	- 1222
Somersetshire (S.) [9692].		D. H. Coghill (L U)	- 4396	Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)	
E. Strachey (L)	- 4167	G. G. Leveson-Gower (L)	- 4196	[10,588].	
H. G. Turner (C)	- 3827	Strand [10,596].		Hon. L. R. Holland (C)	- 4339
Somersetshire (Wellington)		Hon. F. W. D. Smith (C) unopp.		J. M. Macdonald (L)	- 3178
[9712].		Suffolk (Eye) [10,339].		Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)	
Sir A. Acland-Hood (C) unopp.		F. S. Stevenson (L)	- 4437	[6309].	
Somersetshire (Wells) [10,771].		F. J. W. Isaacson (C)	- 3603	H. S. Samuel (C)	- 2661
Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe (C)	- 4096	Suffolk (Lowestoft) [12,153].		W. M. Thompson (L)	- 2071
B. Morice (L)	- 3286	H. S. Forster (C)	- 5199	Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5551].	
Southampton (2) [14,725].		A. Sington (L)	- 3820	S. Charrington (C)	- 2383
T. Chamberlayne (C)	- 5955	Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,942].		J. Haysman (L)	- 1516
Sir J. S. P. Simeon (L U)	- 5413	I. Malcolm (C)	- 5144	Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [9684].	
Sir F. H. Evans (L)	- 5167	H. Walker (L)	- 3701	Sydney Buxton (L)	- 3939
H. G. Wilson (Lab)	- 4159	Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,644].		W. P. Bullivant (C)	- 3110
J. R. Macdonald (Ind Lab)	- 866	W. C. Quilter (L U) unopp.		Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3824].	
On a recount Aug. 28th.		Suffolk (Woodbridge) [12,053].		H. H. Marks (C)	- 1583
T. Chamberlayne (C)	- 5924	Capt. E. G. Pretymann (C)	- 5410	J. W. Benn (L)	- 1579
Sir J. S. B. Simeon (L U)	- 5390	R. L. Everett (L)	- 4778	Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [6048].	
Sir F. H. Evans (L)	- 5181	Sunderland (2) [22,408].		F. W. Isaacson (C)	- 2348
H. G. Wilson (Lab)	- 4178	W. T. Dorford (C)	- 9833	W. H. Dickinson (L)	- 1876
J. R. Macdonald (Ind Lab)	- 867	Col. Gourley (L)	- 8232	Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)	
South Shields [14,307].		S. Storey (L)	- 8185	[5864].	
W. S. Robson, Q.C. (L)	- 5057	Surrey (Chertsey) [10,805].		S. Montagu (L)	- 2009
H. H. Wainwright (C)	- 4924	C. H. Combe (C) unopp.		Sir W. H. Porter (C)	- 1977
Southwark (Bermondsey)		Surrey (Epsom) [10,980].		Tynemouth [7659].	
[10,935].		T. T. Bucknill (C) unopp.		R. S. Donkin (C)	- 3168
A. Lafone (C)	- 4182	Surrey (Guildford) [12,130].		F. D. Blake (L)	- 2959
R. V. Barrow (L)	- 3822	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick (C) unopp.		Tyrone (E.) [7113].	
Southwark (Rotherhithe) [8947].		Surrey (Kingston) [13,631].		P. C. Duggan (N)	- 3413
J. C. Macdonald (C)	- 4092	I. Skewes-Cox (C)	- 4745	T. L. Corbett (C)	- 3261
A. Pomeroy (L)	- 2246	C. Burt (L)	- 3595	Tyrone (Mid) [7531].	
Southwark (W.) [8113].		Surrey (Reigate) [11,409].		G. Murnaghan (N)	- 3759
Sir R. K. Causton (L)	- 2089	H. Cubitt (C) unopp.		Dr. E. C. Thompson (C)	- 2252
F. Horner (C)	- 2870	Surrey (Wimbledon) [15,325].		Tyrone (N.) [6171].	
Stafford [3361].		H. C. Bonsor (C) unopp.		Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill	
C. E. Shaw (L)	- 1568	Sussex (Chichester) [9279].		(L)	- 2948
T. Salt (C)	- 1556	Lord E. B. Talbot (C) unopp.		W. Wilson (C)	- 2857
Staffordshire (Burton) [10,440].		Sussex (Eastbourne) [10,568].		Tyrone (S.) [6730].	
Sydney Evershed (L) unopp.		Admiral Field (C)	- 4139	T. W. Russell (L U)	- 3239
Staffordshire (Handsworth)		Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand (L)	- 4079	T. Shillington (L)	- 3046
[17,856].		Sussex (E. Grinstead) [9262].		Wakefield [5748].	
Sir H. Meysey-Thompson (L U) unopp.		G. J. Goschen, jun. (C)	- 3731	Viscount Milton (C)	- 2864
Staffordshire (Kingswinford)		C. H. Corbett (L)	- 2874	H. S. L. Wilson (L)	- 2165
[11,957].		Sussex (Horsham) [9298].		Walsall [11,015].	
A. Staveley Hill (C) unopp.		J. H. Johnstone (C) unopp.		S. Gedge (C)	- 5145
Staffordshire (Leek) [11,182].		Sussex (Lewes) [12,283].		Sir A. D. Hayter (L)	- 4828
C. Bill (C)	- 4705	Sir H. Fletcher (C) unopp.		Wandsworth [17,075].	
R. Pearce (L)	- 4091	Sussex (Rye) [11,460].		H. Kimber (C)	- 6482
Staffordshire (Lichfield) [9123].		A. M. Brookfield (C) unopp.		M. Mayhew (L)	- 3248
H. C. Fulford (L)	- 3902	Sutherlandshire [2493].		Warrington [8449].	
Major Darwin (L U)	- 3858	J. G. Macleod (L)	- 1085	R. Pierpoint (C)	- 4001
Staffordshire (N.W.) [14,657].		J. A. Swanson (L U)	- 590	P. B. Scott (L)	- 3326
Rt. Hon. A. F. Hill (C) unopp.		Swansea (Dist.) [10,237].		Warwick and Leamington [5858].	
Staffordshire (W.) [10,612].		D. B. Jones, Q.C. (L)	- 3850	Hon. A. Lyttelton (L U) unopp.	
H. A. Bass (L U) unopp.		Hall Headley (Lab)	- 2018	Warwickshire (Nuneaton)	
Stalybridge [6930].		Col. Wright (C)	- 1851	[11,114].	
T. H. Sidebottom (C)	- 3389	Swansea (Town) [9091].		F. A. Newdigate (C)	- 5572
J. M. Wright (L)	- 2757	Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn (C)	- 3977	J. Tomkinson (L)	- 4175
Stirling Group [6007].		R. D. Burnie (L)	- 3556	Warwickshire (Rugby) [9777].	
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L)	- 2786	Taunton [2990].		Hon. R. G. Verney (C)	- 4354
M'Caskie (C)	- 1653	Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) unopp.		J. C. Grant (L)	- 4070
Stirlingshire [14,329].					
J. McKillop (C)	- 5916				
W. Jacks (L)	- 5489				

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [9745].
 Col. V. Milward (C) - - - 4598
 T. Sadler (L) - - - 2827
 Warwickshire (Tamworth) [10,618].
 P. A. Muntz (C) unopp.
 Waterford (City) [3927].
 J. E. Redmond (P) - - - 1730
 T. G. Farrell (N) - - - 1229
 Waterford Co. (E.) [5704].
 P. J. Power (N) unopp.
 Waterford Co. (W.) [5235].
 A. Webb (N) unopp.
 On resignation of Mr. Webb (AP) Mr. James John Shee (AP) was, Sept. 12th, '95, returned unopposed.
 Wednebury [10,855].
 W. D. Green (C) - - - 4924
 C. Roberts (L) - - - 4733
 West Bromwich [9211].
 J. E. Spencer (C) unopp.
 West Ham (N.) [14,294].
 E. Gray (C) - - - 5635
 T. A. Grove (L) - - - 4931
 West Ham (S.) [15,745].
 Major Banes (C) - - - 4750
 J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - - - 3975
 Westmeath (N.) [5270].
 J. Tuite (N) unopp.
 Westmeath (S.) [5280].
 D. Sullivan (N) unopp.
 Westminster [7942].
 W. Burdett-Coutts (C) unopp.
 Westmorland (Appleby) [6316].
 Sir J. Savory (C) - - - 2950
 T. W. Fry (L) - - - 2077
 Westmorland (Kendal) [6095].
 Capt. J. F. Bagot (C) - - - 2771
 H. Stephenson (L) - - - 2049
 Wexford (N.) [8913].
 T. J. Healy (N) - - - 4689
 J. B. Falconer (C) - - - 785
 Wexford (S.) [8969].
 P. Ffrench (N) unopp.
 Whitehaven [2746].
 A. Helder (C) - - - 1380
 T. S. Little (L) - - - 1114
 Wick (Group) [2278].
 Sir J. D. Pender (L U) - - - 913
 T. C. Hedderwick (L) - - - 889
 Wicklow (E.) [4576].
 W. J. Corbet (P) - - - 1295
 Col. Tottenham (C) - - - 1208
 F. O'Keeffe (N) - - - 1127
 Wicklow (W.) [4576].
 J. O'Connor (N) unopp.
 Wigan [7846].
 Sir F. S. Powell (C) - - - 3949
 T. Aspinall (Lab) - - - 3075
 Wigtownshire [5620].
 Sir H. E. Maxwell (C) unopp.
 Wiltshire (Chippenham) [8291].
 Sir J. Poynder, Bart (C) - - - 3898
 J. Thornton (L) - - - 3390
 Wiltshire (Cricklade) [10,994].
 A. Hopkinson, Q.C. (L U) 4679
 Lord Fitzmaurice (L) - - - 4580
 Wiltshire (Devizes) [9156].
 A. E. Goulding (C) - - - 4114
 C. E. Hobhouse (L) - - - 3637
 Wiltshire (Westbury) [9777].
 Capt. R. G. W. Challoner (C) - - - 4497
 G. P. Fuller (L) - - - 4331

Wiltshire (Wilton) [8511].
 Viscount Folkestone (C) - - 3828
 L. E. Pyke, Q.C. (L) - - - 3565
 Winchester [2449].
 W. H. Myers (C) unopp.
 Windsor [2901].
 F. T. Barry (C) unopp.
 Wolverhampton (E.) [8446].
 H. H. Fowler (L) - - - 4011
 R. E. Kettle (C) - - - 2977
 Wolverhampton (S.) [8828].
 Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers (L U) unopp.
 Wolverhampton (W.) [10,070].
 Sir A. Hickman (C) - - - 4770
 G. R. Thorne (L) - - - 3947
 Woolwich [13,458].
 Col. E. Hughes (C) - - - 6662
 B. Jones (L and Lab) - - - 3857
 Worcester [7617].
 Hon. G. H. Allsopp (C) - - 3530
 T. Hincks (L) - - - 2328
 Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley) [10,329].
 A. Baldwin (C) unopp.
 Worcestershire (Mid. or Droitwich) [9779].
 R. B. Martin (L U) unopp.
 Worcestershire (E.) [10,993].
 J. A. Chamberlain (L U) unopp.
 Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [9914].
 Lt.-Col. C. W. Long (C) unopp.
 Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [11,209].
 J. W. Wilson (L U) - - - 5012
 R. Waite (L) - - - 4024
 York, City (2) [11,807].
 J. J. Butcher (C) - - - 5516
 F. Lockwood, Q.C. (L) - - - 5509
 A. E. Pease (L) - - - 5214
 Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [9284].
 A. Holden (L) - - - 4076
 T. C. Goff (C) - - - 3986
 Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [9920].
 Commander G. R. Bethell (C) - - - 4512
 B. Hawksley (L) - - - 3485
 Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [9548].
 Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd (C) unopp.
 Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [10,989].
 H. F. Pease (L) - - - 4762
 Lt.-Col. Ropner (C) - - - 4175
 Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [10,669].
 J. Hutton (C) - - - 4555
 E. R. Turton (L) - - - 3971
 Yorks, N. Riding (Thirek and Malton) [12,475].
 J. G. Lawson (C) unopp.
 Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [10,760].
 E. W. Beckett (C) unopp.
 Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barketon Ash) [9035].
 Col. R. Gunter (C) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgold-cross) [13,083].
 Sir J. Austin (L) - - - 5119
 J. Harling (C) - - - 4054
 Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [11,038].
 M. D'A. Wyvill (C) - - - 4670
 Sir J. Barran (L) - - - 4622
 Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [13,774].
 Briggs Priestley (L) - - - 5540
 Sir A. Fairbairn (L) - - - 5070
 Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon). [10,219].
 J. L. Wharton (C) - - - 4435
 R. C. Phillimore (L) - - - 3733
 Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spen Valley) [10,492].
 T. P. Whittaker (L) - - - 4700
 F. Ellis (C) - - - 3879
 Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [12,526].
 T. Wayman (L) - - - 5387
 A. T. Clay (C) - - - 5081
 Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [11,977].
 J. Briggs (L) - - - 5036
 W. Bairstow (C) - - - 4196
 Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [14,353].
 J. F. Flannery (L U) - - - 5999
 W. P. Byles (Lab) - - - 5921
 Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [11,096].
 W. Morrison (L U) - - - 4902
 J. Anson-Farrer (L) - - - 4763
 Yorke, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [11,686].
 Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor (L) - 5328
 J. C. Bailey (L U) - - - 3654
 Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [14,181].
 Earl Compton (L) - - - 6820
 Hon. R. H. Col. Greville (C) - - - 4653
 Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [10,712].
 Sir J. B. Kitson (L) - - - 4276
 H. Thomas (C) - - - 3737
 Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [14,247].
 F. W. Fison (C) - - - 6098
 J. Walton (L) - - - 5957
 Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [14,483].
 Sir F. T. Mappin (L) - - - 5949
 F. S. Hatchard (C) - - - 5054
 Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [11,103].
 H. J. Wilson (L) - - - 5001
 G. E. Raine (L U) - - - 3459
 Yorke, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [13,300].
 A. E. Hutton (L) - - - 5834
 W. Carr (C) - - - 4166
 Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [12,998].
 B. Pickard (L) - - - 5499
 D. Wilson (C) - - - 3941
 Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [14,227].
 Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland (L) unopp.

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Chairman of Ways and Means, J. W. Lowther, Esq.—*Clerk of the House*, Sir R. F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B.—*Clerk Assistant*, A. Milman, Esq., C.B.; *Second Ditto*, F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq.—*Principal Clerks*: W. A. Ferguson-Davie, Esq., *Public Bills and Fees*; C. A. Austen Leigh, C.B., *Committee Office*; William Henry Lev, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; Felix H. Webber, Esq., *Private Bill Office*.—*Senior Clerks*: W. Gibbons, R. Dickinson, F. St. George Tupper, J. H. W. Somerset, H. C. Tower, C. V. Frere, Esqs.—*Assistant Clerks*: L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson, Esqs., Sir E. H. Doyle, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, E. C. Howe Browne, H. West, H. A. Ferguson Davie, A. H. Ellis, Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, Esqs.—*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, C. W. Campion, M. A. Thoms, Esqs.—*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.—*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, J. W. G. Bond, Esq.—*Librarian*, R. Walpole, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.—*Secretary to Speaker*, Edward Gully, Esq.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq.—*Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.—*Assistant Serjeant*, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. H. Legge.—*Chaplain*, Very Rev. Dr. F. W. Farrar (Dean of Canterbury).—*Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, C.B., Q.C.—*Referee of Private Bills*, Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

Comoro Islands, The. A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the north-west coast of Madagascar. *Area*, 758 sq. m.; *pop.* 63,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro, Mohilla, or Little Comoro, Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna, and Mayotta or Mayotte. Mayotte is a French possession, and the other islands form a French protectorate. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar. A British consul is Resident.

Comptroller and Auditor-General. See EXCHEQUER AND FINANCE.

Conciliation in Trade Disputes Bill. See SESSION, sect. 39.

CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power was recognised, and its boundaries were settled. Its *area* is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the estimates of the population vary from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000. There are twelve territorial divisions, the capital being Boma, on the Lower Congo. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians as sovereign, and three departmental chiefs. At Boma there is an Administrator-General, under whom are several European administrators of stations and districts. Among the chief exports, ivory, rubber, coffee, nuts, palm oil. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 6120 men, with a native contingent numbering 3550 men, commanded by European officers. The navy com-

prises 7 steamboats on the Lower Congo, and 12 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing boats. An agreement between Great Britain and the Congo Free State was signed at Brussels, May '94, settling the boundaries of their respective territories in the Upper Nile Valley. By Art. 1 of the agreement the sphere of influence of the Free State to the north of German East Africa was limited by a frontier following the thirtieth meridian E. long. to its intersection with the watershed between the Nile and Congo, and thence going along the watershed in a north-westerly direction. By Art. 2 Great Britain granted to the State, during the reign of Leopold II., a lease of a portion of territory lying between the Congo Nile watershed and the Nile, and bounded on the north by the tenth parallel of N. lat., and extending southwards to Mahagi on Lake Albert. After the decease of the King the lease of that portion of the territory lying between long. 25° and 30° should be continued to his successors. Art. 3 granted to Great Britain on similar terms the lease of a strip of territory twenty-five kilometres broad, extending from the most northerly post on Lake Tanganyika which was included in the strip to the most southerly point on Lake Albert Edward. By Art. 4 both parties recognised that they would not seek to acquire any political rights within the territories leased that were not in conformity with the agreement. Art. 5 authorised the construction by Great Britain through the State territory of a line of telegraph connecting British territory in South Africa with the Nile district. Directly the details of this agreement were made known a storm of opposition to it burst out in French quarters, and an objection was lodged from Germany also. Indeed, from his place in the French Chamber M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, declared that the agreement, being in contradiction to the Berlin Treaty of '78, must be considered null and void. The contention of Germany was that by a treaty with the Free State, made in '84, their consent was necessary to any alteration of the boundaries of the State. The new agreement substituted Great Britain for the Free State as Germany's neighbour on the western boundary of German East Africa, and cut her off in that direction from the Free State. The British Government recognised the force of this objection, and withdrew Art. 3 of the agreement. France took action by at once negotiating an agreement with the Free State, which was afterwards signed at Paris (Aug. 10th). By Art. 4 the frontier between the Free State and French Congo (*q.v.*) was traced, following the *thalweg* of the Oubanghi to the confluence of the Mbomu to the Welle, thence along the *thalweg* of the Mbomu and the watershed between the Congo and the Nile up to its intersection with long. 30° E. Art. 2 gave France "the right of police" along the left bank and over the course of the Mbomu. The only other important Article bound the Free State to renounce all occupation and to exercise no political influence W. or N. of a line starting from the intersection of long. 30° E. with the watershed of the Congo and Nile basin, and following the meridian to its intersection with parallel 5° 30' N. lat., and thence proceeding along that parallel to the Nile. By this Article the Free State renounced its right to occupy so much of the territory leased to it by Great Britain as lies to the west of the thirtieth meridian of E. long.

and north of $5^{\circ}30'$ N. lat. This territory thus renounced included the much-coveted Bahr-el-Ghazal province. Revenue, '94-5, £266,000 (including the annual subvention of £80,000 given by Belgium; expenditure, £307,650; public debt, '88, £8,000,000; imports, '94, £550,000; exports, £500,000. — History '95. Following on many vague rumours it was definitely announced (Jan. 5th) that the Congo Free State would be annexed by Belgium. The treaty was concluded (6th), and by it King Leopold ceded to Belgium the sovereignty of the State, with all the rights and obligations appertaining thereto. The receipts and expenditure were estimated at 6,000,000 f. The question at once arose as to the right of pre-emption claimed by France, and an agreement was entered into between France and Belgium (Feb. 5th), whereby the Belgium Government recognised the French "right of pre-emption over the Belgian possessions on the Congo in case of their alienation by sale or exchange in whole or in part," and declared that "there shall never be gratuitous cession of all or a portion of the said possessions." A Bill containing the arrangements for taking over the State was presented to the Belgian Chamber (12th), but after long consideration by a Party Committee the decision was come to that the annexation of the State could not then be undertaken, and the question was indefinitely postponed. In order, however, to put the finances of the State in a better condition the Chamber agreed to pay off its debt of 5,287,000 f. to M. de Browne de Tiège, and also to grant a mortgage loan to the Congo Railway. Considerable stir was caused in August by the news that an English ex-missionary and trader named Stokes had been summarily hanged by the Belgian authorities at Lindi on a charge of selling arms and ammunition to the slave traders on Jan. 15th, but it was stated, on the other hand, that there were other grounds for his execution, and moreover that his conviction was illegal. The suggestion was that his influence in the country made him obnoxious to the Belgian authorities. It was officially announced (Sept. 18th) that Captain Lothaire, the officer who hanged Mr. Stokes, would be required to explain to the authorities at Boma his action in regard to the affair. Baron Dhanis, the State Inspector of the Congo Free State, was in England in August, and then gave the following information as to the military position of the State: "Our advanced post of 1000 regular soldiers, all well armed and possessing Krupp cannon and machine-guns, is now at Lado, or if not actually there will shortly be on the spot. Another column of 1500 regulars and a large auxiliary reserve that can be sent to the front from Stanley Falls is advancing from the south, and must now be at Kavalli. In the district consisting of the old Arab zone there could always be levied a very powerful and effective force of men all accustomed to fight under the Arabs, and numbering 20,000 to 30,000, or even more. It is thus evident that, should the Khalifa move his troops in force to the south, the Belgians are in a much better position than any other power in Africa to meet him successfully. At the same time I do not think such an advance is probable." In October the 105th kilometre of the Congo Railway from Matadi, on the Lower Congo, to Indolo Stanley Pool, a distance of 350 kilometres, was completed.

Congregationalism. It is claimed for the Congregational system of church government that it is apostolic; that each congregation of believers gathered by the apostles was in itself a complete church; that each church was free from the control of other churches and of the State; and that every member of the church had the right to take part in its management. The first Congregational church in England, of which there is any record, was formed in London about the year 1571. Robert Fitz was the minister, and his "True Marks of Christes Church" is the first document relating to English Congregationalism known to be in existence. The most prominent name in connection with Congregationalism at this time is that of the Rev. Robert Browne, who left the Established Church, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Harrison, formed a Congregational church at Norwich in 1580. One of the most famous of the early churches in England was formed at Scrooby, in Lincolnshire. It met in the house of William Brewster, under the pastoral care, for a time, of Richard Clyfton (who had relinquished a living at Worksop). The famous John Robinson, M.A., succeeded him. To escape persecution, members of this church fled to Holland, from whence, after twelve years, they crossed the Atlantic and landed at New Plymouth—the Pilgrim Fathers of the *Mayflower*. At this time the Congregationalists were sometimes called "Brownists" (after the Rev. Robert Browne), sometimes "Separatists" (because they would keep the Church separate from the world), and sometimes "Independents." This last designation Congregationalists themselves soon adopted, and have ever since retained, because it signifies that they hold "all particular churches of Christ to be of equal authority, and none to have jurisdiction over another." In the Westminster Assembly (appointed by Parliament in 1643 to draw up some order of public worship for the nation) there were five representatives of the Congregationalists. They pleaded so persistently for toleration that the Presbyterians declared toleration to be "the Great Diana of the Independents." Under Cromwell the Independents became supreme. They then had a church which met in Westminster Abbey. At the time of the Protector's death a general council of Congregationalists was meeting in the Savoy. This council issued a "Declaration of Faith and Order." Of course the "Declaration" was not binding upon any particular church; at the same time it is almost as important in the history of Congregationalism as the Westminster Confession is in the history of Presbyterianism. The Restoration placed Congregationalism in a very different position from that which it enjoyed under the Protectorate, nevertheless the denomination was greatly and permanently strengthened by the Act of Uniformity (Aug. 24th, 1662), which drove 2,000 ministers and many thousands of laymen out of the Established Church. Under the later Stuarts Congregationalists had their full share of persecution. After the passing of the Act of Toleration (May 24th, 1689) they took an active part in the extension of civil and religious liberty, and in forwarding movements of a philanthropic character. They were chief amongst the founders of the London Missionary Society (1795), and the first tract for the Religious Tract Society was written by Dr. Bogue in 1799. In 1831 the Congregational

Union of England and Wales was formed, and an International Council of Congregationalists met in London in July '91. From what has been said above it will be seen that Congregational polity is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. While complete in itself, the local church may voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action. But no resolution of any such Union binds the individual church without its own consent. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. There are two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs. There are in the **British Isles** 4842 Congregational churches and branch churches (mission stations in Scotland not included). There is a general union of the churches, known as the **Congregational Union of England and Wales**, which meets twice a year, in May at London, and in October at various places in the provinces. There are twelve colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms (beside four in the Colonies), in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. County or district associations exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** expends in mission work through the county unions about £33,000 per annum. For foreign missions see **MISSIONARY SOCIETIES** (**London Missionary Society**). Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the **United States of America**, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. **Offices of the Congregational Union of England and Wales**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Secretary, Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A.; Chairman, '96, Rev. J. Morlais Jones, Lewisham.

Connaught and Strathearn. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., General, Colonel of the Scots Guards, and Col.-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, was b. 1850. The third son of the Queen. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Fredk. Charles of Prussia (79). Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Late Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern Dis-

trict in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, and made Commander-in-chief at Aldershot in August.

Constantinople. Otherwise called **Byzantium**. Enlarged by Constantine the Great, who removed thither the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire (A.D. 330). The city has always been in the hands of a decaying power. The Turks wrested it from Christian hands (1452), and it is now the capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. The population of Constantinople exceeds a million, and it is, therefore, larger than that of any Russian city. To protect it, the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq. m.), and a population of 5,250,000.

Continuation Schools. See under **EDUCATION**.

CONVOCATION.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation**. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, the Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, as has been recently done in the case of the legal hours of marriage and clergy discipline, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation. [*In the Lower Houses those marked * are Proctors for the Chapter; those marked † Proctors for the Clergy.*]

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

1. The Upper House.—Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peter-

borough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester.

2. The Lower House.—*Prolocutor*: Right Rev. George H. Sumner, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Guildford. **Canterbury**—Dean R. P. Smith; Archdeacons Eden (Bishop Suffragan of Dover) and B. F. Smith; *Rev. Canon Rawlinson, †Revs. A. Whitehead and F. H. Murray. **London**—Deans Gregory and Bradley; Archdeacons Sinclair, Thornton, and Farrar; *Revs. Canons Prothero and Browne; †Rev. A. J. Ingram and the Hon. Carr Glyn. **Winchester**—Dean Kitchin; Archdeacons Sumner, Sapte, and Henry Haigh; *Rev. Canon Warburton, †Rev. Canons Musgrave and E. Jacob. **Bangor**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacon Pryce and Williams; *Canon D. W. Thomas, †Revs. T. Edwards and E. Hughes. **Bath and Wells**—Dean Jex-Blake; Archdeacons Denison, Browne, and Fitzgerald; *Rev. Canon Buckle, †Rev. Prebendaries A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon. **Chichester**—Dean Randall; Archdeacons F. J. Mount and R. Sutton; *Rev. Canon Sanderson, †Revs. A. H. S. Barwell and J. J. Hannah. **Ely**—Dean Merivale; Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey; *Canon Lowe, †Rev. W. Cunningham and J. H. Macaulay. **Eton College**—Provost Hornby. **Exeter**—Dean Cowie; Archdeacons C. T. Wilkinson, E. G. Sandford, and Seymour; *Rev. Canon Edmunds, †Rev. Prebendary Martin and Tudor. **Gloucester and Bristol**—Deans Spence and Pijou; Archdeacons Robeson, Haywood, and Sheringham; *Rev. Canons M. W. F. St. John and James George Tetley, †Rev. Canons Proctor and Mather. **Hereford**—Dean Leigh; Archdeacons Bather and Stanhope; *Rev. Canon Poole, †Revs. E. F. Clayton, and C. S. Palmer. **Lichfield**—Dean Luckock; Archdeacons T. B. Lloyd, H. M. Scott, and E. Lane; *Sir L. Stamer, Suffragan of Shrewsbury, †Revs. C. N. Bolton and E. Phillips. **Lincoln**—Dean Wickham; Archdeacons Kaye and Trollope (Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham); *Rev. Sub-Dean Clements, †Revs. J. H. Overton and G. W. Jeurwine. **Llandaff**—Dean Vaughan; Archdeacons W. C. Bruce and Griffiths; *Rev. Canon Thompson, †Revs. F. W. Edmonds and J. T. Harding. **Norwich**—Dean Lefroy; Archdeacons Perowne, Gibson, and Neville; *Rev. Canon Robinson, †Revs. Canon C. Frere and Garnier. **Oxford**—Dean Paget; Archdeacons Palmer, Pott, and Bishop Randall; *Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E. Savory, and C. W. F. Norris. **Peterborough**—Dean Ingram; Archdeacons Thicknesse, Lightfoot, and Mitchinson (Assistant Bishop); *Canon Clayton, †Rev. Canons Yates and H. L. Watson. **Rochester**—Dean Hole; Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney; *Rev. Canon Jelf, †Rev. Canons Erskine Clarke and R. R. Bristol. **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sowter, and Buchanan; *Rev. Canon Kingsbury, †Rev. Canons E. S. Bankes and Prebendary R. B. Hutchings. **St. Albans**—Archdeacons Blomfield (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), Lawrance, and Johnson; †Revs. J. M. Procter and J. W. Irvine. **St. Asaph**—Dean Williams; Archdeacons D. R. Thomas and E. W. Edwards; *Rev. Canon Edwards, †Revs. D. Jones and D. Evans. **St. Davids**—Dean Allen, Archdeacons De Winton, North, James, and Hilbers; *Rev. Canon Lewis, †Revs. Canon T. R. Walters and D. Jones. **Southwell**—(no dean); Archdeacons Frere and

Richardson; *(none); Rev. Canon Gray and Rev. C. J. Hamilton. **Truro**—(no dean); Archdeacons Cornish and Hobhouse; *Rev. Canon Worlledge, †Rev. Canon Thynne and Rev. J. S. Tyacke. **Windsor**—Dean Rev. J. F. Eliot; †Canon Right Rev. Bishop Barry. **Worcester**—Dean Forrest; Archdeacons Walters and Bree (one vacancy); *Rev. Canon Knox Little, †Rev. Canon Douglas and Rev. E. A. Waller. *Vicar-General*: Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.; *Registrar*: Sir John Hassard, M.A.; *Actuary*: F. Cobb, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart. *Clerk*: Mr. Arthur Ryder.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

1. The Upper House.—Archbishop of York, *President*; Bishops of Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man.

2. The Lower House.—*Prolocutor*: Rev. Chancellor T. E. Espin, D.D., D.C.L. **York**—Dean Purey-Cust; Archdeacons Crosthwaite, J. Palmes, Favell, and Yeoman; *Rev. Canons Randolph and Blunt; †Revs. Chancellor Raine, Canon Faber, Canon Watson, C. N. Gray, J. W. Stanbridge, Canon Temple, J. Gilmore, and W. R. Pym. **Durham**—Dean Kitchin; Archdeacons Long and Watkins; *Rev. Canon Tristram, †Rev. Canons Grey, Falconer, Bailly, and Chancellor Espin. **Carlisle**—Dean Henderson; Archdeacons Prescott, Cooper, and Phillips; *Canon Ware (Bishop of Barrow), †Rev. Canons Mathews, Stock, Bell, and Sherwen; and Revs. L. R. Ayre and A. Bower. **Chester**—Dean Darby; Archdeacons Barber and Woosnam; *Rev. Canon Feilden; †Rev. Canons Wood and Gore, and Revs. W. E. Torr and S. A. Boyd. **Liverpool**—(no dean); Archdeacons Clarke and Taylor; *(none); †Rev. Canon Jones, Blundell, Warr, and Penrhyn. **Manchester**—Dean Maclure; Archdeacons Wilson, Hornby, and Rawstorne; *Rev. Canon Crane, †Rev. Canons Birley, Hawkins, and Rogers, and Revs. S. Hastings, the Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, and Cramer Roberts (sometime Bishop of Nassau). **Newcastle**—(no dean); Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin; *(none); †Rev. Canons Cox, Waite, and Long, and Rev. J. M. Lister. **Ripon**—Dean Fremantle; Archdeacons Bardsley, Danks, and Waugh; *Canon Gibbon, †Rev. Canons Owen, Eddowes, and Wood, and Revs. R. P. Daniell-Bainbridge, V. J. Ryan, and A. G. Nash. **Wakefield**—(no dean); Archdeacons Brooke and Donne; †Rev. Canons Grenside, Ivans, and J. W. Bardsley, and Rev. W. F. Norris. **Sodor and Man**—(no dean); Archdeacon Gill; (none); †Canon Clarke. *Archbishop's Commissioners*: the Rt. Rev. R. J. Crosthwaite, D.D., Bishop of Beverley; the Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D., Dean of York; the Rev. J. Fleming, B.D., Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral; the Rt. Rev. R. F. Lefevre Blunt, D.D., Bishop of Hull, Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral; the Rev. Chancellor James Raine, M.A., D.C.L., Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral; and the Rev. Henry Temple, M.A., Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral. *Synodal Secretary*: Rev. Canon Wright, the Rectory, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorks; *Registrar and Notary*: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon Randolph.

Cook, Edward T., M.A., was ed. at New College, Oxford, where he attracted attention, both by his scholastic ability and by the

speeches which he delivered at the Oxford Union. He was also one of the prime movers in the Palmerston Club. On leaving Oxford, he was for some years secretary of the London branch of the University Extension movement, and subsequently joined the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He is an enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Ruskin, and wrote a work entitled "*Studies in Ruskin*" ('90). He has compiled a "Guide to the National Gallery," now in its fourth edition. Succeeded to the editorship Jan. of '90, but resigned his chair when the paper changed hands in Oct. '92. On Jan. 31st, '93, however, appeared the first number of the *Westminster Gazette*, a paper established by Sir George Newnes, and edited by Mr. Cook and his old staff on the lines of the old *Pall Mall*. The paper was an immediate and a brilliant success.

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative societies of the United Kingdom are united under the Co-operative Union, which was established after 1869, the year in which the first Co-operative Congress was held. A Central Co-operative Board was then formed, consisting of London and provincial members. This Board now consists of seven sections—the Irish, Midland, Northern, North-Western, Scottish, Southern, and Western, and comprises sixty-four ordinary and seven honorary members. The general secretary is Mr. J. C. Gray, and the offices are at Long Millgate, Manchester. These seven sectional Boards meet monthly in their respective districts, and the full Board meets twice every year—on the Saturday before the meeting of the Congress, and once during the Congress. The governing body of the Union is the United Board, the members of which are appointed by the above seven sectional Boards as their representatives. This organisation directs and promotes the cause of co-operation. The number of societies already enrolled under the Union (which enrolment is conditional on the payment of a half-penny per quarter per member) is about 940, and the number of registered societies according to the latest published returns, in Great Britain 1674. The members of these societies number 1,343,518, their share capital is £15,006,663 sterling, sale of goods ('94) £49,985,065 their net profit was £4,911,299, and their investments amounted to £7,780,452. Besides its great distributive business, the English Wholesale Co-operative Society, whose headquarters are at Manchester, Newcastle, London and Leicester, engages in the production of boots and shoes at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap at Durham and Crum-sall, woollen goods at Batley and Leeds (clothing factory), corn-milling at Dunston-on-Tyne, and manufactures large quantities of biscuits, sweets, jams, and other groceries. The Scottish Wholesale Society at Glasgow, in addition to its distribution, manufactures boots and shoes, shirts, tobacco, and confectionery, and carries on tailoring works, cabinet and printing works, with branches at Dundee, Leith, and Kilmarnock. Banking and shipping business is done by the Wholesale Societies. There are also a Co-operative Newspaper Society and a Co-operative Insurance Society.

During '94 113 new co-operative societies were registered. Out of the 113, 48 societies were for general purposes; 7 were classed as dairying; clubs, 9; coal, 14; banking, 1; bakers, 2; loan and investment, 14; land and building,

2; boot and shoe, 2; printing, 1; and the others for miscellaneous objects, showing an increasing diversity in the nature and objects of the societies registered. The application of co-operation to Farming has been much discussed among co-operators of late years. About thirty-nine co-operative societies (not including those holding less than 10 acres of land) in England have engaged in farming, and there are three strictly Farming Societies—the Scottish Co-operative Farming Association in Renfrewshire, which possesses three farms, with a total of 750 acres, and a capital of £11,622; the North Seaton Society, Northumberland, 28 acres, capital £349; and the Assington Society, Suffolk, 222 acres, capital £3426. Altogether co-operation under this form deals with 4305 acres, with a capital of £90,706. The rent paid in '94 was £6814. The profits were £2482 as against £1316 in losses. Great attention is paid by the Union to Propagandist and Educational work. The examinations held under the management of the Educational Committee of the Co-operative Union on Auditing, Book-keeping, and the Principles of Co-operation attract an increasing number of students every year. By means of local festivals, social meetings, concerts and lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, the principles of co-operation are being extensively made known among the working classes of the country. The twenty-seventh Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in Great Britain and Ireland was held at Huddersfield on June 3rd, 4th and 5th, the total number present being about 900. The inaugural address was delivered on Monday, June 3rd, by Mr. George Thomson; and during the Congress a discussion took place upon a paper read by Mr. D. McInnes on "Co-operation as applied to the Agricultural Population and to Agriculture." The resolutions adopted by Congress included a resolution condemning credit trading in connection with co-operative societies, as a direct violation of one of the most vital principles of co-operation; an instruction to the Central Board to draw up a scheme to further develop the productive side of the co-operative movement; and to consider the question of preparing some plan of agricultural co-operation to be discussed by the societies generally. The next meeting of the Congress will take place at Woolwich in Whit-week, '96. The eleventh annual report of the Women's Co-operative Guild shows that 30 new branches were started during the year, bringing the total up to 182, with a membership of 8004.

Cooper's Hill College. See ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Cooper, Thos. Sidney, R.A., was b. 1803, at Canterbury. After struggling against adversity in his early life, in '23 he entered the R.A. school, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and subsequently set up as a drawing master at Canterbury. Travelled to Brussels, where, under the auspices of Verboeckhoven, the animal painter, he became a very successful artist. First exhibited at the Academy in '33, becoming A.R.A. in '45 and R.A. in '67. As an animal painter he is supreme. His "*Cattle Reposing*" and "*King of the Meadows*" are amongst the best of his numerous paintings. Mr. Cooper's works have been more frequently copied, perhaps, than those of any other living artist. After becoming famous he returned to his native city, in the affairs of which he

takes a lively interest. He presented its corporation with an Art Institute in '82. He has written his reminiscences.

Copper. See **TRADE**, '95.

Copyright, English. The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term. By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty-eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 & 6 Vict., c. 45) fixes copyright at forty-two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer. Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property. The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, if published, to the Library of the British Museum, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. See **INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT**.

Copyright in Government Publications. See previous eds.

Corps of Commissionaires. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by Captain Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's regular forces. At first the Corps was composed of wounded men who had served in the Crimea and Indian mutiny; but very shortly the demand for the services of Commissionaires led to an increase in the number, which has been steadily maintained, and now exceeds 2000. There are several divisions in the principal towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, all being subject to the same discipline and regulations. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. Office, 419, Strand, W.C.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, '95. See **SESSION**, sect. 40.

Corsica. An island of the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area, 3376 sq. m.; pop. 278,501. Chief town, Ajaccio.

Costa Rica is the most southern republic of Central America. Capital, San José. It is governed by a President and a Chamber of Representatives, each elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants. Constitution promulgated in 1859, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Suspended again in Sept. '92, when President Rodriguez declared a Dictatorship. Area, 37,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 262,661. Education compulsory and free. All religions tolerated. Chief exports, coffee and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and mining industry is making progress. The Costa Rica railway, from the Atlantic to the capital, was finished in Dec. '90. Revenue, '94, £928,300; expenditure, £920,625. Foreign debt, £2,000,000. International debt, £225,029. Imports, '93, £630,000; exports, £536,800. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**.

Cottage Arts Association. See **HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION**.

Councils, Œcumenical. An Œcumenical Council is one which represents the whole

Christian Church. Of these there have been four recognised by the Reformed English Church, viz.:—(1) The first of *Niceæ* (A.D. 325), condemned Arianism and formulated the *Nicene Creed*. (2) *Constantinople* (380), added to the *Nicene Creed*. (3) *Ephesus* (431), condemned *Nestorius*. (4) *Chalcedon* (451), declared the divine and human nature of Christ, and set its seal on the additions to the *Nicene Creed* made at *Constantinople*. Amongst other Councils, reckoned by the Roman Church as Œcumenical, may be mentioned the *Second of Niceæ* (787), permitting worship of images. *Fourth Lateran* (1215), transubstantiation held to be an article of faith. *Constance* (1414), the cup denied to the laity. *Trent* (1546-63), condemned the reformers. *Rome* (1869), decreed papal infallibility.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, The. owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitefield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. The Connexion has never been numerically strong. During life her control was absolute. Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control; and although a trust was created a few years after her death, many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands. At one time the preaching stations numbered over a hundred; now those under the Trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess's chapels which are beyond the control of the Trustees. Cheshunt College, of which the Rev. O. C. Whitehouse, M.A., is the Principal, has been rebuilt. New Spa Fields Church has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the Trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its ministers have to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Church of England, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. Secretary, Rev. W. M. Lennox. Offices, 36, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Under this heading will be found the list, corrected up to date, of the aldermen and county councillors for the administrative county of London, together with particulars as to the chairmen, clerks, and other officers of the County Councils throughout the kingdom. In the case of London there are added various particulars of interest, including a brief summary of the more important proceedings of the Council during the past year.

I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Under the County Council Elections Act, '91, women householders and peers may vote at the County Council election, but lodgers and those on the service franchise list may not, and no elector can legally vote more than once in the county.

I. THE '95 ELECTION.

The third general election of the Council took place on Saturday, March 2nd, '95, in circumstances of unusual interest. The contest was waged largely, but not entirely, on political lines, one or two candidates who were classed as Liberal Unionists fully endorsing the Progressive policy. Several of the Liberal leaders supported the Progressive cause, urging the need for the unification of the government of the Metropolis, of which indeed there was promise in the Queen's Speech (see SESSION, sect. 2). The Progressive programme, as at first enunciated, also advocated the ownership and control of London's gas, water, and markets by the public authorities of London, the management of tramways not for private profit but for public use, municipal artisans' dwellings and common lodging-houses, the municipalisation of the docks and control of the river Thames, poor-law reforms, the application of a considerable proportion of the corporate income of the City Companies to public purposes, an agricultural holdings Act made applicable to urban tenancies (*i.e.*, compensation to the tenants for improvements), registration reform, taxation of ground values and ground rents, a more equitable incidence of local rates, betterment, and some method, say a municipal death duty, by which the rate-payers might reap the benefit of the unearned increment in land.

The Moderate programme advocated, among other things, the strengthening and simplification of metropolitan local administration, the limitation of works directly undertaken by the Council, the municipalisation of water supply, tramways and other services only where private enterprise failed to meet the public requirements, the promotion of cheap train and tram services for workmen, the establishment of more efficient control over expenditure, and the promotion of practical reforms in taxation.

There was a contest in each of the 53 electoral divisions of the county, the general results being that the Moderates gained 24 seats and lost only one, in West Islington, and that the 118 elective members of the Council consisted of 59 of each party.

	Progressive Gain.	Moderate Gain.
Brixton	—	2
Chelsea	—	1
Clapham	—	1
Deptford	—	1
Greenwich	—	2
Hackney (North) ...	—	1
Islington (West) ...	1	—
Kennington	—	1
Kensington (North) ..	—	2
Lewisham	—	2
Mile End	—	2
Norwood	—	2
Rotherhithe	—	1
St. Pancras (South) ..	—	1
St. George-in-the-East	—	2
Wandsworth	—	1
Whitechapel	—	1
Woolwich	—	1
	1	24

Subjoined are the returns for the three elections:—

	1889.	1892.	1895.
Elected Progressives ..	71	84	59
Elected Moderates ..	47	34	59
	24	50	0

(The Moderates gained two seats at bye-elections between '92 and '95.)

The *Westminster Gazette* calculated the number of votes polled to seats held as follows:—

	1892 Votes.	1895 Seats.	1895 Votes.	1895 Seats.
Moderates ..	213,307	34	282,895	59
Progressives	261,764	84	253,026	59
Other Parties	5,811		4,251	

Majority	480,832	540,172
	48,457 (P.)	29,869 (M.)

But in '92 there were no contests in six constituencies. Adding to the returns for '92 the votes polled in these in '95, the figures stand—

	1892.
Moderates	239,328
Progressives	272,830

Majority	33,502
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Subjoined will be found the names of the candidates in the various constituencies and the votes recorded for them. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are printed in italics. In cases where changes have taken place since the general election they will be found duly noted, the list being corrected up to Nov. 12th, '95.

Battersea. W. Davies (P), 4095; *J. Burns, M.P. (P), 3940; A. P. Quicke (M), 2945; T. Costigan (M), 2921.

Bermondsey. *G. J. Cooper (P), 2703; *J. Thornton (P), 2699; A. Beresford (M), 1682; V. Hussey Walsh (M), 1668.

Bethnal Green (North East). *C. Freak (P), 1828; *J. F. Torr (P), 1822; C. Rose-Innes (M), 1059; A. W. H. Hay (M), 1050. Mr. J. F. Torr (P) resigned in June '95, and a contest followed. C. Rose-Innes (M), 1584; Major Sheffield (P), 1492. M gain.

Bethnal Green South West. *J. Branch (P), 1766; *C. Harrison (P), 1752; W. A. Statham (M), 880; N. J. Synnott (M), 865.

Bow and Bromley. *W. W. Bruce (P), 2919; *B. Cooper (P), 2906; L. H. Hayler (M), 2459; W. Tomlinson (M), 2400.

Brixton. W. Hlaydon (M), 3149; C. Jerome (M), 3075; F. W. Buxton (P), 2226; C. G. Clarke (P), 2196.

Camberwell (North). *R. Strong (P), 3068; *J. T. Sears (P), 3061; J. G. C. Minchin (M), 1804.

Chelsea. Lord Cadogan (M), 3441; *B. F. C. Costelloe (P), 3355; C. M. Chapman (M), 3338; S. Insull (P), 2996; P. H. Snelling (I L), 218. Lord Cadogan retired. Bye-election pending Nov. 15th, '95.

City (4 seats). Sir J. C. Dimsdale (M), 6092; *B. L. Cohen, M.P. (M), 6035; *H. Clarke (M), 5922; *Duke of Norfolk (M), 5091; *A. Hoare (P), 2067; J. H. Moore (P), 1857; A. J. Shephard (P), 1834; J. H. Sanders (P), 1815.

Clapham. *A. Rotton (M), 4191; T. L. Corbett (M), 4,172; C. J. Rowe (P), 3307; J. B. Ballen (P), 3292.

Deptford. *S. Webb (P), 4286; J. M. T. Dumphreys (M), 2667; H. S. A. Foy (M), 2518; *H. Kylock (I), 2402; J. Elliott (L), 1255.

Dulwich. *W. Matthews (M), 3443; R. W. Middleton (M), 3424; H. E. Ramsay (P), 2463; W. Street (P), 2438.

- Finsbury (Central). *W. F. Blake (P), 2247; *Hon. A. Ponsonby (P), 2241; *Lord Churchill* (M), 2218; *P. J. Rutland* (M), 2143.
- Finsbury (East). *J. W. Benn, M.P. (P), 1805; J. A. Baker (P), 1787; S. F. Ridley (M), 1407; *W. H. Devenish* (M), 1404.
- Fulham. *E. A. Cornwall (P), 3510; Sir W. L. Young (P), 3458; *Lord Amphilhill* (M), 3275; *E. Jenkins* (M), 3251.
- Greenwich. H. T. Banning (M), 3284; R. Gooding (M), 3258; *R. S. Jackson (P), 3131; *G. Lidgett (P), 2983; *P. Curran* (1 L), 391.
- Haokney (Central). *T. McKinnon Wood (P), 2473; F. W. Maude (P), 2440; *W. Johnson* (M), 2152; *Hon. S. Ormsby Gore* (M), 2041.
- Haokney (North). *E. B. Forman (M), 3121; E. B. Ellice Clarke (M), 2957; *E. Reynolds* (P), 2950; *G. Lampard* (P), 2931.
- Haokney (South). A. Humphrey (P), 3315; A. Smith (P), 3241; *J. Lobb* (M), 2669; *Lord Donoughmore* (M), 2429; *C. Steel* (1), 89.
- Haggerston. *Lord Monkswell (P), 1683; *E. B. Turton (P), 1598; *A. J. S. Morris* (M), 1130; *A. Sieveking* (M), 1102.
- Hammersmith. *W. J. Bull (M), 3429; E. A. Goulding (M), 3356; E. C. Rawlings (P), 2682; *Lewin Sharpe* (P), 2648.
- Hampstead. *J. S. Fletcher (M), 2439; Edward Bond (M), 2282; *J. W. Greig* (P), 1447.
- Holborn. Lord Dudley (M), 3262; *J. F. Remnant (M), 3255; *Russell Scott* (P), 1683; *H. J. Cohen* (P), 1669.
- Hoxton. *H. Ward (P), 2049; *Nathan Moss (P), 2027; *W. W. Thompson* (M), 1191; *Gilbert Wood* (M), 1164.
- Islington (East). *A. M. Torrance (P), 2863; James Laughland (P), 2791; *Colonel Henecage Legge* (M), 2539; *James Wilson* (M), 2519.
- Islington (North). *T. B. Napier (P), 3154; *W. C. Parkinson (P), 3123; *A. R. Chamberlayne* (M), 2992; *G. B. Clough* (M), 2939.
- Islington (South). *G. S. Elliott (P), 1902; *R. Roberts (P), 1632; *A. Saltern Willett* (M), 886; *F. A. White* (1), 233; *John Morgan* (1 L), 73; *J. F. Shillaker* (1 L), 44.
- Islington (West). *W. Goodman (P), 2287; G. H. Radford (P), 2211; *G. J. Chatterton (M), 1483; *J. R. Cousins* (M), 1422; *H. N. Cheesley* (1), 160; *C. H. Groombridge* (1), 72; *Alfred Blackwell* (1), 26.
- Kennington. Joseph Dixon (M), 2337; T. A. Organ (P), 2313; *Sir R. T. Rennie* (P), 2297; *Hon. R. C. Devereux* (M), 2261; *George Palmer, jun.* (1), 144.
- Kensington (North). W. H. Fox (M), 2384; J. B. Porter (M), 2346; *J. Lloyd (P), 1972; *R. B. Doake (P), 1889; *F. P. Hammill* (1 L), 147.
- Kensington (South). *C. Beresford-Hope (M), 3132; *C. H. Campbell (M), 3085; *Morgan Williams* (P), 872; *John Braye* (P), 534.
- Lambeth (North). *Lieut.-Col. C. Ford (P), 1828; S. Barclay Heward (P), 1814; *A. Keyser* (M), 1277; *H. Lynn* (M), 1271.
- Lewisham. Sir A. Wilson (M), 3820; T. W. Williams (M), 3802; *W. Willis*, Q.C. (P), 2806; *G. S. Warrington* (P), 2728.
- Limehouse. *W. Pearce (P), 1775; *A. L. Leon (P), 1718; *J. R. Pascoe* (M), 1698; *H. Byron Reed* (M), 1503; *J. W. Helps* (1 L), 84.
- Marylebone (East). *E. Boulnois, M.P. (M), 2164; *Sir H. Farquhar (M), 2114; *Canon W. Barker* (P), 1512; *Frank Debenham* (P), 1408.
- Marylebone (West). *T. Reed (M), 2470; E. White (M), 2438; *Lord T. L. Ribblesdale* (P), 2392; *Hon. T. C. Farrer* (P), 2348.
- Mile End. Lord Mountmorres (M), 1618; G. Bicker-Caarten (M), 1562; *A. Druff* (P), 1407; *A. Davies* (P), 1385.
- Newington (West). Earl Russell (P), 2442; W. M. Thompson (P), 2425; *J. Vesey-Fitzgerald* (M), 1518; *T. J. Robins* (M), 1517.
- Norwood. Dr. J. White (M), 3245; Colonel F. Campbell (M), 3231; *N. W. Hubbard (P), 2753; *F. W. Verney* (P), 2092.
- Paddington (North). *W. Urquhart (M), 1872; *H. P. Harris (M), 1837; *G. H. Maberly* (P), 1584; *J. C. Graham* (P), 1504.
- Paddington (South). *T. G. Fardell, M.P. (M), 1964; *Sir G. D. Harris (M), 1895; *T. Bremner* (P), 493.
- Peokham. *E. Jones (P), 3091; *R. Lyon (P), 3059; *P. H. White* (M), 2447; *Sir G. S. Baker* (M), 2417.
- Poplar. *W. Crooks (P), 3052; *J. McDougall (P), 2844; *T. H. Clarke* (M), 2427.
- Rotherhithe. *W. H. Payne (M), 2630; A. H. Morton (M), 2474; **Howell J. Williams* (P), 2417; *H. Gosling* (P), 2304.
- St. George's-in-the-East. H. H. Marks (M), 1453; D. Williams (M), 1335; *P. M. Martineau (P), 1259; *A. Mercer (P), 1181.
- St. George's (Hanover Square). *R. C. Antrobus (M), 3051; *Colonel Howard Vincent (M), 3009; *E. Burch* (P), 1267.
- St. Pancras (East). *N. Robinson (P), 2287; *T. B. Westcott (M), 1966; *W. H. Walkley* (P), 1942; *Earl of Durham* (M), 1763; *J. Yallop* (S), 83.
- St. Pancras (North). *W. J. Wetenhall (M), 1807; *T. H. W. Idris (P), 1788; *J. Leighton* (1), 695; *E. Courtney* (1), 657; *C. F. Davis* (S), 219.
- St. Pancras (South). *Sir John Hutton (P), 1774; Sir J. Blundell Maple (M), 1749; **Major F. Sheffield* (P), 1683; *R. A. Germaine* (M), 1576.
- St. Pancras (West). *W. J. Collins (P), 2020; *Lord Carrington (P), 1993; *James Head* (M), 1744; *Robert Logan* (M), 1727.
- Southwark (West). *T. Hunter (P), 2437; *Edric Bayley (P), 2374; *H. F. Barclay* (M), 1985; *G. J. Newton* (M), 1859.
- Strand (2). *Major Probyn (M), 2723; *W. Emden (M), 2699; *F. C. Hunt* (P), 1217; *W. Throver* (P), 1182.
- Stepney. *W. C. Steadman (P), 1763; *W. B. Yates (P), 1664; *J. Loftus* (M), 1595; *S. C. Boulter* (M), 1568.
- Walworth. R. Parker (P), 2044; R. Spokes (P), 2031; *P. Gates* (M), 1412; *Major Newitt* (M), 1392.
- Wandsworth. *G. B. Longstaff (M), 5283; Earl of Dunraven (M), 5147; **W. H. Dickinson* (P), 4490.
- Westminster. *Sir Walter E. De Souza (M), 2224; Hon. L. R. Holland (M), 2150; *C. de Selincourt* (P), 1251.
- Whitechapel. M. Abrahams (M), 1375; *T. Catmur (P), 1165; *E. L. Meinertzhagen* (M), 1124; *W. C. Johnson* (P), 1036; *Dr. Ambrose* (1 P), 708; *C. Tarling (1 P), 692.
- Woolwich. *Colonel E. Hughes, M.P. (M), 4566; A. Penfold (M), 4081; *R. Williams* (P), 3170.
- The aldermen are as follows, those with * prefixed retiring in '98, and those with † prefixed retiring in 1901: *R. M. Beachcroft, *†G. Chambers, †W. H. Dickinson, †Lord Farrer, *Alfred Hoare, †The Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, †N. W. Hubbard, *Sir John Lubbock, †Sir Godfrey Lushington, †The Earl of Onslow, †Sir H. B. Poland, Q.C., *Evan Spicer, *James

Stuart, M.P., *H. R. Taylor, *Benjamin Tillett, *Lord Tweedmouth, †Lord Welby, †C. A. Whitmore, M.P., *Rev. C. Fleming Williams.

Chief Officers.—Clerk, H. De la Hooke; Chief Engineer, A. R. Binnie; Superintending Architect, Thomas Blashill; Valuer, Andrew Young; Solicitor, W. A. Blaxland; Comptroller, H. E. Haward; Statistical Officer, G. L. Gomme; Medical Officer of Health, Shirley F. Murphy; Chemist, W. J. Dibdin; Public Control, Alfred Spencer; Parks and Open Spaces, J. J. Sexby; Manager of Works, T. Holloway; Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, J. S. Simonds.

At the first meeting of the New Council (March 12th), the Progressive Party was present in its full strength of 59 elected members and eight aldermen; but three Moderates were away, so that the total voting strength of the party (including two aldermen) was 58. Mr. (now Sir) Arthur Arnold, one of the outgoing aldermen, was proposed as chairman, and was carried as against the Duke of Norfolk, the Moderate nominee, by 66 to 57. As a result of negotiations between the two parties each nominated four aldermen, and the ninth, Sir Godfrey Lushington, was chosen by representatives of both. These aldermen were returned in the following order, and now took their seats:—Lord Farrer (P.), Hon. E. Hubbard (M.), Lord Welby (P.), Sir Godfrey Lushington (N.), Mr. C. T. Ritchie (M.), Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P. (M.), Lord Onslow (M.), Mr. Dickinson (P.), Mr. N. W. Hubbard (P.). Mr. J. W. Benn (P.), [late] M.P., was nominated as vice-chairman, and carried, as against Alderman Beachcroft (M.), by 65 to 63. Lord Farrer then proposed the election as deputy chairman of Alderman Dickinson (who had formerly filled that office, and having failed to secure re-election had been appointed an alderman). On a division Mr. Dickinson was carried against the Moderate nomination of Mr. H. P. Harris by 68 to 60.

2. PARLIAMENTARY.

The old Council had at the proper time promoted several important bills which were before Parliament when the new Council was elected. Some of these were of an uncontroversial character, and duly became law. The Vauxhall Bridge Bill, for example, empowers the Council to rebuild that structure and to make and maintain a temporary bridge at Millbank, from the Albert Embankment (about midway between Gloucester Street and Glasshouse Street), to Grosvenor Road, opposite the old entrance to the Millbank Penitentiary. Under their General Powers Act the Council may widen Blackstock Road, Islington, improve the southern approach to Woolwich Ferry, widen Ben Jonson Road, Mile End, take lands for forming entrances to a portion of the old Millbank Penitentiary site to be acquired by them for the purpose of working-class dwellings; grant and pay a pension to the chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London in the event of his retiring from office, and pay compensation to any person employed by the Council who may be injured in course of his employment, and to the widow and children of any person who, while so employed, dies or sustains injury resulting in death. The Tramways Bill of the Council proposed to empower them to work and acquire the requisite plant, horses, etc., for working any tramway acquired by them, and to agree with respect to the exercise of running powers, either by the Council

over any company's tramways which might be connected with any tramway of the Council, or by any company over any lines belonging to the Council. Upon this measure there were some interesting proceedings. Mr. Boulnois proposed in the new Council that the measure be not further proceeded with, but this was negatived by 70 to 55. In the Commons Committee a clause was inserted prohibiting the raising of fares on Sundays and holidays. The measure in due course reached Committee in the Lords, where it was suspended until next session.

Water Supply.—The most important legislative proposals made by the Council during the year were contained in the Bills for the transfer to them of the undertakings of the eight metropolitan water companies. The transfer was in default of agreement to be made by arbitration, the consideration to be paid in this case to be such sums as the arbitrators determined to be the fair and reasonable value of the undertaking after allowing for the liability involved in the debenture stock, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case. But in determining the value of the undertaking the arbitrators were required to have regard, amongst other matters, to the condition of the reservoirs, pipes, plant, etc., of each company, the legal powers of the company to take water, and the probability of such powers being limited, the probable necessity of a new source of supply or new or improved works, the legality of the charges, together with the circumstances under which they were granted by Parliament, and to any existing or future powers to institute a competing supply. No allowance was to be made in respect of back dividends for more than six years previously to the passing of the Act, or of any future increase of ratable value other than increase involving increased supply of water; and no addition was to be made to the fair and reasonable value of the undertaking in respect of compulsory sale. An amendment of Sir J. Lubbock, proposing that the further consideration of the eight Bills be postponed until the new Council should have had an opportunity of pronouncing upon the subject, was in the House of Commons (Feb. 22nd) rejected by 187 to 149, and two of the Bills, on which the fight as affecting the whole was to be conducted, were sent to a hybrid committee. A proposal by Mr. Banbury that the arbitration should be an open one, and that the arbitrators should consider impartially all points favourable to either side, was defeated by 157 to 143. In the new Council a motion of Mr. Benn for pressing forward the Bills was carried by 66 to 30, after an amendment of Sir J. Lubbock for an inquiry as to the effect upon the rates of the purchase in the manner proposed, having regard to the Council's resolutions (of the previous February) in reference to the necessity for an additional source of supply had been defeated by 67 to 49. The Bills were duly referred to a Commons committee (Mr. D. Plunket, chairman), who in the course of the inquiry intimated that they would follow a paragraph of the report of Sir M. White-Ridley's committee, and proceed upon the assumption that it was desirable to establish a single public representative water authority for the Metropolitan. The committee (June 12th) notified their opinion that the arbitration clause should be considerably amended. Counsel for the promoters interpreted it to be the intention of the committee that either party—that was, the

Council or the water company—should be entitled to insist upon all matters which, in the opinion of either party, affected the value of the undertaking being considered by the arbitrators, and that the arbitrators should be able to give such weight to those matters as they thought right. The committee were asked for and gave time to the Council, by whom was prepared a clause directing the arbitrators, in determining fair and reasonable value, to have regard to all the circumstances, and to hear and consider all matters laid before them relating to any such circumstances. An amendment of Mr. Whitmore for a financial inquiry was defeated by 63 to 52, and the clause was submitted to the committee, who (June 25th) said it must be understood that any adoption of the clause was subject (as they had said originally) to the decision they might arrive at after they had heard counsel for the opponents of the Bill with reference to it; but, speaking generally, with specified exceptions, the new clause gave effect to their decisions. The promoters had closed their case on the preamble, and the opposition to the Bill was being proceeded with, when, on July 3rd, in view of the dissolution, it was deemed hopeless to proceed further in the present Parliament. The Bills were suspended until the session of '96. In Oct. '95 a report was published, which had been prepared by the Council's engineer during the recess, containing a scheme for obtaining a new supply of water from Wales at a cost in the first instance of £17,500,000, to be increased when additional supplies were obtained to £38,800,000. The Parliamentary Committee in October recommended that, desiring that the supply of water in the metropolis and the surrounding districts should be in the hands of a public authority, and with a view to a complete agreement with all parties concerned over the entire area supplied, the Council should invite the Government either to deal with the question themselves or to appoint a Royal Commission to do so. Mr. J. Stuart moved by way of amendment that the suspended bills be proceeded with, but this was negatived by 54 to 53. It was, however, by 65 to 56, referred to the committee to report to the Council without delay the lines on which they suggested that the Government should be asked to legislate. It was decided to institute proceedings against the East London Water Company for failure to maintain a constant supply.

Betterment.—After the new Council had been constituted the question of Betterment was considered and a draft compromise clause agreed upon. The clause is based largely upon the clause drawn and inserted in the Manchester Corporation Act, consonance with the recommendations of the Lords Committee (see '95 'ed., p. 455), in that it recognises the doctrine of worsement also: that is to say, in determining the amount to be imposed upon the owner for betterment, any worsening which may take place by reason of the same works shall be taken into consideration; but the areas of the betterment and worsement are made coincident. Any owner who considers the betterment charge excessive may call upon the Council to purchase, but this option must be exercised within three months of the publication of the Council's initial valuation, and therefore before the expenses of arbitration shall have been incurred by the public

authority; and all matters are to be settled by the arbitrator (who will at the same time fix the amount of the betterment and worsement), the provision for hearing by a jury being excluded. This compromise clause was inserted in the Bill for making a new approach on the southern side to Tower Bridge, and will no doubt form the model for similar clauses in reference to other improvements.

The Council in June considered a recommendation of the Improvements Committee that this committee be instructed to prepare a scheme for the formation of a new street from Holborn to the Strand, subject to the condition that part of the cost of the improvement should be dealt with on the basis of the compromise arrived at in connection with the betterment clause of the Tower Bridge (Southern Approach) Bill. An amendment for an inquiry as to improvements in communication in London generally having been rejected, the proposal was agreed to. But in October a recommendation of the Committee for the suspension of one of the standing orders to enable the scheme to be pushed on failed to obtain the necessary support, and the scheme had to be suspended till '96. The Council also in June adopted a report of the Local Government and Taxation Committee recommending that, having regard to the urgent need of relief for the occupying ratepayer in London, the Government be requested to appoint a Royal Commission or Select Committee to consider and report in what manner this relief could be best secured, including the consideration of new sources of revenue, and in particular the rating of land values. Mr. McKinnon Wood in May moved a resolution representing to the Government the urgent importance of introducing in the session a Bill providing, on the general lines of the report of the recent commission, both for unification and for the creation of local councils. Mr. Ritchie (now President of the Board of Trade) moved an amendment declaring that the institution in the place of the present Council of a single municipality embracing the whole of London would entail grave interference with the independence of local authorities and not conduce to efficient administration, and that the interests of good government in London would be best served by strengthening local authorities and by transferring to them such of the powers now possessed by the Council as could be properly exercised by them, and at the same time by considering, in conference with the Corporation of the City of London, whether certain of the powers now possessed by them should be entrusted to the Council. This was (May 21st) negatived by 68 to 57, and the original motion agreed to.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE.

Finance.—We extract the following summary of the work of the Council in '94-5 from the address delivered by the Chairman, Sir A. Arnold (who received a hearty congratulatory vote on his knighthood), on July 23rd, '95. He stated that a penny rate produced £142,606 upon the ratable value of £34,225,532, which £34,001,492. (In October the amount was stated at £37,244,279.) That debt included was rather more than the gross debt of about £12,000,000 of outstanding loans to local authorities, upon whose requests the Council last year advanced loans amounting to £1,556,355, which was double the amount

advanced in '91-2. They had about £2,500,000 of assets in surplus land and other property, so that their net liability for debt might be taken at £19,443,140.

Unification.—In regard to the great matter of amalgamation of the City and County of London Sir Arthur remarked that the points of controversy were so narrowed that he did not need to enter upon them. There was, it seemed to him, general agreement as to the setting up of mayors and councils in the large parishes of London, and that where there were no proper areas, boundaries should be assigned for such local governments.

Care of the Insane.—On Jan. 1st, '95, the number of certified pauper lunatics accommodated in County Council asylums under contract or otherwise was 12,118, a total which tended to increase by about 550 a year. But this large increase was due, apart from increase of population, to improved registration, to public confidence in the management of the Council's asylums, and not to any increase of insanity. Of this total their existing asylums provided for 10,400, and the Council had approved the erection of a new asylum at Bexley for 2000 patients, the cost of which, exclusive of site and equipment, would be £375,000.

The Thames.—The Council has cleansed the river by carrying away to sea 2,000,000 tons of sludge per annum, and the effluent passing into the river after the removal of the sludge is clearer than the river water. Perfect cleansing of the river was impracticable, but the question would soon arise whether the Council's main sewers had reasonably adequate capacity for the increasing area and population. In order to make them capable of discharging without overflow into the river one-third of an inch of rainfall in 24 hours, a further expenditure of about £2,250,000 would be needed for the construction of new main sewers from Paddington, Balham and Streatham; and indeed if the Council are to make the capacity of their main sewers proportionate in efficiency to those of other cities, this work would have to be undertaken forthwith.

Parks and Open Spaces.—There could be no question, said Sir Arthur, as to the eminent services the Parks and Open Spaces Committee had rendered to the health and recreation of the people. The acreage under their control had risen from 2,656 to 3,684, but it was noticeable that the cost of maintenance had grown in much larger proportion, from £52,751 to £100,932.

Weights and Measures.—The number of weights and measures submitted in the year reported upon for verification and test had been 1,334,321, and the amount of fees received for this work had been £4,889. At stalls, hawkers' barrows, etc., one out of every eleven of the weighing and measuring appliances was found to be incorrect, while in shops the proportion was one in twenty-two. There had been in the year 30,376 inspections of vehicles carrying coals, and 91 convictions in '94-5, against 444 in '90-1. This reduction was due to the provisions of the Act being more generally observed, and to the greater precautions now taken by coal merchants to prevent deficiencies in weight. The most serious infringements of the Shop Hours Acts still appeared to be found upon hairdressers' premises.

Housing of the Working Classes.—The Public

Health and Housing Committee labour under the weight of the vast problem which connects them with the housing of the working classes of the Metropolis. The committee have had to provide housing in some cases upon sites which no private enterprise would look at, and the result has not been wholly satisfactory from the financial point of view. It appeared that on a total estimated capital cost of £146,785, there is a probability of an annual charge of £669, or say $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., falling on the rates for the next fifty-four years. It must not, however, be assumed that the same proportion of loss would result from every scheme. But the Council's progress in this work would have to be cautiously scrutinised.

Public Amusements.—After more than forty years' acquaintance with the public amusements of London, Sir Arthur said he felt no doubt that the exercise of authority by the Council in regard to theatres and music-halls had been upon the whole wise, just, and beneficial. It had, he thought, been advantageous not merely to the public, but also to the proprietors of places of amusement.

The Works Department.—The Chairman congratulated the Works Committee and their indefatigable chairman, Mr. Henry Ward, upon having overcome many of the difficulties inseparable from the commencement of an undertaking so novel, and in circumstances of great emergency and exigency; and not less upon the fact that the character of the work they had executed had been acceptable and generally excellent. He would be surprised and disappointed if the excess of cost which had occurred in so many should be continued. He was glad to see that the establishment of this committee was now accepted by all parties in the Council. (See also METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE, and EDUCATION, TECHNICAL.)

Among other matters of administration dealt with during the year was the Rate for '95-6, which it was estimated would require to be 15*d.* in the £ for the county outside the City, and 12*d.* for the City, being an increase outside the City of 1*d.* on the rate for the past year, half of which increase was due to the falling off in the receipts from the Exchequer contribution.

In the report of the Works Committee presented at the end of April sixty-two different undertakings were dealt with, the estimated cost of which was £176,086, and the actual cost £178,863. The manager reported that a large portion of the excess was due to the fact that for some time after the Department was established there was a tendency on the part of some of the skilled workmen not to do the same amount of work for the Council as they would be expected to do for a contractor, and it was only after repeated dismissals that this idea was shaken. It was contended that, although the estimates had been exceeded, the Council had obtained more than an equivalent for the loss it sustained in better work and material. It was, too, submitted that the increase was not excessive in face of the heavy initial expenses incurred, and it was hoped that in the next six months the committee would be able to show a profit. One of the leading Moderates, speaking on the report, said they did not want to end the department, but it sadly needed mending.

In February a tender of the London Street Tramways Co., the only one sent in, for a lease of $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the undertaking about to be

transferred to the Council at a rent of £5,729, was approved and referred to the Highways Committee to settle the terms. A lease was drawn of the proposed clauses, one of which provided that the working hours of the employes on the line to be leased should not exceed sixty. A deputation of the Company's servants informed the Highways Committee that the enforcement of the clause would lead to a wage deduction of, in some instances 6s., in others 5s. and 4s. per week, and that they were satisfied with their present conditions of employment, their hours only in rare instances exceeding 11½ per day. The Committee thought the ten hours clause should be struck out and a new clause substituted, providing that during the continuance of the lease the hours and pay of the men should remain as they were at that time. An amendment was carried in the Council by 53 to 37 (July 9th) resolving that the Council do negotiate with the Company for any fair readjustment of the rent to secure the intended reduction of the hours without reducing the wages. The Company replied that if applied at all this reduction must be applied to the whole system, and the cost would be about £10,000 per annum, which would swallow up the rent of £5,729, and need that the ratepayers, through the Council, should contribute the difference of £4,271. The Council decided to follow the original recommendation of the Committee.

Sir J. Hutton, in February, opened the New Recreation Ground known as Whitfield Gardens, Tottenham Court Road, and forming part of an old burial ground; and Lincolns Inn Fields, which had been acquired at a cost of £12,000; and in April Mr. Arnold opened the newly acquired open space on Telegraph Hill, Hatcham.

It was notified during October that the subaqueous part of the Blackwall Tunnel was completed. A scheme for the improvement of an area north of the Strand, adjoining Clare Market, at a net cost of £206,000, was agreed to. The Parliamentary committee was empowered to prepare a Bill to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the City Livery Companies. In October the Licensing Committee recommended the granting of the licenses of the Palace Theatre and Empire Theatre without the restrictions previously imposed. The Council afterwards decided, by the casting vote of the chairman, that the Palace license should be granted subject to the same conditions as before, but an amendment for maintaining the previous arrangement as to the Empire was defeated by 62 to 45, and the recommendation of the committee confirmed.

II. PROVINCIAL COUNTY COUNCILS.

Anglesey.—Chairman, Alexander McKillop, J.P.; Clerk, J. Lloyd Griffith, Anglesey; Chief Constable, Lewis Prothero, Menai Bridge.

Bedford.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Bedford; Clerk, W. W. Marks, Bedford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn; Surveyor, W. H. Leete.

Berks.—Chairman, W. G. Mount, M.P.; Clerk, J. T. Morland, Reading; Deputy Clerk, F. Morland, Reading; Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy; Surveyors (Bridges and Buildings), J. Morris, Reading; (Highways), H. J. Tollit, Oxford; Treasurer, H. Collins, Reading.

Brecknockshire.—Chairman, C. Evan Thomas; Clerk, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon; Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne; Surveyor, William Williams.

Bucks.—Chairman, Alderman H. W. Cripps, Q.C.; Clerk, W. Crouch, Aylesbury; Chief Constable, Capt. J. C. T. Drake; Surveyor, R. J. Thomas.

Cambridgeshire.—Chairman, A. Sperling, LL.M., J.P.; Clerk, H. Wortham, Cambridge; Deputy Clerk, A. Wright, LL.M., B.A.; Chief Constable, C. Stretten; Surveyor, W. M. Fawcett, M.A.

Cardiganshire.—Chairman, J. M. Howell; Clerk, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwith; Chief Constable, H. Evans; Surveyors, R. Lloyd, D. Davies.

Carmarthenshire.—Chairman, C. E. Morris; Clerk, T. Jones, Llandovery; Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo; Surveyors, W. B. Davies, D. Philipps.

Carnarvonshire.—Chairman, Col. Hon. W. E. Sackville-West; Clerk, J. H. Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck; Surveyor, E. Evans.

Cheshire.—Chairman, Col. G. Dixon, Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; Clerk, R. Potts, Chester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester; Surveyor, S. Bull, Chester.

Cornwall.—Chairman, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe; Clerk, William Coode, St. Austell; Chief Constable, Col. W. R. Gilbert, C.B.; Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, J. T. Hickes.

Cumberland.—Chairman, H. C. Howard; Clerk, C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle; Chief Constable, J. Dunne; Surveyor, G. J. Bell.

Denbighshire.—Chairman, S. Moss; Clerk, L. Adams; Chief Constable, Maj. T. J. Leadbetter; Surveyor, R. L. Williams.

Derbyshire.—Chairman, Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Wilmot, Bart., V.C., C.B.; Clerk, N. J. Hughes-Hallett, Derby; Chief Constable, Major G. A. Godfrey; Surveyor, J. S. Story.

Devonshire.—Chairman, Lord Clinton; Clerk, H. Michelmore, Exeter; Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge; Surveyors, E. H. Harbottle, J. Little, C. G. S. Acock, H. Masterton.

Dorset.—Chairman, Viscount Portman, Bryanston, Blandford; Clerk, E. A. Ffooks, Sherborne; Chief Constable, Capt. A. E. Amyatt, Dorchester; Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne.

Durham.—Chairman, S. Storey, D.L.; Clerk, R. Simey, Durham; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden; Surveyor, W. Crozier.

Ely (Isle of).—Chairman, W. C. Little; Clerk, E. H. Jackson; Deputy Clerk, E. McD. C. Jackson, Wisbech; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. W. B. Ferris, Ely; Surveyor, G. J. Moore, Wisbech.

Essex.—Chairman, A. Johnston; Clerk, H. Gibson; Chief Constable, Capt. E. M. Showers; County Surveyor, H. Stock; Surveyor of Main Roads, P. J. Sheldon. Medical Officer of Health, J. C. Thresh.

Flintshire.—Chairman, James Liebig Muspratt; Clerk, T. T. Kelly, Mold; Chief Constable, Maj. R. T. Webber; Surveyor, David Williams.

Glamorgan.—Chairman, J. Blandy Jenkins; Clerk, T. Mansel Frankien, Cardiff; Chief Constable, L. Lindsay, Cardiff; Surveyor, T. Ll. Edwards, Bridgend; Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.A.M.O., Penrath.

Gloucestershire.—Chairman, Sir J. E. Dorrington, Bart., M.P.; Clerk, E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall; Chief Constable, Vice-Adm. H.

Christian, Cheltenham; Surveyor, R. Phillips, Gloucester.

Hampshire (or Southampton).—Chairman, The Earl of Northbrook; Clerk, Henry Barber, LL.B.; Chief Constable, Maj. S. B. Warde; Surveyor, J. Robinson.

Herefordshire.—Chairman, Col. Prescott-Decie; Clerk, J. F. Symonds, Hereford; Chief Constable, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Stanhope; Surveyor, H. T. Wakelam.

Hertfordshire.—Chairman, Earl Cowper, K.G.; Vice-Chairman, Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Daniell, Hatfield; Surveyor, U. A. Smith, 47, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Huntingdonshire.—Chairman, Earl of Sandwich; Clerk, E. Maule; Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Rooper; Surveyor, vacant.

Isle of Wight (Administrative County of).—Chairman, Lt.-Gen. Hon. S. J. Gough-Calthorpe; Clerk, J. Wilson Fardell; Chief Constable, T. O. H. Lees; Surveyor, F. Newman.

Kent.—Chairman, Sir J. F. Lennard, Bart.; Clerk, W. B. Prosser, Maidstone; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde; Surveyor, F. W. Ruck.

Lancashire.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; Clerk, F. C. Hulton, Preston; Deputy Clerks, C. H. Sadler and J. P. Muspratt, Preston; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Preston; Surveyor, W. Radford.

Leicestershire.—Chairman, Sir H. St. John Halford, Bart., C.B.; Clerk, W. J. Freer, Leicester; Chief Constable, E. Holmes; Surveyor, W. B. Smith.

Lincolnshire (Holland Division).—Chairman, William Bedford; Clerk, F. T. White, Boston; Chief Constable, Capt. P. B. Bicknell; Surveyors, Lewis Starkie, J. T. Peacock.

Lincolnshire (Kesteven Division).—Chairman, Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart.; Clerk, J. Phillips, Stamford; Chief Constable, Capt. Bicknell; Surveyor, H. Kirk.

Lincolnshire (Lindsey Division).—Chairman, Col. J. Wilby Preston, Dalby Park, Spilsby; Clerk, C. Scorer, Lincoln; Chief Constable, Capt. P. B. Bicknell; Surveyor, J. Thropp, C.E.

Merionethshire.—Chairman, Thomas Jones Brynmlyn Corwen; Clerk, R. Jones, Portmadoc; Chief Constable, Maj. T. W. Best; Surveyor, J. M. Jones.

Middlesex.—Chairman, R. M. Littler, C.B., Q.C.; Clerk, Sir R. Nicholson; Deputy-Clerk, W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

Monmouthshire.—Chairman, E. Grove; Clerk, H. Stafford Gustard, Newport; Chief Constable, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny; Surveyor, W. Tanner.

Montgomeryshire.—Chairman, A. C. Humphreys-Owen; Clerk, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool; Chief Constable, R. W. Hughes; Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins.

Norfolk.—Chairman, R. T. Gurdon; Clerk, C. Foster, Norwich; Chief Constable, P. Pigott, D.L.; Surveyor, T. H. B. Nestop.

Northamptonshire.—Chairman, S. G. Stopford Sackville, Shrappston; Clerk, H. P. Markham, Northampton; Chief Constable, J. D. Kellie MacCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, E. Law.

Northumberland.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. the Earl Percy; Clerk, S. Sanderson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Deputy Clerk, C. D. Forster, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Chief Constable, Capt. H. D. Terry, Morpeth; County Surveyor, H. S.

Kynnersley, Moot Hall, Newcastle; Medical Officer, Dr. J. W. Hembrough, Moot Hall, Newcastle.

Nottinghamshire.—Chairman, Lord Belper; Clerk, J. Hind, 20, Fletcher Gate, Nottingham; Chief Constable, Capt. W. H. Tomasson; Surveyor, E. P. Hooley.

Oxfordshire.—Chairman, Viscount Valentia, M.P.; Clerk, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes-a-Court; Surveyor, H. J. Tollit.

Pembrokeshire.—Chairman, Judge W. S. Owen, Q.C.; Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen; Surveyor, T. George.

Peterborough (County Soke of), Northants.—Chairman, Col. C. I. Strong; Clerk, Leonard J. Deacon, Peterborough; Deputy Clerk, Walter J. Deacon; Chief Constable, J. D. K. McCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, J. B. Williams, Borough Fen, Peterborough.

Radnor.—Chairman, Lord Ormowthwaite; Clerk, E. Wood, Rhayader; Deputy Clerk, T. W. Harding; Chief Constable, J. E. Lloyd; Surveyor, S. W. Williams.

Rutlandshire.—Chairman, Earl of Gainsborough; Clerk, B. A. Adam, Oakham; Chief Constable, W. Keep; Surveyor, J. Richardson.

Shropshire.—Chairman, J. Bowen-Jones; Clerk, E. C. Peele, Shrewsbury; Deputy Clerk, R. S. Clease, Shrewsbury; Chief Constable, Capt. G. Williams-Freeman; Surveyor, A. T. Davis, C.E.

Somerset.—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Paget, Bart.; Clerk, W. Dunn, Frome; Chief Constable, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury; Surveyor, W. J. Willcox, 1, Belmont, Bath.

Staffordshire.—Chairman, Earl of Harrowby; Clerk, M. F. Blakiston, Stafford; Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. G. A. Anson; Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle.

Suffolk (East).—Chairman, Lord Henniker; Clerk, J. Cherry; Deputy and Acting Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Maj. C. H. J. Heigham; Surveyor, H. Miller, M.I.C.E.

Suffolk (West).—Chairman, Col. N. Barnardiston; Clerk, J. Cherry; Deputy and Acting Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; Chief Constable, Maj. C. H. J. Heigham; Surveyor, F. Whitmore.

Surrey.—Chairman, E. J. Halsey; Clerk, Sir R. H. Wyatt, D.L., Kingston-on-Thames; Deputy Clerk, T. W. Weeding; Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Hastings; Surveyor, F. G. Howell.

Sussex (East).—Chairman, E. Eager; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Lang; Surveyor, H. Card.

Sussex (West).—Chairman, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond; Surveyor, C. Adcock.

Warwickshire.—Chairman, J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.; Clerk, A. S. Field, Leamington; Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley; Surveyor, J. Willmot.

Westmorland.—Chairman, J. Cropper; Clerk, J. Bolton, Kendal; Chief Constable, J. Dunne; Surveyor, J. Buntley.

Wiltshire.—Chairman, Marquis of Bath; Chief Constable, Capt. Sterne, R.N.; Surveyor, C. S. Adye.

Worcestershire.—Chairman, J. W. Willis-Bund; Clerk, S. Thornely; Worcester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. G. L. Carmichael; Surveyor, H. Rowe.

Yorkshire (East Riding).—Chairman, Sir C. Legard, Bart.; Clerk, J. J. Bickersteth, Bever

ley; Chief Constable, Maj. J. H. Bower; Surveyor, Alfred Beaumont.

Yorkshire (North Riding).—Chairman, Hon. G. E. Lascelles; Clerk, T. L. Yeoman, Northallerton; Chief Constable, Capt. T. Hill; Surveyor, W. Stead.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Chairman, John Hutton, M.P.; Clerk, F. A. Darwin, Wakefield; Chief Constable, Capt. T. S. Russell, Wakefield; Surveyor, J. V. Edwards, Wakefield.

Consult "The County Councils and Municipal Corporations' Companion and Diary, 1895" (Waterlow & Sons).

County Councils, Ireland, Bill. See Session, sect. 41.

County Courts. History. The modern County Court, which must be carefully distinguished from the County Court of early English history, dates from the year 1846. Under the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 95, and subsequent Acts, a certain number of county court districts have been marked out in each county. The court for that county is held at short intervals in one or more places within each of these districts. Several districts are grouped in one circuit, and a judge is allotted to each circuit. The judge is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing. He has the assistance of a registrar and other officers.—**Jurisdiction.** County Courts have jurisdiction in the following cases:—(1) In actions in which the sum claimed by the plaintiff does not exceed £50; (2) in actions relating to real property, the annual value or rent of which does not exceed £20 per annum. But from the above cases must, generally speaking, be excepted all actions in which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation in a will or settlement is disputed, and all actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. But by consent in writing of both parties, any action whatever which could have been brought in the Queen's Bench Division may be brought in a County Court. And if the plaintiff in a superior court recover no more than £20 in an action for breach of contract or £10 in an action of tort, he can get no costs except by special favour of the court; and in an action for breach of contract in a superior court, if the claim be not for more than £50, either party may apply to have the action transferred to the County Court; (3) in actions such as may be brought in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, provided that the property in dispute does not exceed £500 in value; (4) in Admiralty actions in which the claim is for salvage, for towage, necessities or wages, for damages to cargo, or by collision, or arises out of agreements concerning the use or hire of any ship, the care of goods therein, etc., and does not exceed certain specified limits of amount; (5) actions in bankruptcy; (6) a variety of actions too numerous to be severally mentioned here.—**Procedure.** A jury may be summoned when the amount claimed exceeds £5 at the requisition of either party and in other cases at the discretion of the judge upon the application of either party. The jury consists of five persons qualified to serve as jurors in the High Court. The plaintiff begins by entering a plaint in a book kept by the registrar. The officer of the Court then serves a summons upon the defendant. Both parties must appear on the day named in the summons. Pleadings are not in use. Evidence

is taken *vivâ voce*. Solicitors as well as barristers may address the Court. If the debt or damage claimed exceed £20, an appeal lies from the decision of the judge upon any question of law, or on the admission or rejection of evidence, unless the parties have previously agreed that such decision shall be final.

Courcel, Baron de, French Ambassador to Great Britain, was born in 1835, and ed. with a view to following the law. He prosecuted his studies, both in France and in Germany. He was made an *attaché* at Brussels and at St. Petersburg, then went to the Foreign Office in '65. He held various posts here till he was appointed Ambassador at Berlin in '81, holding this post till '86. He was elected a senator for the Seine-et-Oise department in '92. The Baron is also Chairman of the Orleans Railway Company. He gained much honour by his admirable conduct as President of the Behring Sea Arbitration Tribunal at Paris in '93. On the resignation of M. Décras (Sept. '94) he was appointed to succeed him at the London Embassy.

Court of Criminal Appeal Bill. See Session, sect. 42.

COURTESY TITLES.

The eldest son of a duke, a marquis, or an earl takes by courtesy the second title of his father, which is generally, but not always, the next in degree. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Leeds takes the courtesy title of Marquis of Carmarthen, but the eldest son of the Earl of Derby is Lord Stanley, the second title being, not viscount, but baron. Where the second title is of the same name as the first it is dropped, to avoid confusion: for example, the Marquis of Salisbury is also Earl of Salisbury, so his eldest son is known as Viscount Cranborne. Younger sons of dukes and marquises prefix the courtesy title of lord, and all the daughters of earls, as well as of the higher degrees of nobility, the courtesy title of lady, to their Christian and surname, and the daughters may retain it after marriage with the altered surname. The courtesy title of master is given in Scotland to the eldest son of a baron. A duke's eldest son's eldest son or a marquis's eldest son's eldest son sometimes takes by courtesy the third title of the duke or marquis. While these courtesy titles are invariably used when addressing the persons who take them, they are not accorded full recognition in certain formal documents. In the following list the first column gives the courtesy title which is usually taken by the eldest son of a peer; but in many cases the courtesy title is not in present use, because the peer has no son. Thus a familiar title to English ears, the Marquis of Granby, was long in abeyance as a courtesy title, the late Duke of Rutland's heir presumptive having been his brother, Lord J. Manners, M.P.; but on the succession of the latter to the dukedom the courtesy title was revived in the person of the son, ex-M.P. for the Melton Division of Leicestershire.

Aberdour L.	Morton E.
Aboyne E.	Huntly M.
Achson V.	Gosford E.
Adare V.	Dunraven E.
Alexander V.	Caledon E.
Alford V.	Blownlow E.
Altamont E.	Sligo M.
Althorp V.	Spencer E.

Amberley <i>V.</i>	Russell <i>E.</i>	Dumfries <i>E.</i>	Bute <i>M.</i>
Ancrum <i>E.</i>	Lothian <i>M.</i>	Duncan <i>V.</i>	Camperdown <i>E.</i>
Andover <i>V.</i>	Suffolk <i>E.</i>	Duncannon <i>V.</i>	Bessborough <i>E.</i>
Anson <i>V.</i>	Lichfield <i>E.</i>	Dungarvan <i>V.</i>	Cork & Orrery <i>E.</i>
Apsley <i>L.</i>	Bathurst <i>E.</i>	Dunglass <i>L.</i>	Home <i>E.</i>
Ardee, <i>L.</i>	Meath, <i>E.</i>	Dunlo <i>V.</i>	Clancarty <i>E.</i>
Ardrossan <i>L.</i>	Eglintoun <i>E.</i>	Dunluce <i>V.</i>	Antrim <i>E.</i>
Arundel & Surrey <i>E.</i>	Norfolk <i>D.</i>	Dunwich <i>V.</i>	Stradbroke <i>E.</i>
Ashley <i>L.</i>	Shaftesbury <i>E.</i>	Dursley <i>V.</i>	Berkeley <i>E.</i>
Ava <i>E.</i>	Duffryn & Ava <i>M.</i>	Earlsfort <i>L.</i>	Clonmell <i>E.</i>
Balcarres <i>L.</i>	Crawford, <i>E.</i>	Ebrington <i>V.</i>	Fortescue <i>E.</i>
Baring <i>V.</i>	Northbrook <i>E.</i>	Ednam <i>V.</i>	Dudley <i>E.</i>
Beccive <i>E.</i>	Headfort <i>M.</i>	Elcho <i>L.</i>	Wemyss & March.
Belfast <i>E.</i>	Donegal <i>M.</i>	Eliot <i>L.</i>	St. Germans <i>E.</i>
Belgrave <i>V.</i> , grandson of	Westminster <i>D.</i>	Elmley <i>V.</i>	Beauchamp <i>E.</i>
Bennet <i>L.</i>	Tankerville <i>E.</i>	Emlyn <i>V.</i>	Cawdor <i>E.</i>
Berehaven <i>V.</i>	Bantry <i>E.</i>	Encombe <i>V.</i>	Eldon <i>E.</i>
Bernard <i>V.</i>	Bandon <i>E.</i>	Enfield <i>V.</i>	Strafford <i>E.</i>
Bertie <i>L.</i>	Lindsey <i>E.</i>	Ennismore <i>V.</i>	Listowel <i>E.</i>
Bingham <i>L.</i>	Lucan <i>E.</i>	Erskine <i>L.</i>	Mar & Kellie <i>E.</i>
Binning <i>L.</i>	Haddington <i>E.</i>	Eslington <i>L.</i>	Ravensthorpe <i>E.</i>
Blandford <i>M.</i>	Marlborough <i>D.</i>	Euston <i>E.</i>	Grafton <i>D.</i>
Borington <i>V.</i>	Morley <i>E.</i>	Feilding <i>V.</i>	Denbigh <i>E.</i>
Bowmont <i>M.</i>	Roxburgh <i>D.</i>	Fincastle <i>V.</i>	Dunmore <i>E.</i>
Boyle <i>V.</i>	Shannon <i>E.</i>	Fitzharris <i>V.</i>	Malmesbury <i>E.</i>
Brackley <i>V.</i>	Ellesmere <i>E.</i>	Folkestone <i>V.</i>	Radnor <i>E.</i>
Brecknock <i>E.</i>	Camden <i>M.</i>	Forbes <i>V.</i>	Granard <i>E.</i>
Brooke <i>L.</i>	Warwick <i>E.</i>	Fordwich <i>V.</i>	Cowper <i>E.</i>
Bruce <i>L.</i>	Elgin <i>E.</i>	Garioch <i>L.</i>	Mar <i>E.</i>
Burford <i>E.</i>	St. Albans <i>D.</i>	Garlies <i>V.</i>	Galloway <i>E.</i>
Burghersh <i>L.</i>	Westmorland <i>E.</i>	Garmoye <i>V.</i>	Cairns <i>E.</i>
Burghley <i>L.</i>	Exeter <i>M.</i>	Garnock <i>V.</i>	Lindsay <i>E.</i>
Burke <i>V.</i>	Clanricarde <i>M.</i>	Gifford <i>E.</i>	Tweeddale <i>M.</i>
Bury <i>V.</i>	Albemarle <i>E.</i>	Gillford <i>L.</i>	Clanwilliam <i>E.</i>
Camden <i>V.</i>	Gainsborough <i>E.</i>	Glamis <i>L.</i>	Strathmore <i>E.</i>
Cantilupe <i>V.</i>	De La Warr <i>E.</i>	Glandine <i>V.</i>	Norbury <i>E.</i>
Cardigan <i>E.</i>	Ailesbury <i>M.</i>	Glentworth <i>L.</i>	Limerick <i>E.</i>
Cardross <i>L.</i>	Buchan <i>E.</i>	Glerawley <i>V.</i>	Annesley <i>E.</i>
Carlow <i>V.</i>	Portarlinton <i>E.</i>	Graham <i>M.</i>	Montrose <i>D.</i>
Carlton <i>V.</i>	Wharcliffe <i>E.</i>	Granby <i>M.</i>	Rutland <i>D.</i>
Carmarthen <i>M.</i>	Leeds <i>D.</i>	Greenock <i>L.</i>	Cathcart <i>E.</i>
Carnegie <i>L.</i>	Southesk <i>E.</i>	Grey of Groby <i>L.</i>	Stamford & War-
Cassilis <i>E.</i>	Ailsa <i>M.</i>		ington <i>E.</i>
Castle Cuffe <i>V.</i>	Desart <i>E.</i>	Grey de Wilton <i>V.</i>	Wilton <i>E.</i>
Castlereagh <i>V.</i>	Londonderry <i>M.</i>	Grimston <i>V.</i>	Verulam <i>E.</i>
Castlecrosse <i>V.</i>	Kenmare <i>E.</i>	Guernsey <i>L.</i>	Aylesford <i>E.</i>
Chelsea <i>V.</i>	Cadogan <i>E.</i>	Haddo <i>L.</i>	Aberdeen <i>E.</i>
Chewton <i>V.</i>	Waldgrave <i>E.</i>	Hamilton <i>M.</i>	Abercorn <i>D.</i>
Clements <i>V.</i>	Leitrim <i>E.</i>	Hartington <i>M.</i>	Devonshire <i>D.</i>
Clifton <i>L.</i>	Darnley <i>E.</i>	Hastings <i>L.</i>	Huntingdon <i>E.</i>
Clive <i>V.</i>	Powis <i>E.</i>	Hawarden <i>V.</i>	De Montalt <i>E.</i>
Cloumore <i>L.</i>	Wicklow <i>E.</i>	Hay of Kinfauns <i>L.</i>	Kinnoull <i>E.</i>
Cochrane <i>L.</i>	Dundonald <i>E.</i>	Helmley <i>V.</i>	Feversham <i>E.</i>
Coke <i>V.</i>	Leicester <i>E.</i>	Herbert <i>L.</i>	Pembroke & Mont-
Cole <i>V.</i>	Enniskillen <i>E.</i>		gomery <i>E.</i>
Compton <i>E.</i>	Northampton <i>M.</i>	Hillsborough <i>E.</i>	Downshire <i>M.</i>
Corry <i>V.</i>	Belmore <i>E.</i>	Hinchinbrook <i>V.</i>	Sandwich <i>E.</i>
Courtenay <i>L.</i>	Devon <i>E.</i>	Hinton <i>V.</i>	Poulett <i>E.</i>
Cranborne <i>V.</i>	Salisbury <i>M.</i>	Hobart <i>L.</i>	Buckinghamshire <i>E.</i>
Crauley <i>V.</i>	Onslow <i>E.</i>	Hope <i>L.</i>	Hopetoun, <i>E.</i>
Crichton <i>V.</i>	Erne <i>E.</i>	Holmesdale <i>V.</i>	Amherst <i>E.</i>
Cremorne <i>L.</i>	Dartrey <i>E.</i>	Howard <i>L.</i>	Effingham <i>E.</i>
Crowhurst <i>V.</i>	Cottenham <i>E.</i>	Howick <i>V.</i>	Grey <i>E.</i>
Curzon <i>V.</i>	Howe <i>E.</i>	Houghton, <i>L.</i>	Crewe <i>E.</i>
Dalkith <i>E.</i>	Buccleuch <i>D.</i>	Huntingtower <i>L.</i>	Dysart <i>E.</i>
Dalmeny <i>L.</i>	Rosebery <i>E.</i>	Hyde <i>L.</i>	Clarendon <i>E.</i>
Dalrymple <i>V.</i>	Stair <i>E.</i>	Ikerrin <i>V.</i>	Carriack <i>E.</i>
Dalzell <i>L.</i>	Carnwath <i>E.</i>	Ingestre <i>V.</i>	Shrewsbury & Tal-
Dangan <i>V.</i>	Cowley <i>E.</i>		bot <i>E.</i>
Deerhurst <i>V.</i>	Coventry <i>E.</i>	Inverness <i>E.</i>	York <i>D.</i>
De Grey <i>E.</i>	Ripon <i>M.</i>	Inverurie <i>L.</i>	Kintore <i>E.</i>
Delvin <i>L.</i>	Westmeath <i>E.</i>	Jermyn <i>E.</i>	Bristol <i>M.</i>
Douglas <i>M.</i>	Hamilton <i>D.</i>	Jocelyn <i>V.</i>	Roden <i>E.</i>
Doune <i>L.</i>	Moray <i>E.</i>	Kelburne <i>V.</i>	Glasgow <i>E.</i>
Douro <i>M.</i>	Wellington <i>D.</i>	Kerry <i>E.</i>	Lansdowne <i>M.</i>
Drumlanrig <i>V.</i>	Queensberry <i>M.</i>	Kilcoursie <i>V.</i>	Cavan <i>E.</i>

Kildare <i>M.</i>	Leinster <i>D.</i>	St. Maur <i>E.</i>	Somerset <i>D.</i>
Killeen <i>L.</i>	Fingall <i>E.</i>	Sandon <i>V.</i>	Harrowby <i>E.</i>
Kilmarnock <i>L.</i>	Errol <i>E.</i>	Skelmersdale <i>L.</i>	Latham <i>E.</i>
Kilworth <i>L.</i>	Mountcashel <i>E.</i>	Somerton <i>V.</i>	Normanton <i>E.</i>
Kingsborough <i>V.</i>	Kingston <i>E.</i>	Stafford <i>M.</i>	Sutherland <i>D.</i>
Kirkcladie <i>V.</i>	Leven & Melville <i>E.</i>	Stanhope <i>L.</i>	Chesterfield <i>E.</i>
Kirkwall <i>V.</i>	Orkney <i>E.</i>	Stanley <i>L.</i>	Derby <i>E.</i>
Knebworth <i>V.</i>	Lytton <i>E.</i>	Stavordale <i>L.</i>	Ilchester <i>E.</i>
Kynnaid <i>V.</i>	Newburgh <i>E.</i>	Storford <i>V.</i>	Courtown <i>E.</i>
Lambton <i>V.</i>	Durham <i>E.</i>	Storfont <i>V.</i>	Mansfield <i>E.</i>
Langton <i>L.</i>	Temple <i>E.</i>	Strathallan <i>V.</i>	Perth and Melfort <i>E.</i>
Lascalles <i>V.</i>	Harewood <i>E.</i>	Stuart <i>V.</i>	Castle Stuart <i>E.</i>
Leslie <i>L.</i>	Roths <i>E.</i>	Sudley <i>V.</i>	Arran <i>E.</i>
Leveson <i>L.</i>	Granville <i>E.</i>	Suirdale <i>V.</i>	Donoughmore <i>E.</i>
Lewes <i>E.</i>	Abergavenny <i>M.</i>	Tamworth <i>V.</i>	Ferrers <i>E.</i>
Lewisham <i>V.</i>	Dartmouth <i>E.</i>	Tarbat <i>V.</i>	Cromartie <i>E.</i>
Lincoln <i>E.</i>	Newcastle <i>D.</i>	Tavistock <i>M.</i>	Bedford <i>D.</i>
Loftus <i>V.</i>	Ely <i>M.</i>	Tewkesbury <i>L.</i>	Munster <i>E.</i>
Lorne <i>M.</i>	Argyll <i>D.</i>	Throwley <i>V.</i>	Sondes <i>E.</i>
Loughborough <i>L.</i>	Rosslyn <i>E.</i>	Titchfield <i>M.</i>	Portland <i>D.</i>
Lowther <i>V.</i>	Lonsdale <i>E.</i>	Trafalgar <i>V.</i>	Nelson <i>E.</i>
Lumley <i>V.</i>	Scarborough <i>E.</i>	Tullibardine <i>M.</i>	Athole <i>D.</i>
Lymington <i>V.</i>	Portsmouth <i>E.</i>	Turnour <i>V.</i>	Winterton <i>E.</i>
Macduff <i>M.</i>	Fife <i>D.</i>	Tyrone <i>E.</i>	Waterford <i>M.</i>
Mahon <i>V.</i>	Stanhope <i>E.</i>	Uffington <i>V.</i>	Craven <i>E.</i>
Maidstone <i>V.</i>	Winchelsea <i>E.</i>	Uxbridge <i>E.</i>	Anglesey <i>M.</i>
Maitland <i>V.</i>	Lauderdale <i>E.</i>	Valletort <i>V.</i>	Mount-Edgcombe <i>E.</i>
Malden <i>V.</i>	Essex <i>E.</i>	Vaughan <i>L.</i>	Lisburne <i>E.</i>
Mandeville <i>V.</i>	Manchester <i>D.</i>	Villiers <i>V.</i>	Jersey <i>E.</i>
March <i>E.</i>	Richmond <i>D.</i>	Walpole <i>L.</i>	Orford <i>E.</i>
Marsham <i>V.</i>	Romney <i>E.</i>	Warkworth <i>L.</i>	Percy <i>E.</i>
Mauchline <i>L.</i>	Loudoun <i>E.</i>	Wendover <i>V.</i>	Carrington <i>E.</i>
Medway <i>L.</i>	Cranbrook <i>E.</i>	Weymouth <i>V.</i>	Bath <i>M.</i>
Melgund <i>V.</i>	Minto <i>E.</i>	Willoughby de Eresby <i>L.</i>	Ancaster <i>E.</i>
Milton <i>V.</i> , grandson of	Fitzwilliam <i>E.</i>	Wiltshire <i>E.</i>	Winchester <i>M.</i>
Molyneux <i>V.</i>	Sefton <i>E.</i>	Wodehouse <i>L.</i>	Kimberley <i>E.</i>
Moore <i>V.</i>	Drogheda <i>E.</i>	Wolmer <i>V.</i>	Selborne <i>E.</i>
Moreton <i>L.</i>	Ducie <i>E.</i>	Worcester <i>M.</i>	Beaufort <i>D.</i>
Morpeth <i>V.</i>	Carlisle <i>E.</i>	Worsley <i>L.</i>	Yarborough <i>E.</i>
Mountcharles <i>E.</i>	Conyngham <i>M.</i>	Yarmouth <i>E.</i>	Hertford <i>M.</i>
Mulgrave <i>E.</i>	Normanby <i>M.</i>		
Naas <i>L.</i>	Mayo <i>E.</i>		
Newark <i>V.</i>	Manvers <i>E.</i>		
Newport <i>V.</i>	Bradford <i>E.</i>		
Newry & Morne <i>V.</i>	Kilmorey <i>E.</i>		
Newtown-Butler <i>L.</i>	Lanesborough <i>E.</i>		
Norreys <i>L.</i>	Abingdon <i>E.</i>		
North <i>L.</i>	Guilford <i>E.</i>		
Northland <i>V.</i>	Ranfurley <i>E.</i>		
Ockham <i>V.</i>	Lovelace <i>E.</i>		
Ogilvy <i>L.</i>	Airlie <i>E.</i>		
Ormelie <i>E.</i>	Breadalbane <i>M.</i>		
Ossory <i>E.</i>	Ormonde <i>M.</i>		
Oxmantown <i>L.</i>	Rosse <i>E.</i>		
Pakenham <i>L.</i>	Longford <i>E.</i>		
Parker <i>V.</i>	Macclesfield <i>E.</i>		
Pelham <i>L.</i>	Chichester <i>E.</i>		
Perceval <i>V.</i>	Egmont <i>E.</i>		
Percy <i>E.</i>	Northumberland <i>D.</i>		
Petersham <i>V.</i>	Harrington <i>E.</i>		
Pevensy <i>V.</i>	Sheffield <i>E.</i>		
Pollington <i>V.</i>	Mexborough <i>E.</i>		
Prochester <i>L.</i>	Carnarvon <i>E.</i>		
Proby <i>L.</i>	Carysfort <i>E.</i>		
Ramsey <i>L.</i>	Dalhousie <i>E.</i>		
Raincliffe <i>V.</i>	Londesborough <i>E.</i>		
Raynham <i>V.</i>	Townshend <i>M.</i>		
Reidhaven <i>V.</i>	Seafield <i>E.</i>		
Rocksavage <i>E.</i>	Cholmondeley <i>M.</i>		
Ronaldshay <i>E.</i>	Zetland <i>M.</i>		
Rosehill <i>L.</i>	Northesk <i>E.</i>		
Royston <i>V.</i>	Hardwicke <i>E.</i>		
Russborough <i>V.</i>	Milltown <i>E.</i>		
St. Asaph <i>V.</i>	Ashburnham <i>E.</i>		
St. Cyres <i>V.</i>	Iddesleigh <i>E.</i>		
St. Lawrence <i>V.</i>	Howth <i>E.</i>		

Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Cowen, Frederic Hymen, one of the most popular of English composers, was b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 1852. From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and further studied at Leipzig and Berlin. His most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "Language of Flowers" orchestral suite, and his cantatas "The Rose Maiden," "The Sleeping Beauty" (specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85), and "The Water Lily" (first performed at the Norwich Festival, Oct. 6th, '93). Mr. Cowen's other important works include two oratorios, "The Deluge" and "Ruth" (the latter produced at the Worcester Festival in Sept. '87), and four operas, "Pauline," "Thorgim" (both composed for the Carl Rosa Opera Co. '76 and '90), "Signa," first produced at Milan in Nov. '93, and since given at Covent Garden Theatre in June '94, and "Harold," produced at Covent Garden in June '95. A sacred cantata, "The Transfiguration," was composed for the Gloucester Festival in Sept. '95. In May '88 he went on a six months' visit to Melbourne, for the exhibition of which city he composed the "A Song of Thanksgiving." In 89 "St. John's Eve" was produced. Mr. Cowen has also written over two hundred songs, duets, etc., many of which have become very popular. He was elected Conductor of the Philharmonic Society in '88, but resigned in '92.

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, was b. 1845, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. Has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art. Mr. Crane was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, resigned later, now belongs to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, and is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy. He was the first President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. He has published "Walter Crane's Toy Books," and many poems illustrated by himself, the principal one being "The Sirens Three." An interesting exhibition of his work was held in London during '91, which has since made a tour in the United States, Germany, and Austria, will go to Copenhagen and Switzerland before returning to England. Among his principal pictures are "The Renaissance of Venus," "The Bridge of Life," "Neptune's Horses," and "Freedom." In '92 he published "The Claims of Decorative Art." Appointed Art Director to the city of Manchester with a salary of £600 a year ('93). He has recently been engaged in illustrating an edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Crawford, F. Marion, the novelist, only son of Thomas Crawford, the American sculptor, spent a great portion of his early life in India, and now lives partly in New York and partly in Italy, where the plot of more than one of his novels is laid. His works include "Mr. Isaacs," "Tale of a Lonely Parish" ('86), "Saracinesca," "Paul Patoff" ('87), "Dr. Claudius," "Marzio's Crucifix" ('87), "With the Immortals" ('88). "Marzio's Crucifix," which depicts the life of an engraver on silver, and more recently "Greifenstein," "Sant Ilario," "A Cigarette-Maker's Romance" ('90), "Khalel," "The Witch of Prague," "Don Orsino," "Pietro Ghisleri," "The Children of the King" ('93), "Katharine Lauderdale" ('94), and "The Ralstons" ('95), all of which have quite justified the already high reputation of their author.

Cremation. The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about fifteen years ago. Up to the present time, over 1500 bodies have been cremated in Italy and in Dresden. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice. There are two patterns of crematories in use—the German and the Italian. The latter was chosen for use at St. John's, Woking, Surrey, where about 700 cremations have already been carried out, there being no legal bar to its performance in Great Britain or in the Colonies, except in New South Wales, where the Government at present decide against it. The cremation of an adult by either process is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than thirty shillings; but at present is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of

heating the crematory every time for each cremation. There is a chapel in connection with the crematorium at Woking. Rapid advance is reported to be taking place on the Continent. Hon. Secretary of Cremation Society, J. C. Swinburne Hanham, 8, New Cavendish St., London, W.

Crete, Kriti, or Candia. An island of the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Aegean Sea and Archipelago, and appertaining to Turkey. Area about 3000 sq. m.; pop. 204,192. Chief cities, **Kastron**, otherwise **Candia**; **Khania** or **Canea** (pop. 15,000); and **Retimo**.—**Histry**, '95. A firman was issued by the Sultan (Jan. 2nd) ordering elections for the general assembly to take place. The number of deputies was reduced from 80 to 57, and included 35 Christians and 22 Mussulmans, all elected indirectly. Karatheodory Pasha was appointed Governor in place of Turkhan Bay recalled (March 5th). The assembly of delegates from all parts of the island met at Khania (July 5th), and petitioned the Sultan to replace the system of taxation introduced in '90 by the old system of payment of tithe in kind, to convoke the General Assembly, and to nominate a Christian governor, whose appointment should be a permanent one. In October a petition to the Porte was drawn up demanding the restoration of the Charter and the reorganisation of the system of taxation and of the gendarmerie. Troops were at once sent to break up the meeting which drew up this petition.

CRICKET, '95.

The cricket season of '95 was a phenomenal one, more especially perhaps in its early stages. It opened with batsmen's weather, and centuries became quite common, three or four of them being often completed in one match. The marvellous powers of the champion seemed to be rejuvenated, or rather lifted to higher excellence than ever. Twice he scored over 200 runs, his century of centuries was completed very early in the season, and before the first month of it was over he had scored 1,000 runs towards his '95 aggregate. His aggregate in first-class matches was 2346, Abel coming next with 2057 runs. Testimonials were organised on his behalf by the M.C.C., by the *Daily Telegraph*, and other journals, and good round sums were collected, every one gladly joining to do honour to the grand old man of cricket. The batting of Mr. A. C. McLaren, who actually headed the first-class averages, being a fraction above the Doctor, of Abel, and of Ranjitsinhji, who had a brilliant season and finished with third place in the batting averages, may also be singled out for special notice, although it will be seen from the list of leading batting averages given below, they were by no means the only performances worthy of mention. In bowling, far and away the first place was taken by Richardson, who made a record by securing the unprecedented number of 290 wickets, at a cost of only 14/110 apiece. The merit of this performance becomes all the more apparent when it is remembered that the wickets for the first half of the season were all in favour of the batsmen. Late in the season Mr. C. R. Townsend's slow bowling made quite a sensation, and he certainly did marvellously well. The first class counties, at the close of the season, were found to be in the following order,

Surrey being decisively and deservedly champion county:—

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Surrey	26	17	4	5	13
2 Lancashire	21	14	4	3	10
3 Yorkshire	26	14	7	5	7
4 Gloucestershire	18	8	6	4	2
5 Derbyshire	16	5	4	7	1
6 Middlesex	18	6	6	6	0
7 Warwickshire	18	6	6	6	0
8 Somerset	17	6	8	3	—2
9 Essex	16	5	7	4	—2
10 Hampshire	16	6	9	1	—3
11 Sussex	18	5	9	4	—4
12 Notts	18	3	10	5	—7
13 Leicestershire	16	3	10	3	—7
14 Kent	18	3	11	4	—8

Losses are deducted from wins, and drawn games ignored.

Another mode of comparison between the counties forms the basis of the following tables:—

COUNTY BATTING.

	Runs Made.	Wickets Lost.	Average.
Surrey	9715	369	26'32
Lancashire	8175	340	24'04
Sussex	8544	359	23'79
Yorkshire	10862	467	23'25
Middlesex	6257	282	22'18
Warwickshire	6769	313	21'62
Somersetshire	7403	346	21'39
Derbyshire	5902	278	21'23
Kent	7656	361	21'20
Gloucestershire	5558	274	20'28
Hampshire	5096	321	18'39
Notts	5764	323	17'84
Essex	5285	297	17'79
Leicestershire	5202	318	14'94

COUNTY BOWLING.

	Wickets Taken.	Runs Lost.	Average.
Lancashire	404	6606	16'35
Surrey	524	9073	17'31
Yorkshire	529	9484	17'92
Essex	300	5408	18'02
Gloucestershire	308	5837	18'95
Hampshire	290	5052	19'48
Derbyshire	270	5288	19'58
Notts	270	6122	22'67
Middlesex	302	6851	22'68
Leicestershire	271	6342	23'40
Warwickshire	283	6723	23'75
Somersetshire	319	8262	25'89
Kent	310	8318	26'83
Sussex	308	8807	28'59

The total of over 1000 runs was secured by 11 players in inter-county fixtures, and by 28 players, counting in all first-class fixtures. There were as many as 107 three-figure innings recorded in first-class matches, as against 56 in '94, and 9 players scored innings of over 200 runs, W. G. Grace twice achieving this feat, and M'Laren, Abel, Gunn, G. J. Mordaunt, W. L. Murdoch, S. M. J. Woods, and Sir T. C. O'Brien once each. The averages of the first thirteen batsmen and bowlers, for all first-class matches, came out as follows:—

	BATTING. No. of Innings.	Runs.	Average.
Mr. A. C. MacLaren	24	1229	51'5
Dr. W. G. Grace	48	2346	51
K. S. Ranjitsinhji	39	1775	49'11
Mr. L. C. H. Palaret	29	1313	46'25
Abel	50	2057	44'33
Albert Ward	45	1790	42'26
Mr. W. G. Druce	16	546	42
Mr. G. O. Smith	13	412	41'2
Mr. H. K. Foster	16	599	39'14
Sir T. C. O'Brien	32	1079	38'15
Shrewsbury	18	647	38'1
Mr. A. E. Stoddart	43	1622	37'31
Mr. N. F. Druce	31	985	35'5

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Capt. W. C. Hedley	320	669	48	13'45
Mr. C. L. Townsend	746'1	1827	131	13'124
Lohmann	496'2	904	64	14'8
Richardson	1090'1	4170	290	14'110
Mead	1206	2605	179	14'99
Peel	1691'1	2695	180	14'175
Painter	238'1	412	27	15'7
Hardstaff	119'4	261	17	15'6
Baldwin	1010'4	1798	114	15'88
Mr. C. J. Kortright	468	1203	76	15'63
Mold	1629	3400	213	15'205
Bennett (Derbyshire)	261'1	465	29	16'1
Briggs	1109'3	2073	129	16'9

The record for high scoring in first class county matches was beaten by Notts against Sussex with 726 runs; and this record was again broken by Lancashire against Somerset with 801 runs. Besides the Australian team, which came home early in the year, having won 3 out of the five representative matches, and done very well in the other fixtures, a team under Mr. R. S. Lucas visited the West Indies, and Mr. Mitchell captained an eleven which toured in America and in Canada.

Crispi, Francesco, is a native of Ribera, in Sicily, where he was born in 1819. He was educated for the law, and was called to the Neapolitan bar. His early aspirations for the realisation of Italian unity prompted him to take an active part in the revolutionary movement of '48, when the kingdom of the two Sicilies was overthrown. He inspired the resistance of the Sicilians during the insurrection of Palermo, and was compelled to fly to France. He subsequently landed with Garibaldi at Palermo, and distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. In '61 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament as member for Palermo, and was recognised as the leader of the Constitutional party. On the death of Signor Depretis, in '87, Signor Crispi, who had been Minister of the Interior, became President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Ministry was defeated (Jan. '91), and he resigned. In '92 he announced his intention to quit politics, and gave up the leadership of the Opposition. The voice of his country, however, called him to the head of affairs early in '94, when all was chaos and uncertainty. He formed a strong Ministry, and under his wise and powerful leading the condition of affairs gradually improved, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of his opponents to discredit and overthrow him by slanderous personal attacks upon him.

Croatia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Crockett, S. R., was b. at Duchrae, New Galloway, where his father was a farmer, in '59. He was ed. at the Free Church Institution, Castle Douglas, and became a pupil-teacher there, obtaining a bursary at Edinburgh University in '76. His literary instincts during this period, and while he was following the profession of tutor after leaving the university, broke out chiefly in verse, which first appeared in the periodical press, and were then collected into a volume published under the title of "Dulce Cor" in '86. The same year Mr. Crockett became minister of Penicuik, and in '87 he married. His first prose work, the "Stickit Minister," appeared in '93, and has since reached its eleventh edition. "The Raiders" followed, and also achieved a great success. It is now in its ninth edition. Since then Mr. Crockett has written, amongst other smaller sketches, "Mad Sir Ughtred of the Hills," besides publishing a larger work, written before he became so well known, "The Lilac Sun Bonnet," of which about 50,000 copies have been sold. In Oct. '95 "The Men of the Moss Hags," and later a book of child life, "Sweet-heart Travellers," appeared. In the *Cornhill* "Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City," is running, and a stirring story of the "Raiders" type, called "The Grey Man of Auchendrayne," will appear in the *Graphic* during '96.

Crofters' Bill. See SESSION, sects. 25 and 44.

Crown Agents for Colonies. See DIPLOMATIC.

Crown Colonies. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), COLONIES, ETC.

Cruelty to Children. See NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF.

Cuba. This is the largest of the West Indian islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It is called the Pearl of the Antilles, and is the most important of all the Spanish colonial possessions. It is divided into six provinces, and contains 22 cities and towns and 204 villages. The capital is Havana, a splendid city (pop. 250,000), connected with other towns by 1000 miles of railway. The population is about 1,640,000, of whom about one half are mulattos or negroes. The chief products are sugar and tobacco, though both have shown signs of declining in late years. There are also valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. The Governor-General and the Council of Administration are nominated by royal decree. The island is represented in the Spanish Cortes by 10 senators and 30 deputies. The administration of the country has been kept closely in the hands of Spaniards, and is thoroughly corrupt and inefficient, except in the direction of taxation for the benefit of Spain. As an instance of this nearly all Spanish goods enter Cuba duty free, whilst a heavy duty is imposed on Cuban products entering Spanish ports. The electoral qualification required is property of the annual value of about £50. The estimated revenue '93-4 was \$24,440,759, and the expenditure \$25,984,239, while the debt was then about £37,500,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.—**History, '95.** A serious insurrection, which subsequent events showed had been long prepared for, broke out in the island early in the year. The object of the revolt was the absolute freedom of the island from Spanish rule, this demand arising from the harsh and oppressive treatment of the island by the

Spanish Government. Three parties existed in the island—the revolutionary Separatists, who believed in open rebellion, and absolute separation; the Autonomists, who favoured legal agitation with a view to complete Home Rule; and those who favoured a continuance of Spanish rule. After the conclusion of the former insurrection, about seventeen years ago, every effort was made to obtain from Spain large measures of administrative reform. These efforts, however, failed, although under the premiership of Señor Sagasta a scheme of home rule was drafted. The revolutionary party at that time, in '92, almost ceased operations, but the scheme was never carried out, and so active preparations for revolt were carried on, and fighting ultimately broke out. During February many conflicts took place between the Government troops and the insurgents. Manuel Garcia, one of the leaders of the latter, was killed at Matanzas (28th). In March a filibustering expedition, under the command of Maceo, left Costa Rica for Cuba to aid the insurgents, and the Government troops sustained a reverse. The Spanish Government thereupon resolved to send Marshal Martinez Campos and 7000 men to reinforce the Spanish troops, and to take every means to suppress the revolt. The Government troops defeated a rebel force under Maceo (April 10th), but the insurgents, undismayed, proceeded to declare the independence of the island and to frame a new constitution (11th). At Palarmito, in the eastern part of the island, Maceo's troops were badly beaten and routed (14th), several of the leaders being captured. Marshal Campos arrived at Havannah (26th), and more successes were gained. The strength of the rebels, however, was made very evident, especially in the guerilla mode of warfare, to which they wisely confined themselves. Great loss was inflicted upon them (May 15th), but Lieut.-Col. Bosch and many men on the Government side were also killed. The town of Cristo was captured and looted by the insurgents (16th). José Martí, one of the chief rebel leaders, called the President of the Cuban Republic, was killed in an engagement (22nd), but in June Marshal Campos was compelled to ask for further reinforcements, in view of the continued spread of the insurrection, and the serious aspect of affairs. The determination of Spain to quell the insurrection was shown by the passing of a Bill authorising the raising of 600,000,000 pesetas in case of need, and if required the despatch of 40,000 men, over and above the 10,000 then in Cuba (12th). By the middle of July 54,000 regular troops were in Cuba. Yet this large force could do little except garrison the towns, the rebels holding the country and threatening outlying garrisons, in which their perfect knowledge of the country greatly helped them. An instance of their power was given when General Santo Cildes, with Marshal Martinez Campos and a force of about 200 men, encountered a body of the insurgents, and was killed in the engagement which followed, while Marshal Campos was with difficulty rescued from his dangerous position by the arrival of a strong body of regulars. By August the Marshal found the situation so serious that he asked for 30,000 more men, making the total force in Cuba 84,000, with a view to an active campaign towards the close of the year. At this time the number of the insurgents under arms was reported to be fully 16,000. A meeting of

their delegates at the end of August proclaimed a Cuban Republic, consisting of five States, and elected the Marquis Santa Lucia as President. Maceo was appointed as General of the forces in Santiago, Maximo Gomez in Puerto Principe, and Roloff in Santa Clara. The village of Najasa in Puerto Principe, where the delegates met, was made the provisional headquarters. In September a petition was presented to the Madrid Government through Marshal Campos, praying for self-government to be given to Cuba, and representing that this concession would cause most of the insurgents to submit at once.

Curacao. An island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The celebrated liqueur "Curacao" is prepared extensively. Cattle, sheep, etc., and goats are bred for exportation. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Currie, Sir Philip, G.C.B., has been in the service of the Foreign Office since '54. In '56 he began his diplomatic work as an attaché for a short time at St. Petersburg. His more important work commenced in '76, when he acted as secretary to Lord Salisbury's special Embassy to Constantinople. He was joint secretary also at the Congress of Berlin. He was private secretary to Lord Salisbury '78-80, and assisted in the '84 Conference on Egyptian financial matters. In '89 he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a post which he held till, in '93, he was sent to Constantinople as Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Sultan.

Customs. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Customs, Commissioners of, are Mr. H. Murray, Mr. Lewis W. Engelbach, and Mr. Horace Seymour. The Commissioners annually issue a report showing the receipts of customs revenue (see FINANCE, NATIONAL) up to March 31st.

CYCLING.

Cycling may be said to have been in a chaotic state in '95. New rules of a very stringent character were adopted at the council meeting of the N.C.U., on March 30th, which have a considerable bearing on the question of record breaking. One of the most important of the rules was the following: "No claim to an amateur record shall be adjudicated upon unless made in a *bona fide* club or open race, or in a time trial at an open race meeting, all under N.C.U. rules," to which is added the note, "In the case of a time trial at an open race meeting the name of the rider and record intended to be lowered shall be announced in all programmes as if it formed an event in the programme of the meeting," and further, that "No licensed amateur shall attempt, or claim, or permit to be published a record not under N.C.U. rules, nor shall any official of the union officiate or assist in any capacity at any attempt at a record not under N.C.U. rules, and any rider so attempting, or official assisting, shall be suspended for such time as the General Committee shall think fit." The N.C.U. endeavoured to enforce its licensing laws, with the result that many of the best riders who sought to obtain amateur licenses had their applications refused. This naturally engendered a bitter feeling of resentment towards the Union, and races were soon specially organised for the

class of unlicensed riders. The difficulty in which the N.C.U. had placed the sport was quickly manifest when little notice was taken of their measures for the regulation of record breaking, the times and performances of the unlicensed riders being published as usual. Many members of this class essayed to cut the existing records, and in some instances remarkable performances were achieved, but of course all these efforts were totally ignored by the N.C.U. An undesirable feature of present-day cycling which has assumed much prominence is "pace-making." This system robs the sport of much of its former interest. Another point which deprives record-making of much of its importance and value, so far as the cyclist himself is concerned, is the adaptability of the machine, by reason of constant improvement, for rapid travelling. Indeed, so markedly advantageous have been the perfecting efforts of makers that cycling is nowadays almost as much a competition between machines as between riders. Until the N.C.U. takes measures for the adoption of something approaching to a uniform class of cycles records will stand as of little value in displaying the skill and endurance of the men who race in competition and against time. The agitation against road riding in the previous year proved more successful than was anticipated, the last season's sport in this direction showing a noticeable falling off; indeed, nearly all the leading events were confined to the track. In the course of the year a new racing track was opened at Catford, which is said to be the finest in the world.

The season practically opened at Putney on Feb. 11th, when in a 6 hours' contest W. J. Jones and J. C. Ridout, on a tandem, rode 124 miles 825 yards, the best distance on a single safety being 109 miles 1270 yards by H. Dubbin, of Brighton. On March 24th, at the same ground, Jones and Ridout, in a similar race, rode 132 miles 1498 yards. Vallance on a single safety covered 123 miles 390 yards. G. Paterson won the 100 miles open race at Putney, on March 30th, in 4 hours 39 min. 58½ sec. Lord Kinnaird opened the new Catford track on May 18th, when F. W. Chinn, Birmingham, won the 440 yards race in 30½ sec., beating his own previous record. The one mile tandem race also produced a record, A. J. Watson, Polytechnic, and J. Platts-Betts beating Osborne and Lumley in 2 min. 13½ sec. Platt-Betts further won the 10 miles race in 23 min. 15 sec. At Catford, on June 8th, W. S. Yeoman, Silverdale, and J. B. Cooke, East Dulwich, beat the hour record of 26 miles 1025 yards by 391 yards. The N.C.U. Championships were held on June 15th at Manchester. A. J. Watson won the mile in 2 min. 28½ sec. The one mile tricycle race was captured by G. Gatehouse, Chichester, in 2 min. 44½ sec. In the 10 miles race A. F. Ilsey won easily from Gatehouse in 25 min. 48½ sec., all the records going from 5 miles upwards. E. Scott, Dearn, won the 25 miles race in 1 hour 11½ sec. The N.C.U. championships were continued at Herne Hill a week later. The 5 miles amateur race was won by Watson in 14 min. 3½ sec. R. Protin, of Belgium, captured the one mile professional race in 2 min. 42½ sec. In a 24 hours' race at Putney, on the same day, A. E. Walters first of all beat A. A. Chase's record, then lowered G. Hunt's record for 12 hours, and next eclipsed Shorland's 400 miles time by

half an hour, but at 423½ miles C. C. Fontaine drew level, and eventually won with 474 miles 1568 yards, totally eclipsing Shorland's record of 460 miles 1296 yards. The 100 miles race for the **Century Cup** was run on June 29th, at Herne Hill, C. P. Wridgway being the victor, time 4 hours 19 min. 34½ sec. In a 100 miles race at Herne Hill, on July 6th, Clarke, Litchfield and Little, on a triplet, lowered the world's records from 3 miles to 100, which distance was covered in 3 hours 47 min. 21½ sec. Wridgway, on a single safety, was inside record at 43 miles, and he completed the 100 miles in 4 hours 5 min. 30½ sec. Cook and Yeoman, on a tandem, began record breaking at 15 miles, and rode 100 miles in the world's record time of 3 hours 47 min. 21½ sec. At Catford, on the same day, F. W. Weatherley and W. Rosser created an hour's record of 26 miles 1630 yards, while directly afterwards, at Herne Hill, Cooke and Yeoman covered 27 miles 20 yards in the hour. An **International Race** was contested at Catford, on July 13th, between riders representing England, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, and Belgium. It was a 6 hours' contest, and the winner not only beat the British bests on record from 11 miles upward but eclipsed all amateur records for England from 27 miles upwards. J. Michael (Wales) was first, with 144 miles 590 yards; C. Lucas (England) second, 139 miles; E. Hale (England) third, 136 miles; P. Imans (Belgium) fourth, 105 miles; Ledrut (Germany), Lumsden (Scotland), Lewis (Wales), Thé (France), Sansom (England), Lutyen (Belgium), and others competed. The 24 hours' race for the **Cuca Cup** was contested at Herne Hill on July 26th and 27th. Shorland won the old trophy outright in the previous year, and this was the first race for the new cup. G. Hunt, Notts Corinthians, was the winner with 458 miles 1459 yards. The amateur record is 460 miles 660 yards by Shorland, the unlicensed record, 474 miles 1568 yards by Fontaine, and the world's record 515 miles 764 yards by Huret. The day following this event Rivière, at Bordeaux, altogether eclipsed Huret's great feat. At six hours he was 8 miles outside Huret's record, and he finished with the extraordinary distance of 523 miles 1040 yards. His average speed throughout was 21½ miles an hour. At Wood Green, on Aug. 3rd, Chinn beat the half mile record standing to the credit of Platt-Betts by 1½ sec., his time being 58½ sec. At Herne Hill, on Aug. 17th, J. W. Stocks rode 10 miles in 22 min. 5½ sec., lowering the amateur record for that distance. The third of the five competitions of 100 miles for the **Armour Vigorol Shield** took place at Wood Green on Aug. 17th. P. W. Gidney, Essex Wheelers, won in 4 hours 22 min. 47½ sec. In the North Road Club's 100 miles open race at Catford, on the same date, F. D. Frost, Bath Road, won by 3½ miles in the fresh record time of 3 hours 55 min. 47 sec. On the same track, previous to the last-named event, E. E. Parlbry, Surrey B.C., reduced Chinn's record for 440 yards by 1½ sec., his time being

29½ sec. T. D. Frost won for the third time, and secured as his own, the **Bath Road Cup** for 100 miles, the race being run at Herne Hill on Aug. 24th. Frost's time was 4 hours 1 min. 54 sec. The London Centre N.C.U. 10 miles championship at Catford, on Aug. 31st, was won by R. Palmer, Silverdale, in 21 min. 8½ sec., beating the record from 2 miles upwards. In the race for the **Roberts' Shield** at Herne Hill, on the same date, Wridgway rode the 50 miles in 1 hour 53 min. 33½ sec., beating his own record by nearly 3 minutes. The **N.C.U. 50 miles Championship** at Herne Hill, on Sept. 7th, was won by Wridgway, who lowered his former record, his time being 1 hour 53 min. 53½ sec. At the same meeting T. Gibbons-Brooks, with 1 min. 59½ sec., beat Platt-Betts' record of 2 min. 16½ sec. for 1 mile. At Catford, on the same date, A. E. Walters won the **Polytechnic 100 miles championship**. At half the distance he had lowered the English record with 1 hour 51 min. 33½ sec., and after beating some world's records in the course of the race, he finished in 3 hours 54 min. 29½ sec. The **Surrey Cup** was won at Kennington Oval, on Sept. 14th, by D. Dalglish, Kensington, who created a new grass record for the distance of 25 min. 56½ sec. J. P. K. Clarke and F. R. Goodwin created a new world's tandem record at Wood Green, on Sept. 14th, by riding 262 miles 1100 yards in 12 hours. The **Anchor Shield** for a 12 hours' race was won by G. Hunt, Notts Corinthians, with 261 miles 1250 yards, Walters, the winner in the previous year, and Chase, the runner up, being debarred from competing on account of being unlicensed. Hunt's time for 200 miles was inside record, being 8 hours 58 min. 14½ sec. The 6 hours' tandem record was lowered by Rudham and Chapple, who covered 146 miles 160 yards at Herne Hill, on Sept. 28th. Consult "Cycling," by Viscount Bury and G. Lacy Hillier (Badminton Library).

Cyprus. An island and British colony in the Levant, 60 miles from Asia Minor, and 40 from Syria. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. 209,286, of which 161,360 are Greeks and 47,926 Mohammedans. Divided into six districts. Capital, Nicosia, pop. 12,515, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, salt, carobs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Minerals: lead, building and ornamental stones, salt. The copper mines of Cyprus were of great importance in classical times, but no large deposits of the ore are now known. The island is administered, under the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Turkey in '78, by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.—**History**, '95. During April a movement began in the island, apparently spontaneously, for the abolition of the Turkish tribute and for union with Greece. Mass meetings passed resolutions in favour of these two objects (May 6th).

Czar of Russia. See **NICHOLAS II.**

D

Dahomey. The kingdom of Dahomey was in years gone by one of the most powerful on the Slave Coast in Upper Guinea, but continual warfare with other native states has weakened and reduced it. It extends from the Yoruba country westward to the Ashantee country, and covers an area of about 4000 square miles, with a population of about 150,000. When the British and French possessions in West Africa were delimited Dahomey, lying on the landward side of the French colony of Porto Novo, was left within the sphere of French influence. The capital is **Abomey**, 70 miles to the north of Whydah, the port of the country. The name of the present sovereign is King Gouthili, appointed in place of Behanzin in Jan. '94. The French Governor is M. Ballot. During '92 Behanzin came into collision with the French, who invaded his country, defeated and afterwards dethroned him. In '93 the kingdom was proclaimed as a French protectorate, with the exception of the districts of Whydah, Savi, Avrekete, Godomey, and Abomey-Kalavy, which were annexed to the existing French possessions. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The trade passes principally through Kotonou and Whydah. Imports, '94, £430,879. Exports, £398,948. See NIGER TERRITORIES. — **History.** '95. In December it was announced that the King of Bariba or Borgou had concluded with Captain Deceur and M. Albi at Nikki a treaty accepting the protectorate of France and her right to station a resident with an escort at Nikki, his capital town. The *Hinterland* of Dahomey was thus assured to France, according to French authorities, at least. But Captain Lugard had previously confirmed the existing rights of the Niger Company with the King.

"Daily Chronicle." Morning newspaper. Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr. Lloyd ('76), and converted into an Imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action. In a column entitled "Greater Britain" it has given great prominence to colonial news. Other noticeable features are its attention to Labour and social questions, and its admirable review columns. During '95 it published an admirable "Encyclopædic Dictionary" in weekly parts. Editor, Mr. H. W. Massingham (*q.v.*). Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

"Daily Graphic." An illustrated London daily newspaper; was first published on Jan. 4th, '90, and was launched under the direction of Mr. W. L. Thomas. In politics the *Daily Graphic* is neutral, but signed contributions containing free expressions of opinion are a distinctive feature. During the general election of '95 the *Daily Graphic* ladder showing the position of the respective parties at the poll attracted universal attention. Editors, Mr. T. Heath Joyce and Mr. Hammond Hall. Office, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

"Daily News." A prominent Liberal daily paper, and generally regarded as the organ of the Liberal party. Established in '46. It

made much headway in '70-'71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco-German war; again in '76, when Mr. MacGahan, its special correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities; and later during the Egyptian campaigns. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by Sir John R. Robinson (*q.v.*). Office, Bouverie Street, E.C.

"Daily Telegraph." Morning newspaper; founded in '55. Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily. Its politics are Independent, and has taken a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems. Has special wires from Paris and Vienna. It employed Mr. Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and sent Mr. Henry M. Stanley to Central Africa. A notable feature of the *Daily Telegraph* is the correspondence on important social topics, which at frequent intervals appears in its columns. Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

Damaraland. A German protectorate in West Africa, coast extending from Cape Frio to Walfisch Bay, inland to 20° E. long. Forms northern part of the German possessions in South-West Africa, Namaqualand and Luderitzland lying to the south. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Ovamboland is partly within this territory. The country is occupied by the **South-West African Company**, an Anglo-German syndicate, which was formed in London in '92, and obtained from Berlin a concession to search for and work the minerals of the district, including the copper mines of Otavi, but outside of the district worked and occupied by the German South-Western Africa Colonial Company, which district consists chiefly of the coast lands. The German Government, owing to complaints that too great favour had been shown to the Anglo-German Company, decided to give preference to German settlers, and to reserve certain parts of the country for them for ten years. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources, though as yet it is quite undeveloped. See AFRICA (map).

Danish Colonies. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Danube Improvements. See ENGINEERING.

Dardanelles, The, or Hellespont, is a narrow strait, about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Its strategical importance is great, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople. Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified.

Davidson, John, was b. in '57, at Barrhead, Renfrewshire, and is the son of a minister of the Evangelical Union. He became a pupil teacher in '72, and was engaged in teaching till '89. In the following year he came to London and embarked on that literary career which has made him famous. At first he took part in journalism, and contributed frequently to the *Speaker*. His experiences in this direction enter largely into "Fleet-Street Eclogues," '93, and "A Random Itinerary," '94. Other books

of his are two novels, "Perfervid," an early work, and "Baptist Lake," published in '94, a volume of "Plays," and the "Ballads and Songs," '94, which first drew the general attention of the reading public to the new poet. A rather strange experiment of his, "Earl Lavender," appeared early in '95.

Davies, Miss Fanny, was b. in Guernsey, but afterwards lived in Birmingham, which became her home. At a very early age she was able to play little duets by ear, and in her seventh year, at a bazaar in the Birmingham Town Hall, performed Beethoven's "Funeral March" Sonata, without octaves, her hands being too small to stretch them. In '82 she went to Leipzig for a year, receiving lessons from Reinecke and others, and then proceeded to Frankfort to study two years under Madame Schumann. Returning to England in '85 she successfully appeared at the Crystal Palace, and since '88 has made several Continental tours.

Dean and Chapter. A corporate body, consisting of the Dean, who is president, together with his canons and prebendaries, who form the Chapter. They are the council of a Bishop, govern the cathedral under him, and also assist in the celebration of divine service. The term dean, which is derived from the Latin *decanus*, was originally applied to heads of chapters, because they presided over ten prebendaries or canons. Formerly the chapter was regarded as (1) the bishop's council, (2) a collegiate institution, and (3) a body of learned canonists charged with the maintenance of rubrical strictness in the discipline of the Church.

—Deans Peculiar. This term is applied to the following nominal heads of obsolete caputular bodies: Dean of Battle, Deans (two) of Bocking, Dean of Guernsey, Dean of Jersey, and Dean of Stamford. The Dean of Jersey presides over a council of twelve rectors, in whose direction are the affairs of the Church in the Channel Islands. **—Royal Peculiars** are the deaneries of Westminster and Windsor. The term is also applied to another class of dignitaries, such as **Dean of the Closet**, **Dean of the Chapel Royal**, and to the chaplains of Knightly Orders, e.g., **Dean of the Thistle**, who is a Presbyterian. Ancient collegiate chapters which have been suppressed are those of Middleham (extinguished 1856), Wolverhampton (extinguished by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113), and Southwell collegiate church, now the cathedral church of that see. **—Greater and Lesser Chapters.** Nominally the chapter comprises all canons and prebendaries who have been appointed to stalls by the bishop, but statutorily only the prebendaries of the old foundation are competent to transact caputular business. Of late it has been sometimes the practice to invite all prebendaries, including **honorary canons**, into consultation with the dean and statutory canons. It has been decided that the dean is not responsible to the bishop for the conduct of divine service in any cathedral church. St. Albans, Liverpool, Southwell, Wakefield, and Newcastle are without deans. The Bishop of Truro is also dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Truro. The dean of Bristol ranks with the dean of Gloucester in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. **—Rural Dean** (see **DIOCESE**), an honorary office involving the right of observing and reporting to the archdeacon or bishop in matters concerning the welfare of parishes within a specified district, and in examining

candidates for confirmation.—**Dean Cardinal.** The senior Cardinal Bishop of the Sacred College of Cardinals at Rome, who, among other honours, receives the first visits of foreign ambassadors, and consecrates the Pope, should he not be a bishop.—**Dean of Faculty**, also called **Master of Faculty**, is the head of the Faculty Committee, a tribunal pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which creates rights to pews, monuments, burials, grants, dispensations, etc. See **CHURCH OF ENGLAND, BISHOPS, CONVOCATION**, etc.

DEATH CERTIFICATION.

~In '93 a Select Committee of the House of Commons took evidence and reported on the subject, and made some important recommendations as to how the law relating thereto should be amended. In the first part of their report they state that "so far as affording a record of the true cause of death and the detection of it in cases where death may have been due to violence, poison, or criminal neglect, . . . the class of certified deaths leaves much to be desired."

As the Committee state that they are convinced that "vastly more deaths occur annually from foul play and criminal neglect than the law recognises," they recommend that death should in no case be registered without production of a certificate of the cause signed by a registered medical practitioner, or by a coroner after inquest, or in Scotland by a procurator-fiscal. The Committee also recommended that medical officials should be appointed to investigate all cases of death which are not certified by a medical practitioner who attended during the last illness of the deceased. They also thought that the medical officer of health of each district should discharge this duty, but that when his engagements are such that he cannot personally undertake the investigations that may devolve on him he should be allowed to delegate the duty to a deputy, who should be a registered medical man. The London County Council adopted this and some other proposals, which are contained in a Report of the Public Control Committee on Feb. 12th, '95, but no parliamentary bill has been introduced to give effect to these recommendations. The duties of the medical investigators just referred to were defined by the County Council as follows: 1. "To inquire into the causes of all uncertified deaths, assisted by responsible qualified inquiry officers. 2. To examine the body in all such cases, and make *post-mortem* examinations when necessary. 3. To report the results to the coroners sitting in court, who will then decide as to the necessity for holding formal inquests. 4. To give evidence at inquests, and act as medical advisers to the coroners." In an article on this subject by Dr. Louis C. Parkes, published in the *British Medical Journal* on Aug. 31st, '95, it is stated that by the appointment of such medical investigators the most difficult and delicate part of the functions of the registrars would then be shifted to officials specially qualified to undertake the work, but it would still appear to be desirable that a medical practitioner should be the official superior of the registrar, and should have official knowledge of all deaths, whether certified by a medical man or not. The Regulations for Registrars of births and deaths issued by the Registrar-General on June 19th, '85, do not require any

medical knowledge on the part of the former. The first of these Regulations declare that "On receiving a certificate purporting to be under the hand of a registered medical practitioner, it is no part of the registrar's duty (except he has reason to believe that the signature is a forgery) to question the truthfulness of any of the statements contained therein, as the responsibility for such statements rests entirely upon the certifying practitioner." In commenting on this Dr. Parkes mentions that it is clear that a system which provides for no supervision of the certificates given by medical men causes, in many cases, "looseness or inadequacy of statement in the body of the certificate, which detracts very largely from their value as the data upon which are founded the most important part of the vital statistics of the country." The Select Committee are of opinion that if a medical investigator is satisfied that the cause of death to which his inquiries extend is the result of natural causes he should at once send a certificate to the registrar, but if he is of a contrary opinion he should be required to report the case to the coroner, or to the procurator-fiscal, as the case may be. The committee also state that a medical attendant who gives a death certificate in the present customary manner should also be required to certify the fact of death, for which purpose he should be required to inspect the body after death. By so doing opportunities that now exist for fraud would be taken away. As, however, in certain districts the requirement that he should pay a special visit in person to verify death might justly be considered as burdensome and unreasonable, it is proposed as an alternative that the medical attendant might issue a death certificate on being furnished with a certificate signed by two persons who were neighbours of the deceased, one of whom should be a householder, verifying the fact of death. He should also append to the certificate given in such a case a declaration of the reasons that have prevented him making a personal inspection of the body. In a very great number of cases the cause of death is mentioned in such an insufficient manner as to be useless for scientific classification. The Registrar-General endeavours to supplement the information given in these indefinite certificates by subsequent inquiry. These efforts have not, however, been attended with important good results, on account of the reluctance, and in some cases the positive refusal of medical men to supply the information asked for. To remedy this grievance it is urged that medical practitioners should be required as far as possible to furnish the Registrar-General with such information as may be necessary to complete the certificates given by them.

It is further recommended by the Committee that medical practitioners should be required to send death certificates to the registrar instead of handing them to the representatives of the deceased; that a form of certificate of death should be prescribed, and that in giving a certificate medical men should use such form; and that a fee of 2s. 6d. should be payable to them out of public funds for every death certificate they issue. Among other leading improvements advocated by the committee and others for more satisfactory certification of death are that it should become a penal offence to bury or otherwise dispose of a corpse, except during

an epidemic, without an order from the registrar stating the place and mode of disposal, which order, after having been complied with, should be returned to the registrar who issued it. The importance of this amendment in the law is enhanced by the fact that it is not only possible now to use a burial certificate to procure the interment of one or more corpses, in addition to that as regards which it was first used, but it is possible, according to the evidence of a clerk to a burial board, for a dishonest undertaker, in consideration of a bribe, to dispose of the body of a murdered person without detection, and the mode in which this can be done has been stated by this official.

At present much difference of opinion prevails between coroners, medical officers of health, and sanitary authorities, as to whether the recommendations of the Select Committee should be embodied in a Bill to be introduced in Parliament, and this disadvantage is likely to delay statutory legislation to reform the grievances complained of.

DEATH DUTIES, THE.

By the Finance Act '94, the previously existing Death Duties were entirely re-modelled. Three taxes replaced five, for Probate (or Inventory), Account, and Estate Duties, together with Legacy and Succession Duties, were abolished, giving way to a New Estate Duty, supplemented by Legacy Duty and a Reformed Succession Duty. (The 5 per cent. Corporation Duty remained untouched by the new Act.) Without attempting to deal with the legal intricacies of the construction of the old law or new, the difference in results may be brought out by way of contrast both in description and calculation. Before Aug. 1st, '94, when the New Death Duties came into force, the Death Duties were as follows:

Probate Duty (or Inventory in Scotland or Ireland) was a "Stamp Duty on the grant of probate or administration, by virtue of which the personal property of the deceased was realised and collected." Real estate was not subject to this duty, and assets not exceeding £100 were exempt. The rate of charge was the following: Sect. 38 of Act 44 Vict., c. 12, provided that, where the estate and effects exceeded the value of £100, but did not exceed £500, the duty should be £1 for each £50 and fraction of £50; from £500 to £1000 the duty was £1 5s. for each £50 and fraction of £50; above £1000 the duty was £3 for each £100 and fraction thereof. Debts and funeral expenses were deducted before the value of the estate was ascertained, and where the gross value did not exceed £300, a composition of £1 10s. cleared the estate of all Death Duties.

Account Duty at the same rates was little more than a buttress to the Probate Duty. It was created by Mr. Gladstone in '81 to prevent evasion of Probate Duty by gifts *inter vivos*, by settlements, by donations *mortis causa*, etc. By an Act of '89 it was provided that such gifts made within twelve months of death were liable to Account Duty, as also any others of property in which the donor retained an interest, and also policies assigned, but upheld by the deceased.

Estate Duty was a tax created by Mr. Goschen in '79, and was an additional charge of 1 per cent. on properties exceeding £10,000, whether real or personal. An important difference as between personal and real property was, how-

ever, made, inasmuch as the Estate Duty was payable on personality where the aggregate estate was above £10,000; whereas the duty was not charged on real property save where each inheritor received such a sum. This duty was widely regarded as recognising the principle of gradation in these imposts.

The **Legacy Duty** was a tax upon the distribution of sums, Probate, on the contrary, being charged upon the collected sum left by the deceased. "The Legacy Duty at 1 per cent. is not charged in cases where Probate or letters of administration were obtained, or account duty was paid." The rates of duty are the following, and they are important as those to which Succession Duty rates under the Act of '94 have been assimilated:—

1. Children of deceased, descendants, or father, mother, or lineal ancestor = £1 per cent.
2. Brothers and sisters, or their descendants = £3 per cent.
3. Brothers and sisters of the father and mother of deceased = £5 per cent.
4. Brothers and sisters of a grandfather or grandmother = £6 per cent.
5. Persons of other degrees of consanguinity or strangers in blood = £10 per cent.

Succession Duty was imposed in '53, practically to supplement the Legacy Duty Acts, and was imposed on all successions (not already liable to Legacy Duty) to real and personal property, "passing by settlement, will, descent, intestacy, or survivorship." The amount depended on the value of the succession and the degree of consanguinity; but, it should be well observed, "value" for Succession Duty was usually as regards "real property," the "capitalised value of the annuity, equal to the net annual value of such property, for the life of the successor." No Succession Duty was charged on property whose aggregate value was below £100. The rates of charge for many years were the same as those for Legacy Duty; but in '88 Mr. Goschen added $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for lineals, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ for other successors, to these charges, making Succession Rates 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3 or $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 or $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10 or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according as a succession "opened" before or from July 1st, '88. These points should be carefully noted by those who desire to enter into the case for reform to which Sir William Harcourt gave a willing ear.

The system of Death Duties just summarised was by many condemned as unfair, and especially favourable to recipients of real property. In '93-4 personality paid Death Duties amounting to £8,791,865, and realty £1,149,990, the former on a value capitalised at £162,866,000, and the latter at £48,472,000, by which it appears that 5·34 per cent. was levied on the capital of personal and 2·37 per cent. on that of real property.

A vast change in this condition of things is made by means of the **Estate Duty**, which came into operation on August 1st, '94. To make room for the New Estate Duty some duties, described above—viz., the Probate (or Inventory), the Account, Estate Duty, and the additional Succession Duties—are abolished. It is also provided that the 1 per cent. duty on Succession to lineals and the Legacy Duty at the same rate shall not be payable where this new duty is charged. The whole estate, or all the property of a deceased person, is then, in the first place, liable to Estate Duty, and afterwards to Succession and

Legacy Duties at rates from 3 to 10 per cent., in so far as these duties are applicable. The Estate Duty is levied on "property passing at the death," of which the deceased was "competent to dispose," together with donations *mortis causâ*, gifts within a year of death, gifts with reservation to the donor, joint investments, life interests, policies, annuities (except not exceeding £25), and other property in which the deceased had an interest, save by his connection with a charity or incorporation. On such property Estate Duty is charged on the "principal" or capital value—the key of this enactment. It must be carefully observed that this applies to all property chargeable with Estate Duty, whether "real or personal, settled or not settled." Special provision is made for the case of property in foreign countries and in the colonies for trust properties, for *bonâ-fide* purchases, for seamen's property, and for Indian pensions, by way of exemption or allowance. Other exemptions are the cases of property passing by wills subject to Probate and Account Duties levied before this Act was enforceable, the case of church patronage until sold, of gifts to the nation, and the joint property of husband and wife, which is left free until the death of the survivor. Then comes the principle of aggregation. This is done in order to ascertain the rate at which Estate Duty is to be charged, for the principle was laid down that the State's claim to a Death Duty is prior to the distribution among inheritors of every degree. But property passing, over which the deceased had no power of disposal, is to be charged as a separate estate. An executor is responsible for duty only on the personal part of the estate, but he must render an account of all property upon which Estate Duty is chargeable. In ascertaining the aggregate amount of property disposed of, the question of value becomes prominent. The 7th sect. of the Act declares the principal value of any property to be that for which it would sell in the open market. Specially provision is made for ascertaining the value of agricultural property, the principal value of which must not exceed twenty-five times the annual value as assessed under Schedule A for income tax, after deductions allowed under the Succession Duty Act, '53, and 5 per cent. for expenses of management have been made. "Agricultural property" means "agricultural land, pasture, and woodland, and also includes such cottages, farm buildings, farmhouses, and mansion houses (together with the lands occupied therewith), as are of a character appropriate to the property." Land "held for the rise" is expressly excluded from "agricultural property." The value for Succession Duty will in future be the "principal" value, as thus defined, in cases where "the successor is competent to dispose," but a succession to a "life interest" only will be on the value of the life estate as heretofore. Such an annuity value will also be the basis of charge on property settled by royal grant or Act of Parliament. For the purposes of valuation the Commissioners of Inland Revenue will be the authority; but disputes may be referred to the High Court (or county court where the amount is less than £10,000) to valuers appointed periodically by the County Council of every county or county-borough. This section of the Act, together with that next to be referred to, is the turning-point of the reform secured.

Aggregation into one estate, to be charged upon the principal value and at a graduated rate, have been called the "accumulated

horrors" of the Act. For the rate of duty is to be graduated according to the aggregate principal value of an estate on the following scale:—

Where the Principal Value of the Estate				Estate Duty shall be payable at the Rate per Cent. of	
Exceeds	£100 and does not exceed	£500		One Pound.	
"	£500	"	"	Two Pounds.	
"	£1,000	"	"	Three Pounds.	
"	£10,000	"	"	Four Pounds.	
"	£25,000	"	"	Four Pounds Ten Shillings.	
"	£50,000	"	"	Five Pounds.	
"	£75,000	"	"	Five Pounds Ten Shillings.	
"	£100,000	"	"	Six Pounds.	
"	£150,000	"	"	Six Pounds Ten Shillings.	
"	£250,000	"	"	Seven Pounds.	
"	£500,000	"	"	Seven Pounds Ten Shillings.	
"	£1,000,000	"	"	Eight Pounds.	

A further Estate Duty of 1 per cent. will be levied on settled property, except where the only life interest left is that of wife or husband, but during the continuance of the settlement shall not be subject to Estate Duty more than once; and such estates will be exempt from Succession Duty and Legacy Duty of 1 per cent. on lineals. On small estates, whose value, exclusive of settled property, exceeds £100 but not £300, a fixed duty of 30s. may be paid, and where the amount is not above £500, a fixed duty of 50s., but the *ad valorem* duty on the scale may always be paid instead of the fixed duty. Where Estate Duty is paid on a value not exceeding £1000, exclusive of settled property, such an estate will escape the Settlement Estate Duty and the Legacy and Succession Duties. In paying duty fractional parts of £10 will be counted as £10. Payment is due from the executor on all personal property, within six months from the death, and 3 per cent. interest is to be added. Duty on real property may be paid by eight yearly instalments or sixteen half-yearly instalments by the successor, with interest at 3 per cent. from the expiration of twelve months after the death, when the first instalment shall be due. Large and stringent powers are given to the department for the collection, the commutation, and composition, of Duty in complicated cases.

The above summary of the Death Duties both of the old and new schemes may now be exhibited in the following table. It will be seen that the new scheme is the more symmetrical, having the Estate Duty chargeable on a like basis on property both personal and real, while the Legacy and Succession Duties are charged at the same rates, the advantage still left to realty being time allowed for payment of duty, and the special treatment of settled estates (real and personal).

Old Scheme.		New Scheme.	
Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.
Probate. Legacy. Estate.	Succession. Estate.	New Estate. Legacy.	New Estate. Succession.

The new scheme duties are all payable on capital value, save that on real estate where

the successor has no power, in which case the annuity value will still be the basis.

Deceased Wife's Sister, Marriage with.
See MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Delagoa Bay. Situated on the E. coast of South Africa, on the twenty-sixth parallel of S. latitude. It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese province of **Lorenzo Marques**. See EAST AFRICA (PORTUGUESE). Delagoa Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage. The Olifants or Krokodil river, flowing into it, is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance; but there are swamps around the coast, and some malarial fever is prevalent. The Transvaal border begins 52 miles inland. In the course of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal as to the action of the latter power in East Africa, the claims of the Delagoa Bay Railway Co. for compensation for the seizure of the line by Portugal on June 29th, '89, were brought forward. The names of the arbitrators and some account of the lengthy proceedings are given in our last and previous eds. On Feb. 26th, '95, the *Times* published a letter from the solicitors to the Bondholders' Committee and the solicitors of the company, stating there was no reason to expect that the award of the tribunal would be much longer delayed. Attention was called to the matter in the House of Commons on March 1st and May 29th. In the latter case Sir E. Grey (then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) stated that Her Majesty's Government could not interfere with the proceedings of the court. The extension of the line from the Portuguese frontier at Komati (which is 60 miles from the port of Lorenzo Marques) to Pretoria (Transvaal) was formally opened on July 8th. The extension is the property of the Netherlands South African Railway Company, and places Pretoria by rail 350 miles from the coast, and Johannesburg 400 miles. The distance from the latter city to Cape Town by rail is 1013 miles. On Oct. 15th it was announced that the line from Durban to Johannesburg would be open for passengers, mails, etc., on Nov. 15th, and for all classes of goods in December. See AFRICA (map).

Demerara. One of the three counties of British Guiana (*q.v.*).

Denison, The Ven. Geo. Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, was b. 1805. Educated at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford, graduating First Class in Classical Honours '26. Elected Fellow

of Oriel '28. He held successively the curacy of Cuddesdon, Oxon, and the vicarages of Broadwindsor, Dorset, and East Brent, Somerset. He was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Taunton '51. He resigned his examining chaplaincy to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in consequence of a misunderstanding of his action in his office in a chief particular, and called for a public inquiry; and, with a view to this, preached three sermons on the Doctrine of the Real Presence in the Cathedral at Wells. Upon these prosecution arose (Jan. '54 to Feb. '58). Being condemned by an Ecclesiastical Court presided over by the Primate at Bath '56, he appealed to the Court of Arches, and the sentence was set aside; and on further appeal by the prosecution to the Privy Council, the decision of the Court of Arches was confirmed. The Archdeacon was for some years editor of the *Church and State Review*. He has written "Notes of My Life" ('78); "Supplement to Notes of My Life"; "Mr. Gladstone," a pamphlet which had a large sale through eight editions, in '85; and very many charges, pamphlets, etc. He denounced "Lux Mundi" in Convocation, and withdrew from the English Church Union in consequence in '91. In '47 he published the ground upon which he was compelled to break off to this day all manner of connection with the Committee of Council on Education and with the "National Society." The Archdeacon's position is that he can be a party to no manner or measure of compromise in respect of "one Lord, one faith, one baptism."

DENMARK.

A kingdom under Christian IX., of Glücksburg, who succeeded to the throne in 1863. By charter of '49 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66) the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members; 12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 102 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid 7s. 6d. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting, and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money Bills be submitted to the Folkething. Colonies comprise Iceland (which has its own constitution and assembly of 36 members, with a minister nominated by the King), the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, and three small West Indian islands. The agricultural returns for the past three or four years show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. The State religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Area (excluding Faeroe Islands), 14,775 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,299,564. The total revenue for '04 was £3,150,300; expenditure, £3,452,925; public debt, '94, about £10,120,000, of which £500,000 only is held in foreign countries; imports, '93, £17,794,161; exports, £13,062,000. For army

and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95. The Folkething by 52 votes to 43 carried a Bill for increasing the number of members of the Lower House of the Legislature by 12 (Dec. 14th). Thereupon the President, M. Høgsbro, resigned, declaring the Bill unconstitutional. He was succeeded by M. Claussen. The Budget, which showed a surplus of 2,150,000 kroner, was passed by the Folkething (March 16th), and the Premier declared that the result implied the final abandonment of the struggle over the national expenditure which had gone on for so many years previously. The General Election, however, resulted (April 9th) in the return of 61 Radicals, 28 Moderates, and 24 Conservatives, and this hardly bore out the Premier's declaration, for it amounted in effect to a protest against the agreement come to in April '94, when the constitutional conflict between the Folkething and the Ministry was compromised (see ed. '95). The King and Queen of Denmark and other members of the Royal Family were entertained on board the *Tantallon Castle* off Copenhagen by Sir Donald Currie, who had Mr. Gladstone and other distinguished guests on board (June 18th). The betrothal of Prince Charles, the second son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, to H.R.H. Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was announced (Oct. 28th).

Denmark, King of. See CHRISTIAN IX.

Denmark, Political Parties of. In Denmark parties are broadly divided into supporters and opponents of a parliamentary system like our own. The Conservatives, or **Right**, contend that by the constitutional law of Denmark (promulgated in 1849 and revised in '66) the Folkething has not—like the English House of Commons—the supremacy in matters of taxation and finance, and the power of practically deciding who shall be the ministers. They maintain that the King and Landsting together may overrule the Folkething. The **Left** are parliamentary men attached to the English system. Hence there arose an apparently interminable dispute with the Landsting and the Ministry on one side and the majority of the Folkething on the other. This majority, however, gradually divided into two parties, Radicals and Moderates. After the general election of '92, when the **Right** obtained 30 seats and the **Moderate Left** 43, the **Radical Left** only succeeding in obtaining 28 seats as against 39 at the previous election, an agreement was arrived at that Parliament should confirm the provisional laws that, in spite of the opposition of the **Left**, the Estrup Cabinet, though in a minority, had enacted, the Cabinet in return promising to make way for a new administration of a **Moderate** type. This agreement was carried out (Aug. 7th, '94), when M. Estrup's ministry resigned, after 19 years' tenure of office, Baron de Reedez-Thott becoming Premier, and selecting **Moderate** men of the **Right** for his colleagues. The general election of April '95 scarcely approved this compromise in the way that had been anticipated, for 61 Radicals, 28 Moderates, and only 24 Conservatives were returned. It transpired afterwards that 53 members were opposed to the coalition between the Conservatives and the **Moderate Left**.

Devonshire, Duke of. See under PEERAGE.

Dilke, Sir Charles, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Dillon, John, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Diocesan Courts. Ecclesiastical courts for exercising general jurisdiction in diocesan affairs. They consist of the Consistory Courts, the Courts of Commissaries, and the Courts of Archdeacons (see ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS).

Diocese. Anciently the Established Church of England (*q.v.*) was divided into three provinces—viz., Canterbury, York, and Caerleon. The latter, however, was abolished, and the several dioceses in it added to the Province of Canterbury, in 1147. Including these, the number of dioceses now contained in the Province of Canterbury is twenty-four; those of the Province of York numbering ten. (See ANGLICAN CHURCH.) Immediately under the authority of the Bishops are Bishops Suffragan. (See BISHOPS.) Next in rank are Deans (see DEAN AND CHAPTER, and CONVOCATION), with whom come the Greater Chapters, including the Archdeacons holding stalls. The Minor Canons read the prayers and control the musical part of the services in cathedrals. The Bishop nominates resident chaplains and examining chaplains, the latter being employed in examining candidates for ordination by the Bishop. The other diocesan officials, lay and clerical, are as follows:—Chancellor (usually a lawyer), diocesan inspectors (charged with the inspection of Church schools), Pluralities Act commissioners, secretaries, registrar, architect, chapter-clerk, and organist. The principal lay officers are the two vicars-general (Sir J. Parker Deane and Lord Grimthorpe). Territorially, each diocese is subdivided into archdeaconries and again into rural deaneries. The office of the archdeacon is to act as oculus episcopi—the Bishop's eye; while that of rural dean is to assist the archdeacon. Both are entitled to be heard in the Bishop's Court. Most of the cathedral patronage is vested in the Chapter, while that of the diocese is vested in the Bishop. Geographically the limits of diocesan jurisdiction are usually conterminous with county divisions, though there are several important exceptions. The Northern Province is divided from the Southern by a zigzag line extending from the Mersey to the Humber, touching Newcastle-under-Lyme at its south-western and Hull at its north-eastern extremities. Jurisdiction in London and suburbs is shared by no less than four bishops—viz., London (Middlesex), St. Albans (Essex), Rochester (Surrey), and Canterbury (Kent). The largest diocese in point of acreage is St. Davids, with 2,360,000, and the smallest London, with 181,000. London has the greatest population, viz., 846,512, and Bangor the least, 40,265. The diocese of Norwich has the greatest number of benefices, 914, to 1139 clergy, while London has the largest number of clergy, 1576, to 561 benefices. For information respecting Scotch and Roman Catholic dioceses see CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS, etc.

DIPLOMATIC.

The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, or principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British colonies.

Aden. *Political Resident*, Brigadier-General, C. A. Cunningham, I.S.C.

Afghanistan. *Agent to the Governor-General of India*, Col. Attaoolla Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Africa, British Central Protectorate. *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, H. H. Johnston, C.B. (Zomba).

Africa British East. Mr. Hardinge, *Acting Commissioner and Consul-General at Zanzibar*.

Africa, South. *High Commissioner*, The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G.—*Secretary to the High Commission*, Sir G. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Administrator of Bechuanaland*, Sir S. G. A. Sheppard, K.C.M.G.—*Assistant Commissioners for the Protectorate*, J. S. Moffat, C.M.G., and W. H. Surmon.—*British Agent at Pretoria*, Sir J. A. de Wet, K.C.M.G.—*British Consul-General in Nyassaland*, H. H. Johnston. See also British South Africa Company.

Ajmere. *Chief Commissioner*, Col. G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., I.S.C.

Algiers. *Governor-General of Algeria*, M. Cambon.—*British Consul-General*, Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G.—*British Vice-Consul*, F. E. Drummond-Hay.

Argentine Republic. *President*, Dr. José E. Urriburu. *Ministry*: *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Amancio Alcorta.—*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. Juan José Romero.—*Minister of War and Marine*, Guillermo Villanueva.—*Minister of Worship and Public Instruction*, Dr. Antonio Bermejo.—*Minister in London*, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.—*Secretary of Legation*, Florencio L. Dominguez.—*Consul-General*, Alejandro Paz.—*Consul*, Alfredo O. Lumb, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Buenos Ayres*, Hon. F. J. Pakenham.

Assam. *Chief Commissioner*, W. E. Ward, C.S.I.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, P. G. Melitus, C.I.E.

Austria-Hungary. *Minister of the Imperial and Royal House and for Foreign Affairs*, Count Agenor Goluchowski.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of Finance*, Benjamin de Kállay.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of War*, General von Kriegshammer. *Ministerial Council for Austria*: *Minister President*, Count Badeni.—*Interior*, Count Badeni.—*Agriculture*, Count Ledebur.—*Justice*, Count Gleispach.—*Worship and Education*, Baron Gautsch.—*Military Service*, Count Zeno von Welsersheimb.—*Finance*, Chevalier von Bilinski.—*Commerce*, Baron Glanz.—*Ministerial Council for Hungary*: *President of the Council and Minister of Finance*, Baron Bánffy.—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Gustav Wasslick.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, M. Josipovich.—*Justice*, G. Erdélyi.—*Minister for Home Affairs*, M. de Hieronymi.—*Minister at H. M. Court*, Baron Jozsika.—*Minister of National Defence*, Baron de Fejérváry.—*Commerce*, E. Daniel.—*Agriculture*, J. Darányi.—*Ambassador in London*, Count Deym, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Francis Stockinger.—*Vice-Consul*, Walter Príncipe de Herwalt.—*Secretary*, Julius Kohn, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*British Consular Agent at Lissa*, Seraphin Topich.—*British Consul at Trieste*, John George Haggard, Esq.—*Pro-Consul*, N. Salvani.—*British Ambassador at Vienna*, Sir Edmund Monson.—*British Consul General in Vienna*, Chevalier Paul von

Schoeller.—*Vice-Consul*, Moriz Feldscharek.—*British Consul-General at Budapest*, Ralph Milbanke, Esq.—*Consul*, Dr. Ignatz Bruell.—*British Consul at Fiume*, George Louis Faber, Esq.—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker.

Baden. *President of Ministry*, Dr. L. Turban.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, G. W. Buchanan.

Bahamas. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.; *Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council*, A. C. Greenwood.—*Executive Council: Colonial Secretary*, J. S. Churchill.—*Attorney-General*, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C.—*Receiver-General*, H. H. J. Bell. R. H. Sawyer; G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.; W. E. Armbrister; Joseph Brown; and J. H. Young.

Basutoland. *Resident Commissioner (acting)*, Godfrey Y. Logden, C.M.G.

Barbados. *Governor*, Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: Officer commanding the Troops*.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. R. Le Hunte, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. A. Bovell.—*Sir G. C. Pile*, M.L.C.; W. H. Greaves, Q.C.

Baroda. *Resident and Agent to Governor-General*, Col. J. Biddulph, I.S.C.

Basutoland. *Resident Commissioner (acting)*, Godfrey Y. Lagden, C.M.G., Col. Sir Marshal Jas. Clarke, K.C.M.G.

Bavaria. *Ministers: Minister of State and Foreign*, Baron Von Crailsheim.—*Instruction and Worship*, Herr Von Landmann.—*Justice*, Von Leonrod.—*Finance*, Dr. Von Riedel.—*Interior*, Baron Von Feilitzsch.—*Minister of War*, Von Safferling.—*British Minister Resident at Munich*, Victor A. W. Drummond.

Belgium. *Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. J. de Burel.—*Finance*, M. P. de Smet de Naeyer.—*Interior and Public Instruction*, M. Schollaert.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works*, M. Léon de Bruyn.—*War*, General Brassure.—*Railways, Posts and Telegraphs*, M. J. Vanden-Peereboom.—*Justice*, M. Begerem.—*Industry and Labour*, M. Nysens.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Baron de Whettnall.—*Consul-General*, M. F. H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate-Street-Within, E.C.—*British Minister at Brussels*, Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, G.C.M.G.—*British Consul-General at Antwerp*, G. R. de Courcy-Perry, C.M.G.

Beluchistan. *Agent to the Governor-General for India*, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.

Bengal. *Lieutenant-Governor and President of Council*, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.—*Council of the Lieutenant-Governor*, The Honourables H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., J. A. Bourdillon, C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., T. D. Bighton, H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., Rai Durga Gati Banerjee Bahadur, C.I.E., Surendra Nath Banerjee, Maharajah Sir Luchmessur Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, J. G. Womack, Maharajah Jagadindranath Roy, of Nator, Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, Khan Bahadur, and C. E. Smyth. *Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.—*General Statistical and Revenue*, C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. H. Risley, C.I.E.—*Public Works*, F. J. Johnstone, and C. W. Odling.

Berbera. See SOMALI COAST.

Bermuda. *Governor*, Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B.—*Executive Council: The Governor*; Col.

Moore, R.E.; A. Alison, *Colonial Secretary*; S. B. Gray, C.M.G., *Attorney-General*; James Tucker, C.M.G., *Receiver-General*; R. D. Darrell; J. H. Trimmingham, *Assistant Justice*.

Bolivia. *President*, Don Mariano Baptista.—*Foreign Affairs*, Don Emeterio Cano.—*Finance*, Don Eduardo Guerra.—*Interior and Posts*, Don Luis Paz.—*Justice and Public Worship*, Don Emeterio Tovar.—*War*, Severo Fernandez Alonzo.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France*, Manuel de Argandoña, 66, Rue Pierre-charron, Paris.—*General Consul in London*, Don Francisco Suarez, 12, Fenchurch St.

Bombay. *Governor*, Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E.—*Council of the Governor*, Arthur C. Trevor; Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., LL.D.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, Mr. John Macpherson, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law; Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.); A. D. Hassen Ali Bay Effendi, K.B.; Mr. Navroji Nasarwanji Wadia, C.I.E., J.P.; Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, J.P.; Mr. Thomas David Little, M.Inst. C.E., J.P.; Mr. Rahimtulá Mahammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.; Mr. Lakhum Gauda Basaprabhu, Bar-at-Law; Mr. George William Vidal, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law; Ráo Bahádur Ranchodlal Chotalal; Mr. Phirozsha Merwanji Metha, M.A., Bar-at-Law; Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.); Mr. W. R. Macdonell, M.A., J.P.; Mr. Meherban Chintamanráo Raghunath; Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), J.P.; Mr. Herbert Batty, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; Mr. Allen Thornton Shuttleworth, I.N.; Mr. James Knox Spence, I.C.S., J.P.; Mr. Willie Walker Loch, I.C.S., B.A.—*Secretary*, Claude Hamilton Archer Hill. *Secretaries to the Government: Chief Secretary Revenue, Financial and General, and Separate Departments*, T. D. Mackenzie.—*Secretary Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational*, F. A. Spencer.—*Public Works*, T. D. Little.

Borneo. [Brunei, British North Borneo, and Sarawak were placed under British protection in '88.] *High Commissioner and Consul-General (Singapore)*, Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.—*Consul at Brunei*, Noel Trevenen. See also **British North Borneo**.

Brazil. *President*, Dr. Prudente Moraes. *Ministry: Finance*, Senator Rodrigues Alves.—*Industry*, Antonio O. dos Santos Pires.—*Interior*, Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Ferreira.—*War*, General Bernardo Vasques.—*Marine*, Admiral Joaquim F. de Abreu.—*Foreign Affairs*—Dr. Carlos Augusto de Carvalho.—*Minister in London*, Chevalier de Souza Corrêa, 55, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.—*Consul in London*, Senhor J. Carneiro de Mendonça, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister to Brazil*, E. C. H. Phipps.

British Bechuanaland. *Governor*, Sir Hercules Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G.—*Administrator and Chief Magistrate*, Sir S. Godolphin Alex. Sheppard, D.C.L., K.C.M.G.

British Columbia (including Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Edgar Dewdney.—*Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. D. Eberts, Q.C.—*Executive Council: President without Portfolio*, Hon. Charles E. Pooley.—*Minister of Agriculture and Finance*, Hon. J. Herbert Turner.—*Chief Commissioner for Lands and Works*, Hon. G. B. Martin.—*Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Mines, Education, and Immigration*, Hon. James Baker.—*Agent-*

General in London, Hon. F. S. Vernon, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

British Guiana. *Governor*, Sir Charles C. Lees, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G.—*Court of Policy: President*, The Governor.—*Members: Gov. Secretary*, Cavendish Boyle.—*Attorney-General*, J. W. Carrington, C.M.G.—*Auditor-General*, F. J. Villiers, C.M.G.—*Immigration Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander.—N. Darnell Davis; George W. Dickson; and others.

British Honduras. *Governor*, Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.—*Executive Council: The Governor.*—*Colonial Secretary*, E. B. Sweet-Escott.—*Treasurer*, W. J. McKinney, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, L. Probyn.—*Commandant of Constabulary*, Captain Kaye.—J. H. Phillips, C.M.G.; Carlos Melhado; A. Williamson.

British North Borneo Company. *Court of Directors: Chairman*, R. B. Martin, M.P.; Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.; W. G. Brodie; W. C. Cowie; Sir A. Dent; E. Dent; Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel; J. A. Maitland.—*Secretary*, B. T. Kindersley.—*London office*, 15, Leadenhall Street.—*Establishment: Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Leicester Paul Beaufort.

British South Africa Company. *President*, Duke of Abercorn, K.G.—*Vice-President*, Duke of Fife, K.T.—*Directors: Lord Gifford, V.C.; Cecil J. Rhodes; Alfred Beit; Albert Grey; George Causton; Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart.*—*London office*, 19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.—*Secretary*, Herbert Canning.

Bulgaria. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, M. Stoiloff.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship*, M. Natchovits.—*Minister for War*, Lieut.-Col. Petroff.—*Finance and Commerce*, M. Gueshoff.—*Minister of Justice*, —*Minister of Public Instruction*, Mr. Velitchkoff.—*Public Ways and Communications*, M. Madjaroff.—*British Agent and Consul-General*, Mr. F. E. H. Elliot.—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).

Burmah. *Chief Commissioner*, Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.—*Chief Secretary*, E. S. Symes, C.I.E.—*Revenue Sec.*, C. G. Bayne.—*Financial Commissioner*, D. M. Smeaton, M.A., G.S.I.

Canada. *Governor-General*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.—*Premier*, Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.—*Justice*, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G.—*Trade and Commerce*, Hon. W. B. Ives.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.—*Secretary of State*, Hon. W. H. Montague.—*Finance*, Hon. George E. Foster.—*Marine and Fisheries*, Hon. J. Costigan.—*Railways and Canals*, Hon. John G. Haggart.—*Public Works*, Hon. Joseph A. Ouimet.—*Minister of Militia*, A. R. Dickey.—*The Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs*, Hon. T. M. Daly.—*Minister of Agriculture*, (vacant).—*President of Council*, Hon. W. B. Ives.—*Without portfolio*, Sir John Carling, Sir Frank Smith.—*Not in Cabinet*, Hon. Clarke Wallace (Controller of Customs), Hon. J. F. Wood (Controller of Inland Revenue).—*High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada*, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.

Cape of Good Hope. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa*, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.—*Imperial*

Secretary to High Commissioner, Commander Sir Graham Bower, R.N., K.C.M.G. **The Cabinet Ministers are:** *Premier and Minister of Native Affairs*, Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, M.L.A.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. P. H. Faure, M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, Hon. Sir J. G. Sprigg, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. H. Juta, C.M.G., M.L.A.—*Secretary for Agriculture*, Hon. John Frost, C.M.G., M.L.A.—*Commissioner of Railways and Public Works*, Hon. John Laing, M.L.A. **Permanent Heads of Ministerial Departments:** *Under Colonial Secretary*, Henry de Smidt, Esq.—*Assistant Treasurer*, H. M. H. Orpen, Esq.—*General Manager of Railways*, C. B. Elliott, Esq., C.M.G., LL.B.—*Secretary Law Department*, John Graham, Esq.—*Under-Secretary for Native Affairs*, J. Rose Innes, Esq., C.M.G.—*Under-Secretary for Agriculture*, Charles Currey, Esq.—*Acting Agent-General in London*, Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., C.M.G., 112, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Acting Secretary*, W. H. Wilson, Esq.

Central America. *British Minister to the Republics of*, Audley C. Gosling (Guatemala).

Central Provinces (India). *Chief Commissioner*, C. J. Lyall.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, L. K. Laurie.—*Under-Secretary*, C. E. Low.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, L. S. Carey.

Ceylon. *Executive Council: Governor*, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.—*Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Major-Gen. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, C. P. Layard.—*Auditor-General*, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, F. R. Saunders, C.M.G.—*Government Agent, Western Province*, A. R. Dawson.—*Government Agent, Central Province*, J. A. Bailey.—*Surveyor-General*, D. G. Mantell.—*Principal Collector of Customs*, Robert Reid.—*Clerk of Legislative Council*, H. L. Crawford.

Channel Islands. **JERSEY:** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Maj.-Gen. Edward Hopton, C.B.—*Bailiff*, Sir George C. Bertram.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Geo. Orange Balleine, M.A.—*Procurator-General*, W. H. V. Vernon.—*Advocate-General*, A. H. Turner.—*Government Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. A. Ward Simpson. **GUERNSEY**, SARR, ALDERNEY, ETC.: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Lt.-Gen. N. Stevenson.—*Bailiff*, Thomas G. Carey.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., and Hon. Canon of Winchester Cathedral.—*Procurator in the Royal Court of Guernsey* (vacant).—*Comptroller in the Royal Court of Guernsey*, E. C. Ozanne.—*Government Secretary*, Colonel Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General*, Capt. Cané, R.N.

Chili. *President of the Republic*, Vice-Admiral Don Jorge Montt.—*Minister of the Interior*, Don Manuel Recabarren.—*Foreign Affairs*, Don Claudis Matte.—*Justice and Public Education*, Don M. Sanchez-Fontecillo.—*Finance*, Don E. MacIver.—*War and Marine*, Don J. Valdes Valdes.—*Industry and Public Works*, Don J. M. Davila Baeza.—*Legation in London*, Members' Maisins, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Minister*, Don Augusto Matte.—*First Secretary and Consul-General*, Don A. Bascuñan.—*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Goñi.—*Consul*, A. G. Kendall, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Santiago*, J. G. Kennedy. Ministry resigned (Oct.).

China. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency Sieh Taj-jen, 49, Portland Place, W.—*British Minister*, Nicholas R. O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G.

Colombia. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London* (vacant).—*Secretary to Legation and Chargé d'Affaires*, Dr. J. N. Mendez.—*Consul-General*, Señor Don Ramón Goenaga, 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Mr. Leopold Schloss.—*British Minister Resident*, George F. B. Jenner.

Colonies, Crown Agents for. The Crown Agents who transact business in London on behalf of the Crown Colonies are Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G., R.E.; E. E. Blake, and Major M. A. Cameron, R.E., Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. They are agents for the following colonies: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cape of Good Hope (interest on loans), Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Zealand (interest on loans), St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (including Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong), Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Islands, and Virgin Islands.

Congo Independent State of the. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT BRUSSELS. *Secretary of State*, M. Edm. Van Eetvelde.—*Chef de Cabinet*, M. A. Baerts.—*Secretary-General for Interior*, M. C. Liebrechts, Office, 4, Place du Trône.—*Finance*, M. H. Droogmans, Office, 10, Rue de Namur.—*Treasurer-General*, M. H. Pochez.—*Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Chevalier A. de Cuvelier, Office, 10, Rue de Namur. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AT BOMA. *Governor-General*, Th. Wahis.—*Secretary-General*, M. Ghislain.—*Justice*, M. Wolters.—*Agriculture*, M. Diderich.—*Finances*, M. De Keyser.—*Transports*, M. A. Bolle.—*Force Publique*, M. Van Dorpe.—*Intendance*, M. Vandenplas.—*Travaux de Défense*, M. Michel.—*British Consul*, M. W. C. Pickersgill.—*Consul-General* in London, M. J. Houdret.

Costa Rica. *President*, Rafael Yglesias.—*Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Juan J. Ulloa.—*Commerce and Finance*, Ricardo Montealegre.—*War and Marine*, Juan B. Quirós.—*Police and Instruction*, Lic. Ricardo Pacheco.—*Minister to England, France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium*, Señor M. M. Peralta.—*Consul-General in London*, J. A. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.—*British Consul*, P. G. Harrison.

Cyprus. *High Commissioner*, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Officer, for the time being, in command of the Troops.*—*Chief Secretary*, Captain A. H. Young.—*Queen's Advocate*, F. G. Templer.—*Receiver-General*, W. T. Taylor.

Denmark. *President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Baron Reedtz Thott.—*Justice and for Iceland*, Dr. Nellesen.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. von Thomsen.—*Marine*, Vice-Admiral Ravn.—*Public Works*, Herr Ingerslev.—*Finance*, Herr Lüttichau.—*Public Worship and Public Instruction*, Herr d'Aarhus Bardenfleth.—*Interior*, Herr Hørring.—*Minister in London*, M. de Bille, 24, Pont Street, S.W.—*Consul-General*, E. A. Delcomyn, 5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.—*British Minister at Copenhagen*, C. S. Scott, C.B.—*Sec. British Legation*, Vincent E. H. Corbett.

Dominican Republic. *President*, General

Ulises Hereaux.—*Vice-President*, Dr. Wenceslao Figueroa. *Ministry: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Señor Enrique Henriquez.—*Public Works*, Señor Teófilo Cordero y Bidó.—*War and Marine*, General Brauhó Alvaler.—*Interior*, Gen. P. A. Luberes.—*Finance*, Señor Modesto Rivas.—*Justice*, Señor S. E. Walverde.—*Consul-General in London for the United Kingdom*—Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.—*British Consul for Dominican Republic and Hayti, at Port-au-Prince* (vacant).

Ecuador. *President.*—*Vice-President*, Vicente Lucio Salazar.—*Finance*, Alejandro Cardenas.—*Foreign Affairs*, Pablo Herrera.—*Public Instruction*, Roberto Espinosa.—*War and Navy*, General J. M. Sarasti.—*Public Credit and Public Works*, Genaro Larrea.

Egypt. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha, C.B.—*Finance*, Mazloun Pasha.—*Public Works and Instruction*, Fakry Pasha.—*War*, Abani Pasha.—*Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.—*Advisers to H.H. the Khedive: Financial*, Sir Elwin Palmer, K.C.M.G.; *Judicial*, The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.—*Under-Secretaries of State: Finance*, J. L. Gorst; *Public Works*, W. E. Garstin.—*Public Instruction*, Yacoub Pasha Artin.—*Postmaster-General*, Saba Pasha.—*Director-General of Customs*, Alfred Caillard, C.M.G.—*President of Railway Administration*, Halton Pasha.—*Controller-General of Accounts*, Harari Bey.—*Director-General Board of Health*, Rogers Pasha.—*British Commissioners: Caisse de la Dette*, A. Money, C.B.; *Domains Administration*, J. Gibson; *Daira Sanieh*, R. Hamilton Lang, C.M.G.—*H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General*, Lord Cromer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., etc.—*General Commanding Army of Occupation*, Major-General Knowles.—*Sirdar of Egyptian Army*, Kitchener Pasha.

Falkland Islands. *Governor*, Sir T. R. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Governor.*—*Colonial Secretary*, T. A. Thompson.—*Colonial Surgeon*, Samuel Hamilton.—*Colonial Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A.

Fiji. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific*, Sir J. Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Justice*, Hon. Henry S. Berkeley.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. John S. Udal.—*Receiver-General and Agent-General for Immigration*, H. G. C. Emberson.—*Commissioner for Lands*, J. Berry. *Resident Commissioner*, Colo East, W. S. Carew.

France. *President of the Republic*, M. Félix Faure, elected Jan. '95.—*Premier and Minister of the Interior*, M. Bourgeois.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Berthelot.—*Finance*, M. Doumer.—*Justice*, M. Ricard.—*War*, M. Cavaignac.—*Marine*, M. Lockroy.—*Public Instruction*—M. Combes.—*Public Works*, M. Guyot-Dessaigne.—*Commerce*, M. Mesureur.—*Colonies*, M. Guieysse.—*Ambassador in London*, Baron de Courcel.—*Secretary*, M. Doulet.—*Consul-General*, M. Lequeux.—*Consul-Suppléant*, M. Jordon, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Paris*, The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

Gambia. *Administrator*, Robert B. Llewelyn, C.M.G.

Germany. *Chancellor of the German Empire*, Prince Hohenlohe.—*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Baron Marshall von Bieberstein.—*Secretary of State for the Interior*, Dr. Von Bötticher.—*Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Vice-Admiral Hollman.—*Secretary of State for Justice*, Dr. Von Schelling.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Count Von Posadowsky-Wegner.—*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Dr. Von Stephan.—*President of the Board of Railways*, Herr Thielen. [NOTE.—There are no Ministers of War, Public Works, and Public Worship for the Empire of Germany. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a minister of war for each of the four kingdoms; the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller States.]—*Ambassador in London*, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Paul Ludwig Wilhelm Jordan, 5, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Berlin*, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.M.G.—*Consul-General at Berlin*, Herr Schwabach.

Gibraltar. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison*, Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, H. M. Jackson, C.M.G.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Ralph C. Williams.—*Chief Justice*, S. H. Gatty.—*Attorney-General*, H. W. Fawkes, Q.C.

Gold Coast Colony. *Executive Council:* Governor, William Edward Maxwell, Esq., C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G.—*Queen's Advocate* (vacant).—*Treasurer* (vacant).—*Inspector-General*, Colonel Sir F. C. Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Greece. *President of the Cabinet and Minister of Finance*, M. Delyannis.—*Marine*, M. Levides.—*Interior*, M. Mavromichalis.—*War*, M. Smolenitz.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Scouzé.—*Justice*, M. Varvogli.—*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction*—M. Petrides.—*Chargé d'Affaires in London*, M. D. Metaxas, 58, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington W.—*Consul-General*, L. M. Messinesi.—*Secretary of the Consulate-General*, I. Methodios Ioannides.—*British Minister, Athens*, Edwin H. Egerton, C.B.

Guatemala. *President of the Republic*, General José Maria Reina Barrios.—*Foreign Affairs*, R. A. Salazar.—*Education*, Manuel Cabral.—*Home and Justice*, Estrada Cabrera.—*Exchequer*, I. M. Gonzalez.—*Public Works*, Jorge Velez.—*Minister to England*, Doctor Fernando Cruz (resides at Paris).—*Consul-General*, Benjamin Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street.—*British Minister*, Audley C. Gosling.

Hawaiian Islands. *President of the Republic*, S. B. Dole.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, F. M. Hatch.—*Minister of the Interior*, J. A. King.—*Minister of Finance*, S. M. Damon.—*Attorney-General*, W. O. Smith.—*Consul-General in London*, Manley Hopkins, 32, Cornhill, E.C.—*Vice-Consul in London*, Cyril Hopkins, 32, Cornhill, E.C.—*Commissioner and Consul-General at Honolulu*, A. G. S. Hawes.

Hayti. *President*, General Hyppolite.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Commerce*, Frederic Marcelin.—*Education*, Pierre Macdonald Apollon.—*War and Marine*, General Adolphe Verne.—*Interior*, Fabius Ducasse.—*Public Works, Agriculture, and Justice*, Saint-Amand.—*Chargé d'Affaires in the United Kingdom*, Louis Joseph Janvier, 5, Albany

Court Yard, Piccadilly.—*Consul in London*, Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street, E.C.—*British Consul-General at Port-au-Prince*, Augustus Cohen.

Heligoland. [ceded to Germany Aug. '90]. *Governor*, Von Geiseler.

Hesse. *President of Ministry*, Dr. Finger.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, George William Buchanan.

Honduras. *President*, General Policarpo Bouilla.—*Consul-General in London*, Wm. Binney, 34, Great St. Helen's, E.C.—*British Consuls*, Wm. Melhado at Truxillo, and R. J. MacLachlan at Puerto Cortes.

Hong Kong. *Executive Council:* Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General*, J. H. S. Lockhart.—*Attorney-General*, W. M. Goodman.—*Treasurer*, N. G. Mitchell-Innes.—*Surveyor-General*, F. A. Cooper.

Hyderabad. *Resident*, T. J. C. Chichele-Plowden, C.S.I.—*First Assistant to Resident and Secretary for Berar*, A. L. P. Tucker.

Imperial British East Africa Company. *Directors:* Field-Marshal Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart.; Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart.; Sir J. Kirk; Sir A. B. Kemball; W. Burdett Coutts, M.P.; G. S. Mackenzie; R. Ryrie; W. P. Alexander; J. M. Hall; W. H. Bishop; W. F. Lawrence, M.P.—*London Office*, 2, Pall Mall East.—*Acting Secretary*, P. L. McDermott. [In process of liquidation '95.]

India. *Office of the Secretary of State in Council:* *Secretary of State*, The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton.—*Permanent Under-Secretary*, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.—*Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, The Right Hon. The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.—*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B., J.P. **Council:** *Vice-President*, Sir James B. Peile, K.C.S.I.; Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.; Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Robert Hardie, Esq.; Sir Alexander James Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Sir Charles A. Turner, K.C.I.E.; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, G.C.B.; Sir Charles H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.; Sir Steuart C. Bayley, R.G.S.I., C.I.E.—*Clerk of the Council*, Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B., J.P.—*Private Secretary to Secretary of State*, R. T. W. Ritchie, Esq. **Secretaries of Departments:** *Financial*, Sir Henry Waterfield, K.C.S.I., C.B.—*Military*, Major-Gen. Sir O. R. Newmarch, K.C.S.I.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Philip P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.—*Political and Secret*, W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C.S.I.—*Public Works*, Clement S. Colvin.—*Revenue and Statistics*, Sir Charles F. Bernard, K.C.S.I. **The Supreme Government, Calcutta:** *Viceroy and Governor-General*, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.—*Military Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. A. G. A. Durand, C.B. **Council:** *Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir George S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief.—*Ordinary Members*, Sir Alexander E. Miller, C.S.I., Q.C.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A.; Sir Charles B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.; Mr. John Woodburn, C.S.I. *Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.; A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.; Sir G. II. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.; Fazlulbhai Vishram,

C.I.E.; Maharajah Sir Luckmessur Singh, K.C.I.E., Bahadur of Durbhunga; Babu Khan Singh Bedi, C.I.E.; P. M. Mehta; Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chiturs; P. Playfair; Maharaja Partal Narayan Singh of Ajudhia; V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A.; B. L. Rai Bahadur; Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Mirya Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, K.C.I.E.; Mohini Mohun Roy, C.I.E. Secretaries to the Government for India: Home, C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, Sir E. C. Buck, C.S.I.—*Finance and Commerce*, J. F. Finlay, M.A.—*Foreign*, W. J. Cunningham, C.S.I.—*Military*, Major-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., I.S.C.—*Public Works*, Lieut.-Col. W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.—*Legislative*, S. H. James.

Isle of Man. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Lord Henniker.—*Attorney-General*, Sir James Gell.—*Clerk of the Rolls*, A. Dumbell.—*First Deemster*, Sir William Leece Drinkwater.—*Second Deemster*, J. F. Gill.

Italy. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Signor Crispi.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron Blanc.—*Justice*, Signor Calenda dei Farani.—*Finance and Treasury*, Baron Sonnino.—*War*, Major-General Mocenni.—*Marine*, Signor E. Morin.—*Public Instruction*, Signor Baccelli.—*Public Works*, Signor Saracco.—*Agriculture*, Signor Barazzuoli.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Ferrari.—*Ambassador in London*, General Ferrero, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Commre. H. B. Heath, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Rome*, Sir Clare Ford (Nov. 11th, '93).

Jamaica. *Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief*, Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G. *Privy Council: Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, ———.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. Evans, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, H. H. Hocking.—*Director of Public Works*, Valentine G. Bell; John T. Orrett; John Pringle.

Japan. *President of the Cabinet*, Marquis Ito.—*Minister of Justice*, Mr. Yoshikawa.—*Home Affairs*, Viscount Nomura.—*Communication*, Mr. Watanabé.—*War*, Marquis Oyama.—*Agriculture and Commerce*, Viscount Enomoto.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Mutsu.—*Education*, Marquis Saionji.—*Navy*, Marquis Saigo.—*Finance*, ———.—*Minister in London*, Mr. T. Kato, 8, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.—*Consul*, Mr. Gonsuké Hayashi, 84, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Tokio*, Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G.

Kashmir. *Resident*, Lieut.-Col. D. W. K. Barr, I.S.C.

Labuan. *Governor*, Leicester Paul Beaufort, Esq.

Lagos. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. C. Denton, C.M.G.—*Queen's Advocate*, G. Stallard.—*Treasurer*, C. H. H. Moseley.

Leeward Islands. *Governor*, Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Governor*.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. Melville, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Oliver Smith.—*Auditor-General*, vacant.—Sir Oliver Nugent, T. D. Foote: *The Administrator of Dominica: The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis*.

Liberia. *President*, His Excellency J. J. Cheeseman.—*Consul-General in London*, Henry Hayman.—*Consul*, S. de Stein.—*Vice-Consul*, C. E. Gudgeon.—*Offices*, 3, Coleman Street, E.C.

Luxemburg. *British Envoy*, Sir H. Rumbold Bart., G.C.M.G.

Madagascar. *Queen*, Ranavalona III.—*Prime Minister, Commander-in-Chief, and Prince Consort*, Rainilaiarivony.—*French Resident at Antananarivo* (Retired in consequence of war between the Hova and French Governments. See MADAGASCAR, History).—*British Vice-Consul, Antananarivo*, T. L. Porter (Acting).—*British Vice-Consul, Tamatave*, A. Sauzier.

Madras. *Governor*, Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.—*Members of Council of the Governor*, H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., and J. Grose.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations—Officials: The Honourables Col. John Penny- cuick, R.E.; S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, B.A., C.I.E.; Mr. Charles Stewart Crole; Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, B.A.; Mr. Edward Gibson; Mr. James Henry Spring-Branson; Mr. John Sturrock; Mr. David Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.; Mr. John Frederick Price, C.S.I. Non-officials: A. Sabhapathi Mudaliyar; K. Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, B.A., B.L.; N. Subba Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L.; S. R. Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., B.L.; the Rev. William Miller, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.; C. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., B.L.; Ghulam Muhammad Hasan Ali; Maharaja Mirza Sir Pusapati Ananda Gajapati Ras Mani Sultan Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; Mr. George Romilly; V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, C.I.E., B.A., B.L.; Mr. George Lawson Chambers.—*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, J. F. Price, C.S.I.—*Revenue Department*, E. Gibson.—*Public Works*, Col. J. Pennycuick, R.E.*

Malta. *Governor and Commander of the Troops*, Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Military Secretary* (vacant).—*Chief Secretary to Government*, Count Strickland della Catena, C.M.G.

Manitoba. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson. *Executive Council: Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture, and Immigration and Railway Commissioner*, Hon. Thomas Greenway.—*Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner*, Hon. Clifford Sifton.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Robert Watson.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. John D. Cameron.—*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. Daniel H. McMillan.

Mauritius. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.—*Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Robinson, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General*, F. T. Piggott.—*Receiver-General*, L. E. Schmidt.—*Auditor-General*, E. C. Ashley.—Sir V. Naz, K.C.M.G.; H. Leclézio.

Mexico. *President*, Gen. Porfirio Diaz. *Ministry: Foreign*, Ignacio Mariscal.—*Interior*, Romero Rubio.—*Justice*, J. Baranda.—*Public Works*, M. Fernandez Leal.—*War*, J. Hinojosa.—*Finance*, José Ives Limanteur.—*Communications*, Manuel Gonzalez Cosío.—*Minister to England*, Benito Gomes Farias.—*Legation*, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.).—*Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*, C. Romero.—*Secretaries*, L. F. Rivas and A. Barren.—*Military Attachés*, F. H. Garcia and G. M. Pachero.—*Vice-Consul*, Adolfo Bulle, 2, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Mexico*, ———.

Montenegro. *Council of State: President and Minister of Interior*, Bojo Petrovic.—*Finance*, N. Matanovic.—*Foreign Affairs*, Gavro Vukovic.—*War*, E. Plamenatz.—*Justice*, M. Bogisic.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

Morocco. *British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco*, Sir Arthur Nicholson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.

Muscat. *Political Agent*, Major J. H. Sadler, I.S.C.

Mysore. *Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg*, Col. P. D. Henderson, C.S.I.

Natal. *Governor*, His Excellency Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.—*Premier and Colonial Secretary*, Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Mr. H. Escombe, Q.C.—*Treasurer*, Mr. G. M. Sutton.—*Native Affairs*, Mr. F. W. Moor.—*Public Works*, Mr. T. K. Murray.—*Legislative Council*, Messrs. Arbuckle, Botha, Crawford, Don, Campbell, Polkinghorne (*Pres.*), Pretorius, F. Reynolds, G. Sinclair-Smith, Sutton, and Turner.—*Agent-General in London*, Walter Peace, Esq., C.M.G., 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. *Secretary to Agency*.—R. Russell, Esq.

Netherlands. *Foreign Affairs*, Jonkheer J. Roell, D.L.—*Home Office*, S. van Houten, D.L.—*Justice*, W. van der Kaay, D.L.—*Marine*, Jonkheer H. M. van der Wyck.—*War*, Major-General C. D. H. Schneider.—*Finance*, J. P. Sprenger van Eyk, D.L.—(*Waterstaat*) *Commerce and Industry*, Ph. W. van der Sleyden.—*Colonies*, J. H. Bergsma, D.L.—*Minister in London*, Baron van Golstein.—*Consul-General*, Jonkheer John W. May, K.N.L., 40, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Consul*, H. S. J. Maas, 40 Finsbury Circus.—*British Minister at The Hague*, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G.,

New Brunswick. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. John Boyd. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. G. Blair.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. James Mitchell.—*Chief Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Ambrose D. Richard.—*Members without office*, Hons. Charles H. La Billois, Henry A. Connell.

Newfoundland. *Governor*, Sir Herbert Murray, K.C.B. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Sir Wm. Whiteway, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. R. Bond.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. H. J. B. Woods.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. W. H. Horwood, Geo. H. Emerson and E. P. Morris.—*Receiver-General*, P. J. Scott, Esq., Q.C.

New Guinea (British). *Executive Council*: *Administrator*, Sir Wm. MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.—*Government Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave.—F. P. Winter, C.M.G.; B. A. Heley.

New South Wales. *Governor*, The Right Honourable Viscount Hampden.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Frederick M. Darley. *Ministry*: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. George Houstoun Reid.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. N. Brunker.—*Minister for Lands*, Hon. J. H. Carruthers.—*Minister for Works*, Hon. J. H. Young.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. John Henry Want, Q.C., M.L.C.—*Minister of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry*, Hon. J. Garrar.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. A. J. Gould.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. J. Cook.—*Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. Sydney Smith.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.—*Agent-Gen.*, Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—*Secretary*, S. Yardley, C.M.G., J.P.

New Zealand. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Right. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.—*Premier, Minister of Public Works, Mines, and Defence*, Hon. R. J. Seddon.—*Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, and Minister of Marine*, Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.—*Minister of Education, Labour, and Commissioner of Stamp Duties*, Hon. W. P. Reeves.—*Minister of Lands, Immigration, Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forests*, Hon. J. McKenzie.—*Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster, General, Electric Telegraph Commissioner, and Commissioner of Customs*, Hon. J. G. Ward.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. A. J. Cadman.—*Representing Native Race* (without portfolio), Hon. J. Carroll.—*Agent-General*, Sir Westby B. Percival, K.C.M.G., 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary to Agent-General's Department*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Nicaragua. *President*, Señor Don José Santos Zelaya.—*Consul-General in London*, Fredk. S. Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Consul at Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham.

Niger Coast Protectorate. *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, Major Sir C. M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G.

North-West Provinces and Oudh (India). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.—*Members of Legislative Council*, J. J. D. La Touche, Seth Lachman Dás, C.I.E., Rājā Rāmpāl Singh, Sri Rām, Kai Bahādūr, W. M. Colvin, W. E. Cooper, Charn Chandra Mittra, J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Mahārāja Partab Narayan Singh of Ajudhya, Haji Muhammad Ismail Khān, W. H. L. Impey, R. H. Macleod, G. Adams.—*Chief Secretary to Governor*, J. J. D. La Touche.—*Public Works*, J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E.

North-West Territories (Canada). *Lieut. Gov.*, Hon. C. W. Mackintosh.—*Indian Commissioner*, Hayter Reed.—*Assistant Indian Commissioner*, A. E. Forget. *Executive Committee*: F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod; H. S. Cayley, Calgary; J. R. Neff, Moosomin; F. Tweed, Medicine Hat.—*Clerk of Legislative Assembly*, R. B. Gordon.

Norway. *President of the Council of Ministers*, Dr. Hagerup. *Councillors of State*: *Defence, War, and Marine*, C. W. E. B. Olsson.—*Public Worship*, Herr Sverdrup.—*Interior*, Herr Englehart.—*Finance*, Herr Kildal.—*Justice*, Dr. Hagerup.—*Public Works*, P. Nilsen.—*Resident Ministry at Stockholm*: *Minister of State*, G. W. Gram.—*Without portfolios*, Herr Hangland and Herr Smedal.—*Minister in London*, H. Akerman.—*Consul-General*, Carl Juhlin Dannfelt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul-General at Christiania*, Thomas Michell, C.B. See Sweden.

Nova Scotia. *Lieutenant-Governor*, M. B. Daly. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.—*Commissioner of Mines and Works*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without office*, Hons. T. Johnson, G. H. Murray, and A. H. Comeau.

Ontario. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C. *Executive Council*: *Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Wm. Harty.—*Secretary*, Hon. John M. Gibson, Q.C.—*Treasurer and Registrar*, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C.—*Minister of*

Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. John Dryden.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. E. H. Bronson.

Orange Free State. *President*, His Honour, F. W. Reitz.—*Government Secretary*, J. P. Blignaut.—*Instruction*, The Rev. J. Brebner, LL.D.—*Postmaster-General*, G. H. P. Hurford.—*Treasurer-General*, P. J. R. de Villies.—*Auditor-General*, J. Bisseux.—*Consul-General*, Sir William Dunn, Bart., M.P., J.P., 43, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

Ottoman Empire. *Grand Vizier*, Khalil Rifaat Pasha.—*President of the Council of State (ad interim)*, Said Pasha.—*War*, Riza Pasha.—*Marine*, Hassan Pasha.—*Interior*, ———.—*Justice*, Riza Pasha.—*Finance*, Nazif Pasha.—*Public Instruction*, Zuhdi Pasha.—*Commissioner of Works*, Redouan Pasha.—*Commerce, Agriculture, and Mines*, Selim Effendi Melhamé.—*Customs*, Raif Pasha.—*Public Works*, Tewfik Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, ———.—*Director of Telegraphs*, Ali Effendi.—*Ambassador in London*, Rustem Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*Ambassador at Constantinople*, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, G.C.B.

Paraguay. *President*, Senor Ejuiguiza, *Ministry: Secretary for Interior*, José T. Sosa.—*Foreign*, Venancio V. Lopez.—*Finance*, Antonio Codas.—*Justice*, F. Insfran.—*War*, Juan B. Ejuiguiza.—*Consul-General in the United Kingdom*, Christopher James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.—*Consul in London*, Alexander F. Baillie.—*Consul in Manchester*, James Parlane.—*Consul in Gibraltar*, John Garese.—*Consul-General for Glasgow*, John Galloway.—*British Minister*, Hon. Francis Pakenham.

Persia. *Ministry: Customs, Finance, and Domains*, H.H. the Grand Vizier Ali Asger Khan, Amin-es-Sultan.—*War*, H.R.H. Kamran Mirza Naib-es-Sultaneh.—*Foreign Affairs*, Ghevem-ed-Dooleh.—*Commerce*, Mushir-ed-Dowleh.—*Instruction, Mines, and Telegraphs*, Moukher-ed-Dowleh, Ali Kouli Khan.—*Postal*, the President of the King's Council, Amin-ed-Dowleh.—*Minister of Press*, Etemad-as-Sultaneh.—*Persian Legation in London*, 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.—*Envoy in London*, Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan.—*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Tcheran*, Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.—*Secretary of Legation*, Conyngham Greene.

Persian Gulf. *Political Resident*, Col. F. A. Wilson, I.C.S. *Rajputana: Agent to Governor-General*, Colonel C. G. H. Trevor.

Turkish Arabia: *Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad*, Col. E. Mockler.

Peru. *President*, Señor Don Nicolás de Piérola.—*Cabinet: Premier and Minister of the Interior*, Señor Bentin.—*Justice*, Señor Albarracin.—*War*, Señor Parra.—*Commerce*, Sr. Federico Bresani.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Meliton Porras (junior).—*Chargé d'Affaires in London*, Señor Don Wenceslao Melendez.—*Consul-General in London*, Señor Eduardo Lembelle, 237, Winchester House, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Eduardo Higginson, 237, Winchester House, E.C.—*British Minister at Lima*, Capt. Jones.

Portugal. *Premier and Minister of Finance*, Dr. Ernesto R. Hintze Ribeiro.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor de Soveral.—*Justice*, Antonio de Azevedo Castello Branco.—*War*, Colonel Luiz Augusto Pimentel Pinto.—*Marine and*

Colonies, Commander in the Navy João Antonio de Brissac das Neves Ferreira.—*Public Works*, Campos Henriques.—*Minister in London*, Senhor Luiz Pinto de Soveral.—*Consul-General*, A. F. Pinto-Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.—*British Minister in Lisbon*, Sir H. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Prince Edward Island. *Lieutenant-Governor*, George W. Howlan. *Executive Council: Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Fred Peters.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. J. R. Maclean.—*Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands*, Hon. Angus McMillan.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. Peter Sinclair, Hon. Donald Farquharson, Hon. Alexander Laird, Hon. James Richards, Hon. George Forbes.

Prussia. *President of the Ministry*, Prince Hohenlohe.—*Vice-President*, Dr. von Boetticher.—*Minister of the Interior*, Herr von Köller.—*Justice*, Herr Schönstedt.—*Commerce and Trade*, Baron von Berlepsch.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count von Caprivi.—*Finance*, Dr. Miquel.—*Agriculture*, Herr von Heyden.—*Public Works*, Herr Thielen.—*Public Worship and Education*, Dr. Bosse.—*War*, General Bronsart von Schellendorf.—*Without portfolio*, Baron Marschall.

Punjab. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.—*Civil Department Secretary*, C. L. Tupper.—*Public Works Secretary (General Branch)*, Col. G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E.—*Financial Commissioner*, W. M. Young, C.S.I.

Quebec. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau. *Executive Council: Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Louis Olivier Tailon, Q.C.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. E. J. Flynn.—*Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization*, Hon. L. Beaubien.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. T. C. Casgrain.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. G. A. Nantel.—*Provincial Secretary and Registrar*, Hon. L. P. Pelletier.—*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Thomas Chapis.—*President of the Council*, Hon. M. F. Hackett.—*Member without office*, Hon. Alexander Webb Morris.—*Speaker of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Thomas Chapis.—*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. P. E. Le Blanc.

Queensland. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.—*The Administration: Premier, Chief Secretary, and Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. Hugh Muir Nelson.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Horace Tozer.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Thos. Joseph Byrnes.—*Secretary for Public Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. Andrew Henry Barlow.—*Secretary for Mines, Public Works, and Railways*, Hon. Robert Philp.—*Secretary for Public Instruction*, Hon. David Hay Dalrymple.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Andrew Joseph Thynne.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. Walter Horatio Wilson.—*Agent-General*, Sir James Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G.

Rome (Papal). *Secretary of State*, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.—*Under-Secretary*, Monsignor M. Mocenni.

Roumania. *Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. Sturdza.—*Interior*, M. Fleva.—*War*, General Budisteano.—*Domains*, M. Paladi.—*Public Instruction*, M. Poni.—*Justice*, M. Statesio.—*Finance*, M. Cantacuzino.—*Works*, M. Stoicesco.—*Minister in London*, M. de Plagino.—*Conciliator of the Legation*,

M. D. Nedeyano, 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General in London*, Capt. James Inman, 37, Old Jewry, E.C.—*British Minister at Bucharest*, Sir G. H. Wyndham.

Royal Niger Company (Chartered and Limited). *Governor and Political Administrator*, Sir G. Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.—*Deputy-Governor*, The Earl of Scarbrough.—*Secretary*, H. Morley.—*London Office*, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.—*Agent-General*, Joseph Flint.—*Deputy Agent-General*, William Wallace.—*Commandant of Troops*, G. W. Moloney.—*Principal Medical Officer*, Dr. W. H. Crosse.—*Chief Justice*, Samuel Moore.—*Puisne Judge*, H. G. Kelly.

Russia. *Principal Ministers of State: Imperial Household*, Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff. *War*, General Vannovski.—*Marine*, The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.—*Directing the Ministry of Marine*, Vice-Admiral Tchikhatcheff.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Lobanoff.—*Interior*, M. Gorimykine.—*Public Instruction*, M. Délianoff.—*Finance*, M. de Witte.—*Agriculture and Domains*, M. Yermoloff.—*Justice*, M. Muravieff.—*Comptroller of the Empire*, M. Philippow.—*H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery*, M. Reimenkampff (Directing).—*Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie*, Lieut.-Gen. Count Protassow-Bahmetew (Acting).—*Governor-General of Warsaw*—Gen. Gourko.—*Governor-General of Finland*—Gen. Count Heyden.—*Secretary of State for Finland*, General de Daehn. **Committee of Ministers: President**, M. Durnovo.—*Members*, The Grand Duke Cesarevitch Nicolas Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, M. Délianow, M. Abaza, M. Solsky, M. De Giers, M. Stoianovsky, M. Pobédonostzév, General Vannovsky, M. Frisch, Count Worontzow-Daschkow, Admiral Tchikhatcheff, M. Philippow, M. Wischnegradsky, M. Hubbenet, M. Dournovo, Count Protassow Bochmetew, M. Manasséine, and M. de Witte.—*Ambassador in London*, Mr. G. de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—*Consul-General*, M. Alexandre de Volborth, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador, St. Petersburg*—Sir Nicholas O'Connor, K.C.B.

St. Helena. *Executive Council: Governor*, W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.—*Lord Bishop of St. Helena*; *Officer commanding the Troops*, Capt. E. H. Seymour.—George Moss; Thomas E. Fowler.

Salvador. *British Consul at San Salvador*, C. S. H. Campbell.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. *British Chargé d'Affaires*, Sir Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Saxony. *Ministers of State: Finance*, Herr von Hümmel (President by seniority).—*Justice*, Dr. Schurig.—*Interior and Foreign*, Herr von Metzsch.—*War*, General von der Planitz.—*Worship and Instruction*, Herr von Seydewitz.—*British Minister, Dresden*, George Strachey.—*Consul*, H. Palmié.

Servia. *Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, M. Stojan Novakovitch.—*Interior*, M. Marinkovitch.—*Public Worship*, M. Kovachevitch.—*Minister of Justice*, M. Aaron Ninchitch.—*Public Works*, M. Mihail Petkovitch.—*Finance*, M. Popovitch.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, M. Vouchka Stojanovitch.—*War*, General Franassovitch.—*Legation*, ———.—*Minister in London*, M.

Chedomil Mijatovitch.—*Consul-General in London*, M. Christmas.—*Consuls: Manchester*, Mr. J. Lieben; *Liverpool* (vacant); *Bradford* (vacant); *Melbourne*, Australia, John Oldham, Esq.—*British Representative, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade*, E. Fane.—*British Consul at Belgrade*, R. D. G. Macdonald.

Siam. *Minister in London*, Phya Mahah Yotah, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Hon. Consul-General in London*, David King Mason, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul*, James Riches.—*Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok*, M. E. W. de Bunsen.—*Consul*, E. H. French.—*Chiangmai, Vice-Consul*, W. J. Archer.

Sierra Leone. *Governor*, Colonel Frederic Carlew, C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Governor, President*; E. B. Hindle, *Chief Justice*; the *Officer commanding the Troops* (if Lt.-Col.), the *Colonial Secretary*, the *Treasurer*, the *Queen's Advocate*.

San Domingo. See Dominican Republic.

Somali Coast. *British Consul*, Lieut.-Col. E. V. Stace, C.B.—*Vice-Consul at Berbera*, L. P. Walsh, C.I.E. *Vice-Consul at Zaila*, Lieut. J. L. Harrington.

South African Republic. *State-President*, S. J. P. Krüger. *Members of the Executive Council: State Secretary*, Dr. W. J. Leyds; *Commandant-General*, P. J. Joubert; J. H. M. Kock. *Unofficial Members: Vice-President*, N. J. Smit; J. M. A. Wolmarans.—*Consul-General in London*, Montagu White, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.—*British Agent in Pretoria*, Sir J. P. de Wet, K.C.M.G.

South Australia. *Governor*, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Honour Chief Justice Way, D.C.L.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., M.P.—*Attorney-General and Premier*, Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., M.P.—*Treasurer*, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, P. P. Gillen, Esq., M.P.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.—*Minister of Agriculture and Education*, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P.—*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Thomas Playford, 1, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Spain. *Prime Minister*, Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo.—*Foreign Affairs*, Duque de Tetuan.—*Grace and Justice*, Don Francisco Romero Robledo.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. Don Marcelo de Azcárraga.—*Marine*, Rear-Admiral Don José M. Beranger.—*Finance*, Don Juan Navarro Reverter.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, Don Alberto Bosch.—*Colonies*, Don Tomas Castellano.—*Home Department*, Don Fernando Cos-Gayon.—*Ambassador in London*, Conde de Casa Valencia, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, W.—*Consul-General*, Don Urbano Montejo, 23 and 25, Billiter Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador at Madrid*, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Straits Settlements. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir C. B. Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Governor; Major-Gen. commanding H.M. Troops*, H. T. Jones-Vaughan, C.B.; J. A. Swettenham, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*; A. M. Skinner, C.M.G., *Resident Councillor of Penang*; C. W. S. Kynnersley, *Resident Councillor of Malacca*; Hon. W. R. Collyer, *Attorney-General*; Hon. E. E. Isomonger, *Treasurer*; Hon. H. Trotter, *Auditor-General*; Hon. Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., *Colonial Engineer*.

Sweden. *Minister of State*, E. L. Boström. —*Foreign Affairs*, Count L. Douglas. *Councillors of State*: *Justice*, A. Östergren. —*Marine*, J. C. E. Christerson. —*War*, Baron A. E. Rappe. —*Interior*, V. L. Groll. —*Finance*, C. R. Wersall. — Baron A. L. E. Akerhjelm; S. H. Wikblad. — *Minister in London*, Count Lewenhaupt, 52, Pont St., Belgravia, S.W. — *Consul-General*, Carl Juhlin-Dannfelt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C. — *British Minister at Stockholm*, Sir Spenser St. John, G.C.M.G. See also Norway.

Switzerland. The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year. *President for '95-6* M. Jordan-Martin. — *Vice-President*, M. Hohl. — *Chargé d'Affaires*, C. D. Bourcart, Esq., 52, Lexham Gardens. — *British Minister at Berne*, F. R. St. John, from Jan. 1st, '93. — *Secretary*, Arthur Herbert. — *Attaché*, Shelley Scarlett.

Tasmania. *Governor*, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. — *Premier*, Hon. Sir Edward N. C. Braddon, K.C.M.G. — *Chief Secretary*, Hon. William Moore. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. Andrew Inglis Clark. — *Treasurer*, Hon. Philip Oakley Fysh. — *Minister of Lands and Works*, Hon. Alfred Thomas Pillinger. — *Without portfolio*, Hon. Thomas Reibey. — *Agent-General*, Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Trinidad and Tobago. *Executive Council: President—Governor*, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. — *Colonial Secretary*, C. C. Knollys, Esq., C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, G. L. Garcia, Esq., Q.C. — *Auditor-General*, H. W. Chantrell. — *Lieut.-Colt.*, J. A. Man, D. Wilson, C.M.G., and F. Lovell, C.M.G.

Tripoli. *British Consul-General*, T. S. Jago. — *Vice-Consul*, Alfred Dickson. — *Consul at Bengazi*, J. C. W. Alvarez.

Tunis, Regency of. — *Bey of Tunis*, H.H. Sidi Ali Pacha Bey. — *Prime Minister*, Mohammed el Aziz Bou Attour. — *French Resident-General*, M. Charles Rouvier. — *Secretary-General*, M. Roy. — *Finance*, M. Ducroquet. — *Public Works*, M. Pavillier. — *British Consul-General at Tunis*, W. H. D. Haggard. — *Vice-Consul*, R. A. Profeit.

Turkey. See Ottoman Empire.

Uganda Protectorate. *Commissioner and Consul-General*, E. L. Berkeley.

United States of America. *President of the United States and of the Cabinet*, Grover Cleveland. — *Vice-President*, Adlai E. Stevenson. — *Secretary of State*, Richard Olney. — *Secretary of the Treasury*, John G. Carlisle. — *War*, Daniel S. Lamont. — *Navy*, Hilary A. Herbert. — *Postmaster-General*, William L. Wilson. — *Interior*, Hoke Smith. — *Attorney-General*, Richard Harmon. — *Secretary of Agriculture*, J. Stirling Morton. (The above form the Cabinet.) — *Solicitor-General*, Lawrence Maxwell. — *President of the Board of Health*, C. M. Hammet, M.D. — *Ambassador in London*, Thomas F. Bayard, 123, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Secretaries*, J. R. Roosevelt and Larz Anderson. — *Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland*, Patrick A. Collins, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C. — *Vice-Consul-General*, Pierce J. Grace. — *Deputy Consul-General*, Francis W. Frigout. — *British Ambassador at Washington*, Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Uruguay. *President*, Juan Idiarte Borda. — *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Luis Piñeyro del Campo. — *Finance*, Federico Viella. — *Public Instruction*, J. J. Castro. — *Interior*, Miguel Herrera y Obes. — *War and Marine*, General J. J. Diaz. — *Minister and Consul-General in London*, Dr. Alberto Nin, 83, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Secretary*, M. Alfonso Saenz de Zumaran. — *Acting Vice-Consul*, Lorenzo E. Dastis. — *British Minister at Monte Video*, Mr. W. Baring.

Venezuela. *President*, General J. Crespo. *Ministry: Interior*, Juan Castello. — *Foreign*, Lucio Pulido. — *War and Marine*, General R. Guerra. — *Finance*, ————. — *Public Works*, José Maria Manrique. — *Instruction*, Alegando Urbaneja. — *Consul in London*, N. G. Burch, 31 & 32, King William Street, E.C. — *Vice-Consul*, Walter White.

Victoria. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., LL.D. — *The Ministry: Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. George Turner. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. I. A. Isaacs. — *Solicitor-General and Health*, Hon. H. Cuthbert. — *Mines and Water Supply*, Hon. H. Foster. — *Lands and Customs*, Hon. R. W. Best. — *Chief Secretary and Education*, Hon. A. J. Peacock. — *Agriculture*, Hon. J. W. Taverner. — *Defence*, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C. — *Postmaster-General*, Hon. J. G. Duffy. — *Railways*, Hon. H. R. Williams. — *Without office*, Hon. A. M'Lean, M.L.A.; Hon. R. T. Vale, M.L.A.; Hon. J. M. Pratt, M.L.C. — *Agent-General in London*, The Hon. Duncan Gillies. — *Acting Secretary*, S. B. H. Rodgers. *Offices*, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

West African Coast. NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, AND CAMEROONS: *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, Major Sir C. M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G.

Western Australia. *Executive Council: President*, The Governor, Sir A. C. Onslow (*Acting*). — *Premier, Treasurer, and Colonial Secretary*, Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. S. Burt, Q.C. — *Commissioner of Lands*, Hon. A. R. Richardson. — *Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works*, Hon. H. W. Venn. — *Mines and Education*, Hon. E. H. Wittenoom. — *Agent-General in London*, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G. — *Secretary*, Reginald C. Hare, Esq. *Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, W.

Western Pacific. *High Commissioner*, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G. — *Chief Judicial Commissioner*, H. S. Berkeley.

Windward Islands. *Governor*, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.

Würtemberg. *President of Ministry*, Dr. Von Mittnacht. — *Finance*, Dr. Von Riecke. — *Public Worship*, Dr. Von Sarwey. — *Interior*, Herr von Pischeck. — *War*, Herr von Schottenstein. — *Justice*, Dr. Von Faber. — *British Minister at Stuttgart*, V. A. W. Drummond.

Zanzibar. *British Political Agent and Consul-General*, A. H. Hardinge, C.B.

Zululand. — *Governor*, The Governor of Natal. — *Secretary*, W. E. Peachey. — *Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate*, Sir Marshall Clark, R.A., K.C.M.G.

Disestablishment. While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England, of Wales, and of Scotland are national church establishments; and disestablishment means the placing of them on exactly the same footing as those other religious bodies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was

established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869. (For arguments relating to this question see previous eds.) With regard to disendowment, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of the liberality of their own adherents during recent years. The disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England in Wales, and the disestablishment of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, are now included in the programme of the Liberal Party. A Bill for disestablishing the Church of England in Wales was brought in by Lord Rosebery's Government in '94, and reintroduced in '95. It was read a second time (May 21st, '95) by a majority of 44, 304 members voting for and 260 against it. It was discussed at great length in Committee, and clause six was reached, when the defeat of the Government (in Committee of Supply) led to their resignation. The Bill, as altered in Committee, provided that the Bishops and Clergy should retain their incomes, palaces, and parsonages for life. Also that the Church should retain the cathedrals and churches and all private benefices received from 1662. The surplus funds were to be applied partly to Welsh national, and partly to parochial purposes; the latter including hospitals, convalescent homes, institutes and libraries, labourers' dwellings, etc. The Bill was strenuously opposed, not only by Welsh supporters of the Establishment, but by Established Churchmen in England, on the ground that it would dislocate the Church, and would lead to disestablishment in England also. The Bill of Sir C. Cameron for disestablishing the Church of Scotland was again brought in in '95, but not discussed. The organisation which is most closely identified with the disestablishment movement is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being *The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control*. It was largely through the labours of this Society that the Irish Church was disestablished, that compulsory Church rates were abolished, that the Burial Act of '80 was carried, and that many minor religious equality measures have been passed. The Society's chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street; Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns. The *Church Defence Institution (q.v.)* is the organisation on the other side. See article on *WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT*, and *SESSION*, sect. 48.

Dispensaries. See *HOSPITALS*.

Distinguished Service Order. Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order, which are dated Balmoral, Sept. 6th, '86, but which were not issued from the War Office until Nov. 6th in that year, provide that no person shall be eligible for the distinction who does not hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in the navy, in the land forces, or marines, or the

Indian or Colonial naval or military forces, or a commission in one of the departments of the army or navy the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative navy or army rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name by the admiral or senior naval officer commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or by the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy. **Foreign officers** who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.I., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Divisions. At the conclusion of a debate in the House of Commons the Speaker puts the question, and calls upon as many as are of that opinion to say "Aye," the contrary "No," and declares whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it. Unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority, the question is determined by a division. Electric bells in various parts of the building are sounded, and the Clerk turns a two-minute sand-glass. When this has run out the doors are locked and the question again put in the same form; the Speaker directs the "Ayes" to go into the right lobby and the "Noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. In a great party division the tellers are usually the Whips on either side. Should there not be two tellers on either side the Speaker declares the resolution of the House; and when in his opinion a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote of the House by calling upon members to rise in their places (see *PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE*). Every member in returning from either lobby is counted by the tellers, and his name is recorded by the division clerks on a large printed sheet of names. If a member go into the *wrong* lobby he is not permitted to correct his error. No member may speak after the question has been put except upon a point of order which may arise, and then he must, while speaking, remain sitting and covered. **Divisions in committee** are taken in the same manner as in the House itself. The two sides in a Lords division are termed "Contents" and "Not-Contents."

Divorce. See *JUDICIAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE*.

Divorce Amendment Bill. See *SESSION*, sect. 46.

Divorce Cases in '95. See *LAW IN '95*.

Dods, Rev. Marcus, D.D., was b. 1834 at Belford, Northumberland, where his father was minister of the Presbyterian Church. Ed. at Edinburgh Academy and University, graduated M.A. in '54; subsequently entered Free Church Coll., Edinburgh, and passed through its four years' curriculum. Ordained minister of Renfield Free Church, Glasgow, in '64, and appointed **Professor of New Testament Exegesis** in Edinburgh New College '89. Dr. Dods is the author of works on the Parables, Genesis, 1 Corin-

thians, and the Gospel of St. John, in the Expositor's Bible; "Mohammed, Buddha, and Christ," "Israel's Iron Age," and other volumes. He is joint-editor of Messrs. Clark's "Bible-Class Handbooks," and has contributed articles to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, as well as to several of our periodicals.

Dog Licences. Every person in Great Britain keeping a dog over six months old, with two exceptions, must have a licence, the cost of which is 7s. 6d. The licence can be obtained either of an excise officer or at a post-office, and it is in force from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. The exceptions are: a blind person keeping a dog for guidance, and a man who keeps his dog solely for tending sheep and cattle; but certificates of exemption must be obtained from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The penalty for breach of the law is £5. In Ireland the licence only costs 2s. 6d.

Dominica. An island in the West Indies forming a presidency of the British colony of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*). Area, 275 sq. m.; pop. 26,841. Capital, Roseau, pop. about 4500; second town St. Joseph. Sugar, cacao, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. But in spite of all its great possibilities, the trade of the island is declining. Sir Robert Hamilton, who was appointed in '93 to inquire into the causes of the lack of prosperity and of the discontent prevalent in the island, reported during '94 in favour of Dominica being, for the purposes of local administration, withdrawn from the federation of the Leeward Islands. Lord Ripon, however, decided that Dominica should be retained in connection with the Leeward Islands group, but that it should be placed for local affairs under an administrator with far greater powers and freedom than those previously possessed by the Commissioner of Dominica. The constitution of the Assembly was altered so as to include three official, seven elective and four members nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, and a loan of £30,000 to pay off the floating debt was sanctioned. The people are generally Catholics, of French descent. A few aborigines (Caribs) still exist.

Dover Harbour. See **ENGINEERING.**

Doyle, Dr. Conan, the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist ("H. B."), was born at Edinburgh in 1859. His education began at Stonyhurst in Lancashire, and was continued in Germany. At both schools the irrepressible literary leanings of the future novelist broke forth in the shape of school magazines which he edited. In '76 he commenced to study medicine at the Edinburgh University, and remained there for four years. His first essay in literature was "The Mystery of the Sassassa Valley," written at the age of nineteen, and published in *Chambers' Journal*. From '82 till '90 he practised his profession at Southsea, writing all the while various short stories, since published under the title of "The Captain of the Polestar." After "A Study in Scarlet," "Micah Clarke," and "The Sign of Four," came "The White Company," which led to the final abandonment of medicine for literature. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Memoir by Sherlock Holmes," a series of powerful and remarkably vivid detective stories, attracted universal admiration. In '93 "The Refugees" was published, and in '94 he wrote a short play, "A Story of Waterloo," successfully produced by Sir Henry

Irving, and a volume of stories called "The Red Lamp."

DRAMA, THE, '95.

The attitude of London theatrical managers anxious to adhere to high-class drama was, throughout the year, one of hesitation. There were indications that the public were becoming tired of plays based upon modern social difficulties to which the authors shirked the responsibility of affording a solution; but considering the stimulus to thought such works had unquestionably given, doubt was felt as to the expediency of returning to the merely conventional. Safety was sought, and generally obtained, in a middle course. The theories of "the problem play" were drafted into stories of a tolerably familiar pattern, but the method of ending was kept steadily in view. Thus, though the progress of the intellectual drama in this country during the twelve months was so slow as to be almost imperceptible, it was sure. Managers who restricted their operations to the lighter forms of entertainment escaped the troubles by which their serious-minded brethren were faced. The demand for farce, musical or otherwise, increased to such an extent that during the holiday months scarcely anything else in the dramatic way was to be witnessed in the Metropolis. Tragedy and superior comedy could be spared for a while; the handsomely embellished variety piece had to remain. It is, however, only fair to state that a great improvement has taken place in this class of production since it first ousted comic opera. Incidentals may be more numerous, but legitimate excuse is now generally tendered for their introduction.

The Lyceum secured even a larger share of attention than usual. The conferring of the honour of knighthood upon one who both as actor and as manager had so long urged the rights and upheld the dignity of his profession gave the utmost satisfaction. The substantial novelty submitted by Sir Henry Irving was **King Arthur**, a poetic play by Mr. Comyns Carr, which after several months of preparation was produced in January. The manager played the too trustful King, Miss Ellen Terry was the Guinevere, and Mr. Forbes Robertson the Sir Lancelot. It was a series of beautiful stage pictures combining the chivalric with the purely fanciful, whilst the dramatic element was sufficiently strong, particularly towards the close. The work was well received, but in the spring its run had to be suspended, owing to the execution of the long contemplated project of reproducing **Don Quixote** in the person of Sir Henry Irving. The version of Cervantes immortal satire on knight-errantry was very brief, consisting, indeed, of but two scenes—those of the Don's study and of the innyard—drawn from a play written several years back by the late Mr. W. G. Wills. Though it possessed little dramatic fibre, the piece thoroughly answered its purpose in enabling Sir Henry Irving to show his mastery of the character of the erratic dreamer. He looked and acted the Don to the life. In the same programme was Conan Doyle's touching one-act play, **A Story of Waterloo**, not previously seen on these boards; and here, as in the provinces, Sir Henry Irving's impersonation of the octogenarian Corporal Gregory Brewster was voted superb. A few weeks later came the necessity

for rehearsing he dozen or so lengthy plays to be taken with all the Lyceum finish and splendour of effect on an eight months' tour of the American continent, beginning in September. Shakespeare was represented by *Macbeth* (not played by Sir H. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry for several years), *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Much Ado about Nothing*. Other plays making heavy demands in the matter of staging were *Faust*, *Becket*, and *King Arthur*. During the season Miss Terry took into her *répertoire* the brightly written comedietta *Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting*, in which she appeared at a *matinée* elsewhere in '94. On July 27th, in bidding good-bye to his London friends for a year, Sir Henry Irving announced that his next Shakespearian revival would be *Coriolanus*, that Miss Ellen Terry would by-and-by play in an English version of *Madame Sans-Gêne*, and that Mr. Pinero had promised to write a play for the Lyceum. With the view of continuing Sir Henry Irving's policy during his absence the house was taken by Messrs. Forbes-Robertson and Frederick Harrison, who midway in September started their campaign with an elegant revival of *Romeo and Juliet*. Exceptional interest was imparted to this undertaking by the engagement for old Capulet's daughter of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress who suddenly leaped into fame by her graphic embodiment of the captious "Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Since then she had played three or four parts of an emotional description—Sardou's *Fédora*, for instance, in the spring with Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the Haymarket—but no character so juvenile as a fourteen-year-old Juliet, the age of the heroine in the original text being reverted to. Mr. Forbes-Robertson was the *Romeo*.

Considerable curiosity was experienced in March concerning *The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith*, the play written for the Garrick by Mr. Pinero. For directness of purpose, breadth, and unsparing exposure of human weakness, it was the most remarkable novelty of the year. The contest between the low-born, mentally gifted woman, stung by many wrongs into becoming a champion of her sex, and the shrewd cynical old aristocrat, certain from the beginning that he would be victorious, furnished dramatic passages that were carried through with consummate skill by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. John Hare, and thoroughly gripped the audience. Admitted to be a play in which no concession had been made to playgoers' prejudices, it evoked much comment, and was generally pronounced a worthy companion to the same author's *The Profligate* and *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*. Mrs. Campbell's contract with Mr. Tree to return to the Haymarket compelled her to relinquish the hapless Mrs. Ebbsmith for *Fédora*, her place being taken by Miss Olga Nethersole, who, fresh from honours gained in America, gave a reading of the part that was exceedingly effective, though in many respects it materially differed from the original. In June Mr. Hare's season came to an end, as he had made arrangements for a winter tour in America, in the meantime letting the theatre to Mr. E. S. Willard, who in September opened with a domestic play by Mr. Augustus Thomas, called *Alabama*, which had been a great success on the other side of the Atlantic. Some weeks later came *The Rise of Dick Halward*, a play by Mr. Jerome, which had been produced under another title in America. At the Hay-

market Oscar Wilde's comedy, *An Ideal Husband*, was produced in January by Messrs. Waller and Morell, and was so well received that the managers took it to the Criterion when Mr. Tree came back to claim his stage and to restore *John-a-Dreams* pending the revival of the English version of *Fédora*, in which Mrs. Bancroft resumed her original part of the gossiping Countess. In the autumn in the provinces Mr. Tree successfully tried an American adaptation of Mr. du Maurier's novel *Trilby*, which had become the rage in the States. He played the hypnotist Svengali with much weird power.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances there were a number of changes at the St. James's. In January Mr. George Alexander aimed high by presenting Mr. Henry James's *Guy Domville*, a delicate poetic work as perfectly acted as it was mounted. Despite these advantages it did not please the pittites on the first night, and it soon yielded to *The Importance of Being Earnest*, described as "a trivial comedy," by Oscar Wilde, which for a while went splendidly. The following venture (in May) was a half-farical, half-satirical comedy, by Mr. Henry A. Jones, bearing the extraordinary title *The Triumph of the Philistines*; and how Mr. Jorgan Preserved the Morals of Market Peabury under very trying Circumstances. There were two or three revivals of old successes before the departure of the company on a provincial tour, in the course of which Mr. Alexander was "commanded" to play *Liberty Hall* before the Queen at Balmoral. For a short season the theatre was taken by Mr. Elliot, who opened with a whimsical piece called *Bogey*, by Mr. H. V. Esmond, the career of which was very brief. Mr. G. W. Godfrey made a hit at the Court Theatre with *Vanity Fair*, a cleverly written satire of fashionable Bohemianism, containing a capital part for Mrs. John Wood. Another work that achieved a decided success was Mr. R. C. Carton's play, *The Home Secretary*, in which, at the Criterion, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Lewis Waller, Miss Mary Moore, and Miss Julia Neilson were excellently fitted. At the Comedy in February Mr. Comyns Carr introduced Mr. Charles E. D. Ward with a play entitled *A Leader of Men*, which deserved more popularity than it achieved. Later there was a revival of Mr. Sydney Grundy's *Sowing the Wind*; and then came *Delia Harding*, an adaptation from Sardou, not destined to remain long before the public. The autumn season began in October with a comedy by Mr. Pinero, called *The Benefit of the Doubt*, a work as novel and daring as it was brilliant.

The stay of Mr. Daly's American company was restricted to a few weeks in June and July. Besides appearing in two or three of their well-known farcical pieces, they offered two highly interesting Shakespearian revivals. In *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, richly and picturesquely placed upon the stage, Miss Ada Rehan was a delightful Julia; but the treatment at Daly's of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was by no means so satisfactory. Visitors from the Continent were numerous beyond precedent. Early to arrive (in March) were M. Maurice Maeterlinck and the company of the Parisian Théâtre de l'Œuvre, who, under the auspices of the Independent Theatre, appeared at the Opera Comique. The presence of "the Belgian Shakespeare" was due to the programme including his grim little play *L'Intruse* (which

Mr. Tree once did in English, as an experiment, at the Haymarket) and the fantastic *Pelléas et Mélisande*. M. Lugné Poë and his companions also played in Ibsen's *Rosmersholm* and *Solness le Constructeur* (*The Master Builder*). Greater notice was taken of Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Signora Eleonora Duse, who were in London in the summer, the one at Daly's, the other at Drury Lane. The great French actress brought her latest novelties, Sardou's romantic *Gismonda* and Eugène Rostand's verse-play *La Princesse Loïtaine*, besides *Magda*, an edition of Sudermann's *Heimath*. As this piece was also performed by Signora Duse, and by the Grand Ducal Company of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, tenanting Drury Lane, it was thus given in the Metropolis in three foreign languages—French, Italian, and German—prior to a public representation in English. Madame Bernhardt played several of her favourite dramas, such as *La Tosca* and *La Dame aux Camélias*, to crowded audiences. In addition to *Magda*, Signora Duse took into her London *répertoire* an Italian version of *La Femme de Claude*; but her most popular impersonation, as before, was *La Dame aux Camélias*. The dramatic contingent of the Saxe-Coburg troupe introduced Sudermann's *Die Ehre*, a play that had been promised by Herr Maurice's company while in London nine months before. Rather late in the season Madame Réjane occupied the Garrick for a fortnight, appearing in *Ma Cousine* and *Madame Sans-Gêne*.

Thoroughbred, a neatly constructed and amusing piece by Mr. Ralph R. Lumley, written expressly for Toole's Theatre, was produced with the utmost success in February; but before the second performance Mr. Toole was seized with an attack of gout so severe as to prevent him playing for eight months. When he returned for four weeks in September it was to signalise the termination of his lease of a theatre he had so honourably conducted for fourteen years. Among the other farcical successes of the year may be named Mr. Arthur Law's *The Ladies' Idol*, Messrs. R. Buchanan and Marlowe's *The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown*, and Messrs. C. Hamlyn and H. M. Paull's *Poor Mr. Potton*, at the Vaudeville; Mr. Stokes Craven's *An Innocent Abroad*, Messrs. Louis Parker and Murray Carson's *The Blue Boar*, and Messrs. Stephenson and Yardley's *The Passport*, at Terry's; Messrs. Jerome and Phillpott's *The Prude's Progress*, at the Comedy; Messrs. Sims and Raleigh's *Fanny*, Fred W. Sidney's *A Loving Legacy*, Wilfred Clarke's *New York Divorce*, and Messrs. Paulton's *In a Locket*, at the Strand; and *The Chili Widow*, an adaptation from *M. le Directeur* (one of the most prosperous pieces of the year in Paris), with which Mr. Arthur Bourchier reopened the Royalty Theatre. *Charley's Aunt* (in her third year) went merrily on at the Globe.

In the domain of romantic and picturesque drama conspicuous successes were gained with an American piece *The Girl I Left Behind Me* and *The Swordsman's Daughter* (an adaptation by Brandon Thomas and Clement Scott from the French) at the Adelphi, Mr. W. Terriss in the last-named temporarily resigning lovers' parts for that of an elderly robust man; Messrs. Shirley and Landeck's *Saved from the Sea*, produced at the Pavilion, and transferred to the Princess's (opened at cheap prices) in the autumn; the same author's *Tommy Atkins* at

the Pavilion; Mr. Walter Frith's *Her Advocate*, marking the opening by Messrs. C. Cartwright and Henry Dana of the Duke of York's Theatre (previously known as the Trafalgar); and *Cheer, Boys, Cheer*, an autumn drama at Drury Lane, by Sir A. Harris, Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton, in which the heroism of a small English-speaking military force in South Africa formed the material of a leading scene.

With respect to musical pieces, *The Shop Girl* was a very great draw at the Gaiety; the exceptional favour from the first accorded to *An Artist's Model* was not affected by transference from Daly's to the Lyric and back again; Mr. Arthur Roberts found in *Gentleman Joe*, at the Prince of Wales's, a piece thoroughly to his mind and to that of his audiences; *Dandy Dick Whittington*, by Sims and Caryll, occupied the Avenue; *All Abroad* was well received at the Criterion in the early autumn; *Baron Golosh*, an adaptation of *L'Oncle Célestin*, was played with a strong cast at the Trafalgar for a few weeks; and at the Metropole, Camberwell, *The New Barmaid* made her first curtsy in London. Other productions obtaining notice were Mr. Wilson Barrett's *The Sign of the Cross*, first played by him in America; Mr. Sydney Grundy's *The Greatest of These*, introduced in the provinces by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal; an English version of *Denise*, in which Miss Olga Nethersole sustained the title-rôle; and the revival of Gilbert and Clay's *Happy Arcadia*, with which, at St. George's Hall, the German Reed Entertainment was resumed, after three months' closure caused by the demise of Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.

Drummond, Prof. Henry, was b. at Stirling and ed. at the Universities of Edinburgh and Tübingen. He passed through the Free Church Theological Hall, and was appointed Lecturer, and subsequently Professor, in Natural Science at the Free Church College, Glasgow. Along with Sir Archibald Geikie he made a geological expedition to the *Rocky Mountains*, and later an extended journey in *Central Africa*. His more recent travels include visits to the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Australia, Java, China, and Japan. His popularity as a writer became assured with the publication of his famous book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," which has since been followed by "Tropical Africa," a fascinating book of travel; a Christmas booklet, "The Greatest Thing in the World," and other similar publications. These have achieved an enormous success, and their average circulation is just upon 100,000. During '93 the Professor lectured in America on Evolution, and the lectures were published in book form under the title of "The Ascent of Man" ('94), attracting great attention.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin. Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters. In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July '92 with great solemnity and splendour. At the service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Dean traced the history of the University back to a period three

hundred years before the founding of the present University by Elizabeth. In 1321, he stated, the then Archbishop of Dublin established a University at St. Patrick's with the sanction of the Pope, but it came to an end after an existence of nearly two centuries. The Chancellor of the University is the Earl of Rosse, and the Vice-Chancellor, Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D. The undergraduates exceed 800. Certificates of proficiency are granted to women. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., D.So., D.Litt. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and discoveries. The Regius Professors are: Rev. Dr. Gwynn (Divinity), Robert Tyrrell (Greek), Sir John Banks (Physic), Henry Brougham Leech (Law). The Regius Professorship of Surgery is vacant. Professor of Latin, Arthur Palmer, D.Litt.; Ancient History, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; Modern History, John B. Bury, M.A.; Mathematics, W. Snow Burnside, D.Sc.; Chemistry, Emerson Reynolds, D.Sc.; Natural Philosophy, Alexander Tarleton, D.Sc.; Experimental Physics, George F. Fitzgerald, D.Sc.; Civil Engineering, Thomas Alexander, M.A., etc. Parliamentary representatives: Rt. Hon. D. Plunket and Mr. Edward Carson, Q.C. Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D.; Vice-Provost, Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.; Bursar, Rev. James W. Barlow; Proctor, Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D.; Registrar, John K. Ingram, LL.D. Librarian, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, D.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

Dufferin, Marquis of. See under **PEERAGE**.
Dulwich College (Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by Edward Alleyn, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I., by which a licence was granted to Alleyn to establish a College "to endure and remain for ever," and to be called "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey." Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Present numbers in the school, 630. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £4000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £1000 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. Head Master, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; School Secretary, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A.; Motto, *Deus Gloria Soli Dedit*.

Du Maurier, George L. P. B., was b. 1834; a naturalised British subject. Coming to England when aged seventeen, he entered as a student of chemistry at Univ. Coll., Lond., and afterwards returned to Paris to study painting under M. Gleyre. He made his *début* as an artist with contributions of sketches to *Once a Week*, and afterwards contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Punch*. He subsequently joined the staff of the latter periodical, the pages of which he has enriched with the well-known caricature sketches of society life, as typified by "Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns" and others. He has also illustrated Thackeray's "Esmond"; and "Ballads," and other books. He has written two novels, "Peter Ibbetson" ('91) and "Trilby" ('94). The latter achieved a great success, especially in America, and a dramatic version was produced in Sept. '95.

Dundee Advertiser. The morning newspaper which is generally regarded as the most prominent organ of the Liberal party in Scotland, since the *Scottish Leader* ceased to appear. Issued from the same office are the *Evening Telegraph*, the *People's Journal*, and the *People's Friend*. The *People's Journal* is the great radical working-man's weekly newspaper in Scotland, having a circulation approximating to a quarter of a million, and being read all over the country. Editor, Sir John Leng, M.P., for Dundee. Chief Office, 7 to 25, Bank Street, Dundee. London Office, 186, Fleet Street, E.C.

Dupuy, M. Charles, was b. at Le Puy in 1851. His parents were in humble circumstances, his father having been an official at the Prefecture. M. Dupuy began his career, after his education was finished, by teaching philosophy in various colleges in the provinces, and finally his abilities raised him to the post of school inspector ('80). In '85, just after he had been appointed head master of the Corsica College, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, which he entered as an advanced Republican. In Dec. '92 he took office for the first time in M. Ribot's Ministry, and on the fall of that statesman, in March '93, he succeeded him. He lost office in November, and became President of the Chamber. In May '94 his successor, M. Casimir-Perier, was defeated, and M. Dupuy again became Premier, but after M. Casimir-Perier had resigned the Presidency, he had to give way to M. Ribot (Jan. 27th, '95).

Durham, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College ('37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall ('46), and the Colleges of Medicine and Science at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number about 500 at Durham, and about 1700 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Warden, the Dean of Durham, G. W. Kitchen, D.D., F.S.A., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, G. H. Philipson, M.D., M.A. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., L.Th., B.S., M.S. Certificates of proficiency in sanitary science and general education also granted. Local University Lectures are also given in connection with this University. Consult *Durham University Calendar*.

Duse, Eleonora, actress, born at Vigevano, a small town between Piedmont and Lombardy, in 1861. Her father and grandfather were well-known actors, and she herself appeared on the stage before she was thirteen. She went with travelling companies through Italy for many years, suffering privations, and at length found appreciation in Naples. Her career has since been one of unchequered success. She was most cordially received in America early in '93, and a few months later made her *début* in London at the Lyric Theatre in a version of "La Dame aux Camélias," subsequently playing other parts. Again visited London in the summers of '94 and '95.

Dutch Colonies. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

Dutch Political Parties. See **NETHERLANDS, POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE**.

Dvořák, Antonin, the great Bohemian composer, was b. on Sept. 8th, 1841, at Nelahozeves (Mühlhausen-on-the-Moldau), and is the son of an innkeeper. The village schoolmaster at Nelahozeves first taught him to play the violin and to sing. In '53, while at school at Llonitz, an organist taught him a little theory and piano, and he was then sent to a more advanced school at Kamnitz, under the organist Hancke, and it was there his first composition—a polka—was written. At sixteen he entered the organ school at Prague, and for three years kept himself by playing the viola with a band in cafés and other public resorts. In '62 he made the acquaintance of Karel Bendl, the composer, who placed in his hands the scores of Beethoven, and thus opened the field of classics to him. He at once began to compose in higher forms, producing a string quintette and two symphonies before '65. In '73 he became organist at St. Adalbert's Church. After composing an opera for the National Theatre at Prague, and various other works, he applied for help to the Minister of Public Instruction, and received a grant of 300 florins. A year later he applied again, and though he sent his opera "Wanda" and his now celebrated "Stabat Mater," nothing came of his application. His third application brought him a grant of 500 florins, and the sympathetic interest of Brahms and Hanslick. In '83 his "Stabat Mater," produced under his own direction in London, first stamped him as a really great composer. The "Spectre's Bride," composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85, met with a very enthusiastic reception. His oratorio "St. Ludmila" was introduced at the

Leeds Festival in Oct. '86. A new symphony in G major was produced at the Philharmonic Society in '90. The honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by the Cambridge University '91, and at the Birmingham Festival the same year his "Requiem" was produced. In Sept. '92 he sailed for America, to undertake the direction, for three years, of the National Conservatory of Music in New York. There in '93 he wrote probably his greatest symphony, entitled "From the New World." Besides the compositions already mentioned, he has written seven operas, eight symphonies, seven overtures, and a host of other pieces, chiefly for the piano, and songs. His latest work is a Cello Concerto in B minor.

Dykes, Rev. J. Oswald, D.D., b. at Port Glasgow 1835, graduated M.A. at Edinburgh '54, studied theology at New College (Edin.), Heidelberg, and Erlangen. Ordained minister of the Free Church, East Kilbride, Lanark, '59; elected colleague of Dr. Candlish in Free St. George's, Edinburgh, '61. Compelled to resign this important charge through feeble health in '64, he visited Australia, where he remained for three years. In '69 he became minister of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. He left this charge in '88, when he was appointed Principal of the Theological College, Queen Square. **Works:** "Beatitudes of the Kingdom" ('72), "Laws of the Kingdom" ('73), "Relations of the Kingdom" ('74), "From Jerusalem to Antioch" ('74), "Abraham" ('77), "Daily Prayers" ('81), "Sermons" ('82 and '92), "The Law of the Ten Words" ('84), "The Gospel according to St. Paul" ('88), "Plain Words on Great Themes" ('92).

E

Earl Marshal, The, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1527, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations, and once for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place. One of the functions of this exalted personage is, in company with the Earl Marshal, to usher the **King's Champion** into Westminster Hall just before the second course of the coronation banquet. It is usual to appoint to the office some person of high rank and great distinction, and the first **Duke of Wellington** was selected to fill it at the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Her Majesty. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms (see **GARTER KING OF ARMS**). The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. **Office**, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of

labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) the adoption of a Saturday or other weekly half-holiday; (3) the abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) the early payment of wages; (5) the promotion of a profitable employment of leisure hours; (6) the promotion of the interests of traders and their assistants in matters requiring municipal or legislative control. Assistants, by subscribing 2s. 6d. half-yearly, are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff.—On Nov. 1st, '86, the **Shop Hours Regulation Act** came into operation, by which the hours of labour for young persons under eighteen were limited to seventy-four in a week. To remedy its defects, which were numerous, though it also accomplished much good, the **Shop Hours Bill** was introduced by Mr. Provand, and became law (July 28th, '92). Its provisions are enforced by inspectors, who have been appointed by the London County Council and by some thirty provincial towns. A **Shops' (Early Closing) Bill** was referred to a Select Committee in February, and reported to the House with amendments in May '95. **Secretary**, James A. Stacey. **Offices**, 21, New Bridge Street, E.C.

East Africa, British. The British possessions in East Africa extend about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umbe river. The southern boundary runs from Umba in a north-west direction to the intersection of the Victoria Nyanza with the first parallel of N. lat., skirts the northern shore of the lake, and thence westwards to the boundary of the Congo Free State. The river Juba begins the northern boundary, which from the intersection of the river with the sixth parallel N. lat. runs to the thirty-fifth meridian E. long., and follows that to its intersection with the Blue Nile; the Congo Free State and the western watershed of the basin of the Upper Nile forming the western boundary. The total area is about 1,000,000 sq. miles, embracing a great part of Somaliland, the Equatorial Province, Uganda, Usoga, Unyoro, etc. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in '88 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, of which full details are given below. The chief ports are Mombasa, Lamu, Umba, and Kisimayu. A railway of 657 miles' length from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza is projected, and will soon be commenced, as will be seen below. The principal products of the country are cloves, ivory, indiarubber, copra, hides, etc. The seat of government is now at Zanzibar, and the country is, with the exception of Uganda, under the control of H.B.M. Consul-General at Zanzibar. See AFRICA (map), UGANDA and SOUDAN (map).—**History, '95.** A settlement of the terms of surrender of their property in East Africa by the Imperial British East Africa Company to the Government was arrived at finally in March. It was arranged that the Sultan of Zanzibar should pay £150,000 for the surrender of the Company's concession of a ten-mile strip along the coast, and £50,000 for their assets, while the British Government should pay a grant of £50,000 for the surrender of the Company's charter. The majority of the Company's *employees* were re-engaged by the Government, whose further proposals were announced in the House of Commons (June 13th) as follows: Uganda was made a Protectorate, administered by Mr. E. L. Berkeley; the country between Uganda and the ten-mile strip along the coast was made a Protectorate under the authority of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar; Witu and the river Tana region were similarly treated, and finally the ten-mile strip along the coast bought back from the Company by the Sultan was rented by the Government for £11,000 a year, and the territory placed under the administration of the Consul-General at Zanzibar. The transfer of the Company's territory to the Imperial Government was accomplished (July 1st) at Mombasa. A letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Liwali of Mombasa declared that his dominions on the mainland would henceforth be administered by officers under the British Consul-General at Zanzibar, Mr. Hardinge, who thereupon took formal charge of the territory. The Committee appointed to consider the question of the Mombasa Uganda Railway reported (Aug. 16th) that the railway, 657 miles in length, from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza, could be constructed, if rails were used weighing 35 lbs. per yard, for

£1,755,000, or £2,700 per mile. They recommended a three-foot gauge, and were of opinion that if the traffic brought in a revenue of £60,000 the line would only result in a net loss of £2,500 a year to the Government, allowing for the saving in transport charges which the line would enable them to make. The Government should construct and work the line without the intervention of any company or contractor. It was afterwards announced that the construction of the railway, which was definitely decided upon, would be entrusted to Mr. George Whitehouse, C.E. A punitive expedition was sent against Mwele, an Arab stronghold, and the place was stormed and burned (19th). Mbaruk, the chief Arab, however, escaped.

East Africa, German. The German possessions in East Africa lie immediately to the south of British East Africa, and have an estimated area of about 400,000 square miles. They are bounded on the north by a line running north-west from the Umbe river to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and continuing west from this lake to the Congo State. Lake Tanganyika forms the western boundary, and thence a line to Lake Nyassa, and the river Rovuma form the south-west and southern boundaries. In September '94 it was agreed that the German-Portuguese frontier should follow the parallel 10° 40' S. lat. from the coast to its intersection with the river Rovuma, leaving Kionga and the mouth of the Rovuma to Germany, and Cape Delgado to Portugal. Several stations have been established by the German East Africa Company, and the chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kiloa, and Tanga. The products of the country are coffee, tobacco, cotton, ivory, caoutchouc, and gum. See AFRICA (map) and UGANDA.—**History, '95.** The negotiations for a narrow gauge railway from the coast to Lakes Victoria, Nyanza, and Tanganyika were reported to be progressing favourably during February. The estimates were for a line of over 1000 kilometres in length, and its cost was put at about £1,500,000. Major von Wissmann was appointed Governor of the Colony (Sept. 6th), and announced his two chief objects to be to open up the Colony for the benefit of the mother country, and to further the spread of civilisation among the native population. He specially incited his subordinates to further every commercial and humanitarian enterprise.

East Africa, Portuguese, comprises the two provinces of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi. Its coastline extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coastline of German East Africa to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91; the northern boundary is the river Rovuma, running west from Cape Delgado to Lake Nyassa. The frontier between German and Portuguese East Africa runs along parallel 10° 40' S. lat. from the coast to its intersection with the river Rovuma, leaving the mouth of the Rovuma and Kionga, to Germany, and Cape Delgado to Portugal. The eastern boundary is the lake and British Central Africa, or the Nyassa Protectorate down to the junction of the Shiré with the Zambesi; while from that point the British South Africa Company's territory, including

Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and the South African Republic, form the boundary. The colony is administered by a Royal Commissioner appointed for three years, and the capitals of the two provinces are Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique. There are two railways in course of construction from Delagoa Bay and Pungwé Bay inland. The latter is called the Beira railway, and starts from opposite Inhambaio, 12 miles from Beira. It goes 12 miles to Jobo on the Busi, 12 miles from the mouth of the river, which is navigable to this point for ships drawing 20 ft., as is the case on the Pungwé. From Jobo the line crosses wooded plains, passing through Meforga and Gomani to Massi Kesse. The total length is under 200 miles. The line is opened as far as Chimoio, which is only 74 miles from Umtali, being therefore 41 miles from the 75-mile peg. The latest development is the construction of a line from Fontesvilla to Beira. The extension of the Delagoa Bay Railway from the frontier at Komati, 60 miles from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria in the Transvaal, was formally opened on July 8th, '95. The principal exports are oilnuts and seeds, caoutchouc and ivory. **Area**, 261,700 sq. m. **Pop.** 1,500,000. See AFRICA (map).—**History**, '95. The Portuguese attacked and defeated the native insurgents on the Incomati River (Jan. 29th), but were themselves surprised (Feb. 2nd), only beating off the Kaffirs after a fierce struggle. However, reinforcements were received from Europe, and in May Mahasul, after several defeats, fled, and the revolt came to an end.

Eastern Roumelia. An autonomous province created by the Treaty of Berlin in '78; since the revolution of Sept. 17th, '85, united to Bulgaria (*q.v.*), and now usually known as Southern Bulgaria.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Generally it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of the endowments to the wants of the Church. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them, *e.g.*, the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Com-

missioners exceeds £1,002,395 per annum, and may be taken to represent a capital sum of £30,119,000. The Commissioners determined to appropriate in grants towards the augmentation and endowment of benefices, during '95, the sum of £150,000 of capital. **Office**, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W. **Secretary**, A. De Bock Porter, C.B.

Ecclesiastical Courts. These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. First there are the purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.*, the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.*, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. Practically none of these courts now pretends to undisputed authority. The report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts ('83), while vindicating the historical position of them all, bewailed the confusion into which the administration of ecclesiastical law had fallen, and urged the adoption of various reforms. Absolute power, however, meanwhile rests with Lord Penzance, "Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York," under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74, and, as such, Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties (see ARCHES, COURT OF). By the issue of writs of *contumace capiendo* clergymen have been, and may be, imprisoned for defying sentences of monition, by inhibition, suspension, or deprivation decreed by this court. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice. The Archdeacon's Court is a survival, and nothing more. It is a court of first instance, and appeals to the bishop, but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The Archbishop's Court, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Lord Penzance's Court, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. Lastly, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as representing the Royal Supremacy, is the absolute though not the canonical court of final appeal.

"Echo, The." An evening paper, established Dec. 1868. Its principles are Liberal. *The Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner. Several new features have recently been introduced in the *Echo*, special prominence being given to topics of social interest. **Office**, 22, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

Ecuador. A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President elected for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate, elected for four years (one-half retiring every two years), representing the provinces, and a Chamber of

Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. Area, 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,270,000. Capital, Quito, pop. 50,000. Revenue, '93, £721,000; expenditure, £740,000; public debt, £2,855,400; imports, £1,675,360; exports, £2,342,000. The foreign commerce is largely with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. Exports: cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, ivory. Gold exists in the Napo country, three or four days' march from Quito, but the country badly needs opening up. Army about 3341 officers and men. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Columbia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95. Dr. Cordero, the President, resigned office (April 25th). An insurrection broke out in August, led by General Alfaro, and Cuenca and Quito were captured (28th).

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During '94 the total number of matriculated students was 2349. Of these 767 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1494 in the Faculty of Medicine, 454 in Law, 68 in Divinity, 155 in Science, and 11 in Music. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes and now amounts to over £15,000 per annum, most of the bursaries being open to competition. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., etc.; Lord Rector, Lord President Robertson (appointed Nov. 10th, '93). Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir Charles Pearson, Q.C. Its Degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., C.M., M.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D. Litt., D. Phil., Mus. Doc., Mus. Bac. Women have been since '92 admitted to the Arts and Science classes on the same terms as, and along with, the men. Of the above number of matriculated students, 128 were women, and 49 were also among the non-matriculated students in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine in the university. Alumni include Sir William Hamilton, Carlyle, Hume; Nasmyth, the engineer; Sir Walter Scott, Mungo Park, James Mill, Owen, the anatomist; Sir C. Wyville Thomson, scientific chief of the Challenger expedition; Dugald Stewart, Lord Brougham, and R. Louis Stevenson. Sec. of Senatus, Prof. Kirkpatrick. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

EDUCATION.

- I. INTRODUCTION.
- II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.
- III. THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.
- IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.
- V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I. INTRODUCTION.

The educational system of Great Britain, as it stands to-day, is a remarkably varied and complex system. A history of its development will be found in the '92 ed., pp. 249, 250, and there is no need to refer to it further here. It will suffice to state briefly what the system is, and then to take up the various branches of the subject and deal with them in their proper order. First as to primary education. The **Elementary Education Acts of '70, '76 and '80**, required that every school district, whether

municipal borough or civil parish, should provide sufficient elementary school accommodation for all the children resident in such district and requiring such accommodation. The **Education Act of '91** further provided that every parent could claim gratuitous elementary education for his children between the ages of 3 and 15. Education, moreover, is compulsory for all classes; and so far as elementary education is concerned, *i.e.*, in the primary State-aided schools, it is free to all classes of children applying for it. Elementary education is imparted under the operation of two great systems, the Voluntary system and the School Board system. The former sprang up early in the century, and was carried on, as its name implies, by private effort; but State aid was granted to the schools thus established by a Committee of the Privy Council. The chief educational societies engaged in this work were the National Society of the Church of England, the British and Foreign School Society, the Wesleyan School Society, and the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee. Until '70 the elementary schools receiving State aid were all promoted and founded by one or other of these societies; and if one of H.M. Inspectors reported satisfactorily on the schools, the Committee of the Privy Council contributed towards their erection, and paid the annual grant earned by the examination of the scholars. **School Attendance Committees** were established by Lord Sandon's **Education Act of '76**, which prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have such a committee, chosen in boroughs and urban sanitary districts by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians. These committees consist of not more than twelve nor less than six members. The chief difference of function between these Committees and School Boards is that the attendance committee cannot build or carry on schools; it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district. A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position, including Accrington, Bury, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Chester, Dover, Lincoln, Preston, Southport, St. Helens, Stockport, and Warrington. Every year the school attendance committee area decreases and the school board area correspondingly increases. Within the last six months 28 new school boards have been formed, covering an aggregate population of 50,000, who were in the previous year under school attendance committees. There are (Oct. '95) 123 school attendance committees for boroughs, 71 for urban sanitary districts, and 577 for poor law unions.

The **School Board** system was created by the **Elementary Education Acts of '70-80**. There are 2480 school boards in England and Wales, 181 of which have jurisdiction over municipal boroughs, including London. The total population within the school board areas is 19,817,233, leaving a balance of 9,185,292 under school attendance committee jurisdiction. Wherever there is not enough efficient public elementary school accommodation in a district for all the children a school board must be formed, whose first duty it is to make good the deficiency of accommodation by opening board schools.

Districts without a deficiency of accommodation may have a school board by passing a vote to that effect by a majority of the town council in boroughs, or of ratepayers in districts which are not boroughs. The boards are elected outside the metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish; within the metropolis by those entitled to vote for common councilmen or vestrymen. It is one of the chief duties of the school board to compel the attendance of all the children of school age at an efficient public elementary school, whether a board school or a voluntary school. School age is from 5 to 14, with exemption from compulsory attendance for children over 11 years of age who have passed certain standards of proficiency. There must be accommodation also for as many children as present themselves under the age of 5 and over the age of 14, except for such scholars as have passed an examination in the seventh standard. There are school boards in most of the large boroughs of England and Wales, but a few remain under school attendance committees. In boroughs with a population of 100,000 and upwards the school board consists of 15 members; from 70,000 to 100,000, 13 members; from 40,000 to 70,000, 11 members; from 15,000 to 40,000, 9 members; from 5000 to 15,000, 7 members; under 5000, 5 members. Any man or woman twenty-one years of age, without any restriction as to qualification or residence, may be elected a member of a school board. The board may not interfere with the management of voluntary schools, but may demand from those schools returns of the attendance of children. The board may acquire, with the sanction of the Education Department and of Parliament, compulsory possession of a site for a board school. It borrows money for building board schools, paying back the whole amount, interest and principal, in fifty or less years. All other expenses must be met year by year, the deficiency being made up by a school rate. School boards which fail in their duty are declared "in default," and may be superseded by a school board appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, at the cost of the ratepayers. School boards in Scotland and the Isle of Man are under separate Acts of Parliament, under which the whole area of those countries are under school boards, and the school attendance committee is unknown. See LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The Education Department for England and Wales, the central authority for primary education, is a committee of the Privy Council, in which are included the President of the Council (the Duke of Devonshire), and the Vice-President for Education (Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.), assisted by a large permanent staff. The greater share of ministerial work falls upon the vice-president, who is responsible to the House of Commons. The Department distributes the parliamentary grant, frames the Code, and appoints a staff of inspectors by whom schools in receipt of the grant are visited and the scholars examined, and training schools for teachers are inspected; it sanctions the borrowing of loans by school boards on the security of the rates, and may grant provisional orders for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites. Council office, Whitehall, S.W. Secretary, Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B. There is a separate Department for Scotland. Office, Dover House, Whitehall. Secretary,

H. Craik, C.B. The Department in Ireland is under the Commissioners of National Education, Dublin. The cost of the administration of the English Department was in '94 £253,311, of the Scotch Education Department, £46,670, and of the Irish administration rather more than £26,746. The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council, under the same Lord and Vice-President, is at South Kensington, and has charge of all those subjects which are encouraged by State aid which do not fall within the curriculum of the ordinary elementary school. See SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

For Secondary Education (except in Scotland, which is always in advance of its sister countries) there exists no such State organisation as is provided for elementary education, and private adventure, sometimes excellent, but more often pretentious and utterly inadequate, still rules supreme, uninspected and uncontrolled, in the supply of education for the middle classes. Undoubtedly some excellent and useful organisations for the provision of secondary education have sprung voluntarily into existence, such as the Boys' Public Day-schools Company and the Girls' Public Day-schools Company; and the Charity Commissioners have done a great work in reorganising the old grammar and foundation schools scattered throughout the country, and framing curricula on modern lines and suitable to modern requirements, making special provision for instruction in modern languages, science, and commercial subjects. Furthermore, there are the recent advances made as to Technical Education, which is properly, of course, a branch of Secondary Education, and which was so remarkably stimulated by the grants of money allocated to it under the Customs and Excise Act, '90. But all this needs co-ordinating, and there is no statutory power existing to enable the Education Department or any other department to insist, as in the case of primary education, on a sufficient and efficient supply of second-grade schools being established in every district in need of it. By the Local Taxation Act of '90 the county councils were empowered to supply certain funds for the promotion of technical and commercial education in their districts, and many of them are zealously at work; but it is to be feared that for lack of guidance and central control much of their expenditure will be wasted. In respect of schools of the highest grade, while there is no such thing as State control, there can be no doubt that the great schools of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, and their like do offer a liberal education in the humanities; and, crowned as the course is by residence at the Universities, it may be claimed that our aristocratic and wealthy classes can obtain an education that will fit them for the great responsibilities which devolve on them as directors of our great commercial interests and as legislators of our empire. It should be added that nearly all the great public schools have now established laboratories, libraries and museums.

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

1. *England and Wales.*—The keystone of the whole system of primary education is the requirement by the Education Department that any head master or mistress of a school receiving grants shall have passed

an examination for a certificate of merit, and proved his or her practical ability as a teacher, by obtaining favourable reports from the inspector. All children are grouped in standards of graduated difficulty, and are required to be present at the annual inspection, and be either individually examined or examined in their class or standard. The Code of '94 provided that in Aug. '96 the number of scholars which a head teacher should be considered capable of teaching should be 50 in average attendance and 57 on the registers, instead of the present numbers of 60 and 69; the number for a trained and certificated assistant should be 60 and 69, instead of 70 and 80; for an untrained certificated assistant 50 and 57 instead of 60 and 69; and for an uncertificated assistant 45 and 52 instead of 50 and 57. The curriculum of the schools, which is of course practically determined by the Code annually submitted to Parliament by the Education Department, includes sound instruction in the usual essential elementary subjects. Drawing (for boys) and needlework (for girls) are compulsory. Two "class subjects" are generally taught in addition, selected from English, geography, elementary science, and history. The scholars in the three highest standards (V.—VII.) are allowed also to take two subjects, called "specific subjects," of a more advanced character. Much encouragement is being given now to subjects of a technical character, such as drawing, needlework, cookery, laundry, dairy-work, domestic economy and hygiene (introduced by the '94 code), carpentry, agriculture, etc. The grants of the Department are made on precisely the same conditions, whether the school is a voluntary school (*i.e.*, maintained by some denominational body, partly by voluntary subscription), or by a school board with the assistance of the rates. The attendance of the children at school is, as we have said, compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14; but the local authorities are empowered, in their byelaws regulating such attendance, to provide for the total or partial exemption of children over 11, on condition that they reach a certain standard. Speaking generally Standards V. and III. have been chosen for such total and partial exemption.—**Statistics.** On Aug. 31st, '94, the date to which the last return (published in Aug. '95) is made up, there were in England and Wales 19,756 elementary schools inspected, with accommodation for 5,873,098 scholars. The average daily attendance was 4,254,314. The Government grants for day schools amounted to £3,926,641 18s. 1d., or about 15s. 8½d. per infant scholar and 18s. 7d. per older scholar in average attendance. It should be borne in mind that this does not include the amount contributed in lieu of school fees, which in '94 amounted to £2,139,201 18s. 1d. An idea of the progress that has been made in the provision of elementary education since '70 may be formed from the fact that in that year accommodation was only provided for 8.75 per cent. of the population, whereas in '94 the percentage was 19.38. The cost of education per head has steadily increased since the passing of the first Education Act. In '71 the cost per head was £1 7s. 5d.; in '79, £1 16s. 10½d.; in '85, £1 19s. 1½d.; and in '94, slightly under £2 in voluntary schools, and £2 8s. 9½d. in board schools. The amount raised during '94 (latest returns) for purposes of public elementary

education in England and Wales will be seen from the table on the opposite page.

2. Scotland.—In Scotland an excellent system of elementary education was adopted long before the passing of the **Scottish Elementary Education Act** in '72. In 1696 a law was passed establishing a school in every parish of Scotland. The great secession from the Church of Scotland in 43, which led to the establishment of the Free Church, effected the break-down of the parochial school system. The Free Church schools were set up side by side with the schools of the Establishment, and the division of interests and the means of support were not conducive to educational efficiency. Hence two years after the adoption of Mr. Forster's Act in England and Wales the **Scotch Education Act** was passed, establishing a school board in every Scottish parish, and giving it the control of all parochial schools, not only elementary schools, but also the academies and high schools, and empowering it to erect and maintain new schools, according to the needs of the population. Grants in aid are given from the Imperial Exchequer to all schools under school boards, except those defined as "high-class public schools." The Scotch Education Act is administered by a committee of the Privy Council, called the **Scotch Education Department**. The Scotch Code differs from that of England and Wales in that it provides for the teaching of more advanced subjects, and differently defines the term "training college." Free elementary education has now been generally adopted in Scotland under the powers of Acts passed in '89 and '90, for which the last returns are made up to Aug. 3rd, '95. There were at that date 3054 separate institutions inspected, furnishing accommodation for 770,244 scholars, of whom 567,442 were in average daily attendance. The parliamentary grant amounted to £578,686 12s., or £2 7s. per scholar in average attendance.

3. Ireland.—In Ireland national education is under the control of the **Commissioners of National Education** in Ireland, consisting of twenty members, of whom ten are Protestant and ten Roman Catholic. The Commissioners, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, administer the **Government grants**, which are made to **vested schools**, maintained as national schools, directly by the Commissioners or by trustees; **non-vested schools**, belonging to private individuals, but under the control of patrons or managers; **model schools**, in which young people are trained as teachers; **agricultural national schools**; certain technical schools, in which instruction is given in embroidery; **convent and monastery schools** (vested and non-vested); and **workhouse national schools**. The Commissioners have framed regulations for withdrawing any child from religious instruction of which its parents or guardians do not approve. Free education became operative from Oct. 1st, '92, and compulsory attendance from Jan. 1st, '94. The Irish Board of Education spent during the year ended March 31st, '94, the sum of £1,287,279 15s. 11d. The cost of their administration was £27,209. Training colleges and model schools received £71,000, and ordinary national schools received £943,694, while agricultural establishments received £9839. The total number of children on the rolls of the schools under the National Board was 1,028,281, of whom 75 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 11 per cent. Episcopalian Protestants, and 11 per cent. Presbyterians.

AGGREGATE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOLS.
(Extracted from latest Report of Committee of Council, '94-5.)

Denominations.	Endowment.	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.	Payments for Books, etc.	Fee Grant.	Annual Grants (1892-3).	Science and Art Department.	Other Sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Schools connected with National Society or Church of England	133,577	—	622,034	145,478	17,075	930,426	1,630,441	53,079	40,321	3,572,441
Wesleyan Schools	754	—	17,544	34,511	5,026	66,719	119,718	5,211	1,652	251,135
Roman Catholic Schools	2,769	—	84,729	5,901	1,433	113,277	190,897	5,728	2,163	406,697
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	17,399	—	82,440	41,884	6,360	122,874	223,270	9,459	5,808	509,494
School Board Schools	2,733	1,724,238	1,806	50,559	11,992	898,658	1,632,304	81,178	34,743	4,438,211
Total.	157,232	1,724,238	808,553	278,333	41,886	2,131,964	3,796,630	154,655	84,687	9,178,178

III. THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

The religious controversy in connection with elementary education dates from the early part of the present century. The labours of Joseph Lancaster, which began in the closing years of the last century, issued in 1808 in the formation of the Committee of the Royal British or Lancastrian System of Education; and in '14 the Committee assumed the title of the British and Foreign Bible Society, under the active patronage of several members of the Royal Family. In the British Schools the Bible was read, but no doctrinal instruction given. Stimulated and alarmed by the success of the British Schools, the leaders of the Church of England availed themselves of the educational zeal of Andrew Bell, who proposed "a scheme of education patronised by Church and State, originating in the Government, and superintended by a member of the Establishment." Bell originally limited his system to "industrial arts and the teaching of religion." His supporters contended that the Lancastrian system "was incompatible with the safety of the Established Church, and subversive of Christianity itself." Out of Bell's labours arose the "National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church," which was incorporated by Royal Charter in '17. From that time until the passing of the Education Act in '70 what education was given to the children of the poor was mainly given by the schools connected with these two Societies, supplemented during the latter part of that period by schools maintained by the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics. The intervention of the State in elementary education, which practically began with the first educational grant in '34, comes under our notice here only so far as it affects the religious question. Commissions were appointed, and Bills brought before the House of Commons from time to time; but no national system of education was carried until '70. In '39 the Committee of Council on Education was first formed. The establishment of any national system of education was prevented by the denominational jealousies which agitated the country. The combatants ranged themselves around three distinctive systems of education: (1) the denominational, in which specific doctrines were imposed upon all the children; (2) the comprehensive, in which definite religious instruction was given, but children could be withdrawn from it at the wish of their parents; and (3) the combined, which was established in Ireland, and in which the teachers give the secular instruction and the ministers of the denominations the religious. In the early stage of the controversy the Dissenters did not object to State aid; but later, fearing that such aid would necessarily give undue advantage to the Church, many of them, under the title of Voluntarists, refused to recognise the interference of the State in educational matters. On the other hand, the Church persistently rejected the comprehensive system. In '47 a Committee was formed in Manchester for the establishment of a national system of secular education, the system to be first tried experimentally in Lancashire. This movement induced a number of eminent Churchmen and Nonconformists to unite to form a Lancashire Public School Association, advocating a combined system, local government and a larger

measure of local support. This Association was soon after converted into the National Public School Association, which aimed at the establishment in England and Wales of a system of free schools, supported by local rates and managed by local committees elected by the ratepayers. The masters in these schools were to give secular instruction only, the schools being closed at stated times to allow parents, guardians and religious teachers opportunity for the inculcation of religion. To oppose this Association there was formed the Manchester and Salford Committee on Education. The opposing parties came into frequent conflict in the House of Commons, and led the agitation throughout the country. In '67, in Birmingham, during the mayoralty of Mr. George Dixon, a movement began which led up to the formation of the Education League in '69, having for its object "the establishment of a system that should secure the education of every child in the country." Sufficient accommodation for every child was to be provided by law, the expenses paid out of local rates and Government grants. All schools aided by rates were to be unsectarian and free, and the attendance of all children not otherwise receiving education was to be compulsory. An Education Union in Birmingham and another in Manchester were started in opposition. The agitation throughout the country was violent, all parties being agreed upon the necessity of a national system of education, but disagreeing upon the religious question. The Government yielded to the force of public opinion, and Mr. Forster's Education Act of '70 was the practical result. In this Act, as it ultimately became law, the following compromise of the religious difficulty was provided: Religious instruction, when given, should be imparted at the beginning or end of the school meeting, leaving an unbroken two hours for secular instruction; there should be displayed in each schoolroom a timetable of religious and secular teaching, and parents should have the right to withdraw their children from the religious instruction; in Board Schools no distinctive catechism or religious formulary should be taught; and the Education Department should not inspect or take any cognisance of the religious instruction. The practical working of these provisions in Board Schools is shown in a Return ordered by the Lords in '94. Up to April in that year 2392 Board Schools had been formed. In England there were 9, and in Wales 48, in which no provision was made for religious teaching; in 8 the Church Catechism was taught in its entirety these schools discontinued the practice after remonstrance from the Department; in the rest of the Board Schools the Bible was read, sometimes with and sometimes without comment; and hymns and prayers were used in almost all the schools. The time given to religious teaching varied from 20 to 50 minutes. The large number of the Welsh schools in which there was no religious instruction is accounted for by the fact that the Sunday Schools in Wales are so efficient, and that the Welsh people prefer to have their religious instruction given in their own language. At Birmingham the religious instruction is in the hands of two committees of ministers and laymen, one connected with the Church and the other with the Dissenters.

The compromise, thus arrived at in '70 worked satisfactorily on the whole, until the

supporters of the denominational grant-aided schools began to feel the competition of the Board Schools, and the Anglicans and Roman Catholics grew impatient under the restrictions placed upon the religious teaching in their schools. The discontent showed itself most acutely in the London School Board in '93, when Mr. Athelstan Riley proposed that the schools connected with the Board be taught the doctrine of the Trinity and the Divinity of Christ. In Jan. '94 the Board consented to alter the resolution of March '71 by striking out the words "morality and religion," and inserting the words "the Christian religion and of morality." In March '94 a circular was adopted explanatory of this alteration, and sent to the teachers. The circular, which was a long one, informed the teachers that the Bible was their text-book; that "the Board cannot approve of any teaching which denies either the human or the divine nature of the Lord Jesus Christ, or which leaves on the mind of the children any other impression than that they are bound to trust and serve Him as their God and Lord"; that no restriction was placed upon their liberty of choice in respect of hymns, doxologies and prayers; and that the "religious opinions of candidates will not in any way influence their appointment or promotion, nor are they to be subjected to any questions with reference to their religious belief." This circular was the signal for battle. The opponents of the circular contended that it was a violation of the '71 compromise, and that it virtually set up a religious test for the teachers. The supporters of the circular contended that it was necessary to define the nature of the religious instruction that should be given, and denied any intention to use the circular to the detriment of any teachers. The Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association appealed to the Board not to issue the circular; and after it was issued over 3000 out of the total of 8194 teachers asked to be allowed to withdraw from giving religious instruction, thus taking advantage of the clause in the circular which stated: "If there are those among you who cannot conscientiously impart Bible instruction in this spirit, means will be taken, without prejudice to their position under the Board, to release them from the duty of giving the Bible lesson."

In the meantime the supporters of the Denominational—or, as they are now called, Voluntary—Schools became unceasingly active to secure both additional aid from Government and a complete control over their own schools. In Nov. '93 what was called the Archbishops' Committee on Voluntary Schools was appointed. This Committee reported in Aug. '95, and recommended that further financial aid to Denominational Schools should be asked for. The report was discussed in Convocation, and a Bill drawn up increasing the privileges of Voluntary Schools, and allowing definite religious teaching; permitting the establishment of aided schools, on religious grounds, in places where there is already Board School accommodation for all the children; and giving to the school managers the right to dismiss teachers on religious grounds. The Roman Catholics also drafted a Bill providing for the opening of Voluntary Schools by any one, such schools to receive aid from the Department and the School Board, and to be managed by Boards elected by the parents and founders.

A memorial was forwarded to Lord Salisbury by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, Nov. 12th, demanding that the State should "frankly recognise the right and duty of parents to have their children educated in schools of their own religion without thereby incurring, as they incur at present, privation and pecuniary penalty." Another Bill, known as Mr. Spottiswoode's, was also drafted. According to this one half of the school managers were to be nominated—one by the School Board or County Council, and the rest by trustees or the heads of the denominational body to which the school belonged; the other half to be elected by such ratepayers as are parents or contribute not less than £1 per annum. Considerable interest was awakened, and a large amount of newspaper correspondence was occasioned, by a concordat suggested by the Rev. H. P. Hughes, at the Grindelwald Conference in September, to the effect that the Apostles' Creed should be taught in all schools. This concordat received the approval of none of the disputing parties.

During '95, and particularly during the later months of the year, the subject of religious education was hotly discussed by the London School Board, Mr. Athelstan Riley taking the most prominent part in the discussion. The London School Board discussions called forth a voluminous correspondence in the daily press. In the Board meeting, Oct. 3rd, Mr. Riley, referring to the teachers who had objected to the circular, said that he should find out their religious views, and vote accordingly on questions of promotion. He was thereupon charged with breaking faith with the teachers. At the next meeting Mr. Macnamara proposed that Mr. Riley should cease to be a member of the Teaching Staff Subcommittee. Mr. Diggle moved the previous question, but the debate was ultimately adjourned. On Oct. 13th, at a meeting of the London Board Teachers' Association, a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the action of Mr. Riley. At the next meeting of the London School Board, Oct. 17th, Mr. Riley asked urgency for a motion that the School Management Committee take immediate steps to relieve from the duty of giving religious instruction, "without prejudice to their position under the Board, those teachers who applied for such relief under the circular, and from whom no reply has yet been received to the Board's letter of July '94." As he got no second the debate was then resumed on Mr. Diggle's amendment of the previous question to Mr. Macnamara's motion. This amendment was rejected by 29 to 21. The Rev. R. Plummer then moved as an amendment that any member who could not conscientiously act in the spirit of Rule 15 of the Code of Regulations of the Board should not serve on the Teaching Staff Subcommittee. This was carried by 26, no one voting against it. The Moderate party did not vote. Mr. Plummer's amendment having thus become the substantive motion, Mr. E. Cecil moved an amendment substituting for the reference to Rule 15, "the rules and resolutions of the Board with regard to the appointment and promotion of teachers." The closure being applied, the resolution was agreed to by 26 votes, no member voting against it. The subject of religious education was warmly discussed at the Church Congress, and at the various Diocesan Conferences held in October. At Birmingham the Education League, which

had so much to do with the passing of the Act of '79, was re-constituted, under the presidency of its old leader, Mr. George Dixon. Early in November a largely attended Conference was held in Manchester, at which a resolution was passed asking for the extension of the Board School principle, and for the management of every State-aided school by a popularly elected body. At the half-yearly meeting of the London Congregational Union a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to use every effort to resist increased financial public aid to denominational schools without public control, and asserting that no solution of the educational problem would be satisfactory that did not place an unsectarian elementary school within the reach of every child. At other meetings similar resolutions have been passed; and all parties in the controversy appear to be preparing to fight the matter out. A circular issued by the National Education Association (Nov. 12th) demanded, first, that there should be no reversal of the existing educational policy, either by the suppression of the natural growth of Board Schools or by tampering with their public and undenominational character; secondly, that if the education question were reopened in Parliament, the claims of the parents and of the public to local representation and management should be fully and universally recognised.

IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

In England and Wales, though the State has at present exercised no direct control over secondary education, it has instituted several inquiries into its condition. In '61 a *Royal Commission*, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Clarendon, was appointed to inquire into the condition of "certain public schools in England." These public schools were nine—viz., Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury (see under their several headings). In '64 another *Royal Commission* was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Taunton, to inquire into the condition of "all schools other than those receiving the parliamentary grant and the nine great public schools already referred to." The Commissioners divided the schools they examined into (1) endowed (grammar-schools), (2) private, and (3) proprietary. They reported that reform must begin with the endowed schools, and drew up a series of recommendations which led to the adoption of the *Endowed Schools Act* of '69. This Act is administered by the Charity Commissioners. The inquiry of the Commission was also especially interesting on account of the evidence they took on the secondary education of girls. Their report gave great stimulus to the movement for promoting this object, and its publication was followed by the formation of "The National Union for Improving the Education of Women," of which the leading spirits were the Princess Louise, Mrs. William Grey, and Miss Shirreff. It was under the auspices of this Association that the *Girls' Public Day-schools Company* was established.

Secondary Education in Wales formed the subject of a Departmental Committee of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of the late Lord Aberdare, in '80. With regard to secondary schools the committee recommended: (1) That existing endowed schools should be made efficient and suitable. (2) That in the re-organisation of endowments, (a) all schools

should be made unsectarian; (b) the governing bodies should be to a large extent popularly chosen; (c) schools should be adapted to local requirements. (3) Where there were no endowments available, schools should be provided from other funds. A Bill framed on the lines of these recommendations was introduced into Parliament in the session of '89, and became the **Welsh Intermediate Education Act of '90**. Under this Act the Charity Commissioners are rapidly organising the secondary education of Wales, utilising the educational funds of the various counties, and combining them with the sums payable under the **Local Taxation Act of '90**.

In Jan. '93 Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, the then Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, appointed a **Departmental Committee**, consisting of officers of the Charity Commission, the Education Department, and the Department of Science and Art, to consider as to the best means of organising secondary education in England and Wales, and the relations of these departments among themselves in connection with the subject. But the work of this committee was suspended in March '94 owing to the appointment of the **Royal Commission** to inquire into the subject. The terms of the reference were that the Commission should consider what are the best methods of establishing a well-organised system of secondary education in England, taking into account existing deficiencies, and having regard to such local sources of revenue from endowment or otherwise as are available, or may be made available, for this purpose, and make recommendations accordingly. The Commissioners were Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P. (Chairman), Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P., Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttleton, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M.P., Very Rev. Dean Maclure, D.D. (Chairman of the Manchester School Board), Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., R. C. Jebb, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., Dr. R. Wormell (Head Master of the London Central Foundation Schools), H. Hobhouse, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the Somersetshire Technical Education Committee), M. E. Sadler, Esq. (Secretary of the Oxford University Extension Delegacy), H. Llewellyn Smith, Esq., G. J. Cockburn, Esq. (Chairman of the Leeds School Board), C. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., J. H. Yoxall, Esq. (Secretary of National Union of Teachers), Lady Frederick Cavendish, Mrs. Bryant, and Mrs. Henry Sidgwick (Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge). The Secretary of the Commission was the Hon. W. N. Bruce, of the Endowed Schools Department of the Charity Commission. The Commission sat with closed doors.

The Report of the Commission was issued at the end of October, and showed that 105 meetings had been held, at which 85 witnesses had been examined, and a vast amount of other evidence collected in answer to questions sent out by the Commission, and from authorities in every quarter. The whole Report will ultimately consist of nine volumes, including minutes of the evidence taken, memoranda and answers to the Commissioners' questions, the reports of Assistant Commissioners on selected typical districts, a summary and index of minutes of evidence and statistical tables. The Report itself was divided into four parts: (1) an historical statement as to previous legislation; (2) a description of the existing state of

things; (3) an analysis and exposition of the evidence, with a discussion of the views and suggestions of certain leading witnesses; and (4) the recommendations of the Commissioners. These recommendations fell into five classes, as follows:—

1. The Central Authority.—This ought to consist of a Department of the Executive Government, presided over by a Minister responsible to Parliament, who would obviously be the same Minister as the one to whom the charge of elementary education is entrusted. There should be under the Minister a permanent Secretary with a general oversight of the various branches of the Education Office. Whether a separate staff of officials should be created for Secondary Education, or whether the present Education Department should be expanded, the Commissioners would not say; but they pointed out that the new work would require different methods from those applied to the work now done, and at least some officials specially devoted to it. An **Educational Council** should be created, with not more than 12 members, 4 appointed by the Crown, 4 by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Victoria, and 4 selected by these 8 from among experienced members of the teaching profession. This Council should meet at least four times a year, and whenever summoned by the Minister, its work being to advise the Minister on purely professional matters, and to take charge of the registration of teachers. The work of the Charity Commission, so far as it touched educational endowments, and of the Science and Art Department, so far as it touched secondary education, should be transferred to the new Department. The functions entrusted to the **Central Authority** should include a general oversight of the action of such local authorities as may deal with Secondary Education, the supplying of information and advice to those authorities, the power of framing or approving schemes for the reorganisation of endowments and rules for the application of public funds, the deciding of appeals from local authorities, together with some measure of jurisdiction over those important educational foundations which, being used by the country generally, cannot properly be subjected to local jurisdiction, and the management of a Register of Teachers.

2. Local Authorities. The Commissioners recommended that a local authority should be created in every county and county borough with a population exceeding 50,000, but that adjoining counties and county boroughs should have power to unite. The **County Authority** should have the majority of its members appointed by the County Council; about one-sixth should be nominated by the Education Minister, and about one-third or one-fourth, as the case might be, should be co-opted by the members already chosen. The number of members should not be less than 14, nor more than 42. The **Borough Authority** should be appointed as to one-third of its members by the Borough Council, or to another third by the School Board, and as to one-sixth by the Education Minister, the remaining one-sixth being co-opted. The number of members should vary from 12 to 24. As to **London**, the area dealt with was made the administrative county of London, and it was recommended that the authority should consist of 18 members appointed by the County Council, 7 by the School Board, 2 by

the City and Guilds Institute, 2 by the City Parochial Charities' Trustees, 2 by Oxford and Cambridge Universities, 2 by the London University, and 9 co-opted members, making 42 in all. The duties and functions of the local authorities fall under the following heads:

1. The securing a due provision of secondary instruction. This duty should be imposed by statute on each local authority, and enforced by the central authority. 2. The remodelling, where necessary, and supervision of the working of endowed (other than non-local) schools and other educational endowments. 3. A watchful survey of the field of Secondary Education, with the object of bringing private and proprietary schools into the general educational system, and of endeavouring to encourage and facilitate, so far as this can be done by stimulus, by persuasion, and by the offer of privileges and advice, any improvements they may be inclined to introduce. 4. The administration of such sums, either arising from rates levied within its area or paid over from the National Exchequer, as may be at its disposal for the promotion of education. The local authority should have power to establish new schools where necessary, to initiate schemes for the better management of educational endowments, to supervise and inquire into the working of all endowed schools, and to a certain extent of all proprietary and private schools, within its area, to make schemes for unendowed public schools, to compile a list of efficient proprietary and private schools within its area, to establish scholarships and exhibitions, to aid schools and institutions not under its direct management, to appoint representatives on governing bodies of public schools within its area, to determine the amount of and issue a precept to the county or borough council for the rate found to be necessary for its work, and to receive, instead of the county and borough council the money available under the Customs and Excise Act of '90.

3. Arrangements for the Better Organisation of Schools.—The Commissioners stated under this head that the duty of providing in each area schools of the type locally required had better be left to the local authority. It was unsafe to lay down general rules in this respect. Neither could definite model curricula be laid down. This, too, should be left to the local authority. As to existing secondary schools, **Endowed Schools** were first dealt with, and the Commissioners recommended that the great public schools should not be excluded from the supervision of the Central Authority. No scheme should be made for any modern endowment until after forty years from its original foundation. As to **Unendowed but Public Schools**, Higher Grade Elementary Schools, Organised Science Schools and Evening Continuation and Technical Schools should all be classed and treated as Secondary Schools, but the transition should be gradual. As to **Proprietary and Private Schools**, the commissioners desired not to weaken but to stimulate and improve them. They recommended that such schools should be encouraged to apply for recognition as efficient secondary schools, and to comply with the requirements necessary thereto, affecting their buildings, apparatus and appliances, teaching staff, curriculum and fees. On condition of submitting to inspection and examination, and of presenting an annual

statement of the salaries paid to its teachers, such a school should be recognised by the local authority as a place of instruction at which scholarships should be tenable, and its pupils should be admitted to compete for higher scholarships. In rural districts the commissioners recommended that the endowed schools in the smaller towns and villages should be remodelled, and an upper department should be established in a certain number of elementary schools. Other recommendations in this section dealt with the local governing bodies of schools, scholarships, exhibitions, examinations and the inspection of schools.

4. Financial Arrangement.—The Commissioners pointed out that income can be drawn from (1) endowments, amounting to about £735,000 per annum, at present very unequally distributed; (2) the grant under the Customs and Excise Act, '90, amounting in '93-4 to £748,000, which should all be handed over to the Secondary Education Authorities, although it would still go partly in aid of Technical Education; (3) local rates to the limit of 2d. in the £, which would produce £1,280,000 per annum; (4) fees paid by pupils to be fixed by the governors or managers of all secondary schools with an eye to the kind of education provided by the school, and the class of pupils served by it; (5) Parliamentary grants made by the Science and Art Department and by the Education Department to evening and continuation schools. These grants should be consolidated into a grant to the new local authorities, and made applicable to Secondary Education in all its forms and branches, but this should be done carefully and not too suddenly.

5. Questions Specially affecting Teachers.—The Commissioners recommended that some limit should be placed to the power of the head teacher as to the tenure of office of assistant teachers, the power of dismissal being always subject to the approval of the governing body. The fixing of the salaries should be in the hands of the governing body also. A register of qualified teachers should be established, and provision made for their professional training both in the theory and the practice of education.

V. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Below will be found articles on (1) technical education generally; (2) commercial education; (3) higher elementary or continuation schools.

1. Technical Education.—The **Technical Instruction Act** of '89 defines technical education to mean instruction in—(1) the principles of science and art applicable to industries; (2) the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries or employment; (3) any other form of instruction (including modern languages and commercial subjects) which may be approved by the Science and Art Department, and are stated by the local authority to be required by the "circumstances of the district." The question passed into the practical stage in the year '90, when Mr. Goschen, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, set apart the proceeds, with a small reduction, of a new tax on spirits, the **Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Duties) Act**, '90, for the benefit of county councils, giving them express permission to use the whole or any part of the sum for the

purposes of technical education. The total annual proceeds of the tax amounted in '94 to £780,000, and of this sum about £600,000 was applied to educational purposes. Various local authorities also supplement the money thus obtained by grants out of the rates under the provisions of the **Technical Instruction Act, '80**. The **National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education**, which has now been in existence nearly nine years, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, has been energetically at work. The Society (Office, 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster) has published numerous valuable pamphlets, and is prepared to advise any local authorities who may apply to it as to the best means of utilising the funds at their disposal. The Society publishes a quarterly record of its work.

In the country generally the working of the **Technical Instruction Act** and of the **Local Taxation Act** is entrusted to the county councils, town councils, or urban sanitary authorities. A rate may be levied by either of these authorities under the former Act, but it must not exceed a penny in the pound. No resolution or poll of the ratepayers is necessary for the adoption of the Act. Either the local authority takes the initiative, or it is moved from without. Every county council in the country has devoted the proceeds of the **Local Taxation Act**, either wholly or in part, to the purposes of technical instruction; and nearly all the county boroughs have done the same. The progress made in London owes its impulse to the establishment of the **Artisans' Institute** in '74, under the influence of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Lord Lyttelton, Rev. H. Solly, and others. In '78 many of its teachers were taken over by the City and Guilds of London Institute. To the patronage of the Livery Companies of London much of the subsequent progress of the movement may fairly be attributed. The chief centres of work are located as follows:—I. A **Central Institution**, at South Kensington, was opened in '84, having been built and fitted up at a cost of £100,000. Here the students, after instruction, are qualified to become technical teachers, mechanical, civil, and electrical engineers; principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. II. The **City and Guilds Technical College** (*q.v.*), Finsbury, is of a lower grade than the preceding, and prepares persons of both sexes for intermediate posts in factories. It consists of a day-school and an evening school. III. The **South London School of Technical Art**, Kennington Park Road, numbers over 150 students. The subjects taught are modelling, design, wood engraving, china painting, life classes (drawing and painting), and house decoration. IV. The **Technological Classes** in different towns connected with the Institute are nearly 500, with upwards of 12,000 students, and the members are yearly increasing. These students, on passing the technological examinations, are granted prizes and certificates, which are regarded as diplomas of proficiency. These examinations led to the formation of technical classes at the **Polytechnic**, Regent Street, at the **Birkbeck Institute**, the **City of London College**, and at the **People's Palace** (*q.v.*), in the East End. The Institute, acting in conjunction with the London School Board and the Drapers' Company, has also promoted manual training amongst the children

attending elementary schools in London. The Education Department have added manual training to the subjects which may be taught under the Code. The Institute and the Drapers' Company provide the funds, and the Board grant the use of their schools. Six centres for instruction in woodwork are open five days a week, and are attended by about 1500 boys, each boy, however, attending only once a week for half a day. Metal-work, laundry-work, and housewifery sections have also been formed.

The **London County Council** in Jan. '93 appointed a special committee to inquire into the needs of London with respect to technical education. The powers of the Council in this respect were afterwards delegated to a **Technical Education Board**, consisting of 20 representatives of the Council, 5 of the London School Board, 3 of the City and Guilds Institute, 2 of the City Parochial Charities, and 1 each of the Head Masters' Association, the National Union of Teachers, and the London Trades Council. Dr. Garnett became the secretary of the Board. Very much has been done by means of scholarships to enable the children of poor parents to fit themselves for appropriate technical training. Of these scholarships there are awarded 100 for boys and 100 for girls of £20 each, tenable for two years at higher-grade or organised science schools. The Board further award not "more than five senior county scholarships of the annual value of £60, in addition to the payment of college fees, tenable for three years," to provide the means of obtaining advanced technical training for students of exceptional ability who would not otherwise be able to obtain such training. The actual sum set aside in '94 amounted to £86,000. A large number of scholarships have been awarded from this sum to boys in the various elementary schools of London.

In Scotland a large proportion of the available residue under the **Local Taxation Act** accruing to Scotland has been devoted to technical education purposes. Out of 33 counties 18 had so devoted the whole of the fund at their disposal, and 11 a part of the fund; while of the 187 burghs 16 had devoted all and 39 a part of the fund. In applying the fund the local authorities are fortunate in not being limited to the machinery of the **Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, '87**. The passing of the **Technical Instruction Amendment (Scotland) Act, '92**, has simplified the procedure greatly in this country.

In Ireland not more than five local authorities had in '93 availed themselves of the **Technical Instruction Act**—viz., the City Council of Belfast, the Corporation of Londonderry, the City Council of Dublin, the Board of Guardians of Galway Union, and the Corporation of Cork. As the residue under the **Local Taxation Act** is not available for technical education in Ireland, the Science and Art Department not only continued in that country the grants in aid of such instruction which they had suspended in England and Wales, but augmented them and made the conditions easier. An influential Association has lately been established for the promotion of technical education in Ireland, and more progress will no doubt be made.

2. **Commercial Education.**—In commerce, as in everything else, there are things that only experience can teach; but it is contended that, with a knowledge of the objects of commerce, of the economic laws

and regulations which control it, of commercial law, of commercial geography, and of modern languages, a young man will at once be able to take a more intelligent and therefore a more useful part in the business he adopts. Such is the principle recognised by the Germans and other foreigners whose competition we have experienced at home and abroad in recent years, and there is no doubt that their educational superiority has stimulated it. The Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. Secs., E. J. Cross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge, and P. E. Matheson, New College, Oxford, from whom all information can be obtained. In London evening classes have been instituted for imparting knowledge on commercial subjects, and efforts are being made to induce the governors and teachers of existing schools to modify their curriculum with the same object. A new scheme for junior and higher commercial education was drafted by the committee of the London Chamber early in '90. The county councils of our great industrial and commercial towns are availing themselves of their new powers, and the special subjects which go to make a valuable clerk and man of business are being fostered by them: e.g., the County Council of Manchester provides teaching in commercial arithmetic, correspondence, précis writing, commercial geography, and history, and in French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Huddersfield, Leeds, and other great towns have similar schemes. Indeed, the record of the past year is remarkable for the immense provision made for thorough instruction throughout the country in commercial subjects. All information in connection with future examinations, past papers, etc., can now be obtained at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. At King's College the City of London School, the Central Foundation Schools (under the control of the Charity Commissioners), the Y.M.C.A. (Aldersgate Street branch), and the Polytechnic Y.M.C.I., among other institutions in London, special provision has been made for a course of education in accordance with the scheme of the London Chamber.

3. Higher Elementary or Continuation Schools.—The great municipalities of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, through the instrumentality of their school boards, have set themselves resolutely to work to foster the desire and to provide the means for the continuation and perfection of the instruction in the day-schools. Regulations were submitted to Parliament in '93 establishing a Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools. In itself a most valuable educational document, it provides liberally for the establishment of evening continuation schools, and abolishes many of the restrictions of former codes, which militated so largely against the spread of evening schools. The subjects specially encouraged are the elementary subjects, English (including history and geography), modern languages, mathematics, science, and subjects of practical utility, such as agriculture, navigation, shorthand, vocal music, domestic economy, hygiene, and needle-

work. With the impetus and encouragement thus given, an enormous increase in our evening continuation schools has taken place during the past year. The total number of scholars on the rolls was 266,683. In the '94-5 session in London there was an immense increase in the average attendance of scholars, which reached 13,974 for 271 schools. In '94-5 the number of evening schools under the Education Department had increased to 3742. See the "Evening School Code of the Education Department"; the "Report of Science and Art Department," and the "Syllabus of the Birkbeck Institute" (Chancery Lane). See also a valuable return to Parliament during '94, by the Science and Art Department, and the "Report, '95, of the National Society for the Promotion of Technical Education" (Offices, Westminster).

EGYPT.

A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, consisting of the Nile Delta and the valley of the Nile as far south as Wady Halfa, under the rule of Abbas Pasha, the seventh of the dynasty founded by Mehemet Ali, his great-great-grandfather. Abbas is the eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha. The first four rulers bore the title of Vali or Viceroy, but in '66 Ismail, then ruler, received from the Sultan the title of Khedive or king, and the succession was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, in accordance with the original treaty, to the eldest male of the family of Mehemet Ali. In '73 the right of concluding commercial treaties with foreign powers, of issuing coinage, and of maintaining an army, was also conceded. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and England, but in the latter year England intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, elected on a universal suffrage basis, but with limited powers. The General Assembly consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and forty-six other members, and must be summoned every two years. The Legislative Council contains thirty members, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The army contains about 14,000 men. There is also a British force of about 2500 men at Cairo, which was reinforced during the crisis early in '93. **Area** of Egypt, 394,240 sq. m., of which about 10,700 sq. miles are settled. **Pop.** about 9,000,000. **Principal products**, cotton, sugar, and cereals. **Revenue**, '94, £10,562,000; **expenditure**, £9,756,000; **exports**, '93, £13,109,412; **imports**, £9,091,481; **public debt**, £105,782,000. (£1 = £1 os. 6d.) See AFRICA (map), DIPLOMACY, and "Egyptian Irrigation" in ENGINEERING.

History, '95.—The '95 Budget, which was passed by the Council of Ministers (Nov. 20th), showed the receipts to be estimated at £10,517,000, and the expenditure at £9,840,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £677,000, of which it was proposed to apply £666,000 to the purposes of the Public Debt Commission. The *Bosphore Egyptian*, which had been regarded as the French organ in Egypt, ceased to exist (Dec. 1st), and its place was taken by the more violent and anti-English *Journal Egyptian*. An agreement was arrived at (5th) between Egypt and the Powers, whereby the Egyptian Govern-

ment will devote, as from Jan. '94 to Jan. '97, £40,000 a year of the revenue from the light dues to meet the deficits of the Quarantine Board, to construct quarantine stations at El Tor, Suez, and Moses' Wells, and towards the cost of building new lighthouses in the Red Sea. Prince Abbas Halim, grandson of Mehemet Ali, was married to the Khedive's eldest sister (30th). Early in the new year various intrigues were set on foot to induce the Khedive to dismiss Nubar Pasha, but happily they fell through, although signs were not wanting that the Khedive sympathised with them. His attitude led to some trouble amongst the natives, and outrages upon British subjects were committed at Alexandria and elsewhere, but the perpetrators were at once punished, and, of course, lauded as martyred patriots in the *Journal Egyptien*. A slave girl in the Khedive's harem bore him a daughter (Feb. 6th), and he afterwards signed a marriage contract with her. The Council of Ministers presided over by the Khedive adopted a law creating a special tribunal to deal with crimes and offences against British soldiers and sailors serving in Egypt (22nd) with a view to checking the tendency to open disturbance which had been created by the French journals. The Khedive reviewed the British army of occupation at Cairo (27th). Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, died at Constantinople (March 2nd), and was buried with every circumstance of pomp and pageantry in the Rifai Mosque at Cairo (12th). A most important project, formulated by Mr. Gorst, for regulating the election and general powers of the village omdehs or headmen, and the sheikhs or deputies of the headmen, under the control of the Ministry of Justice, was sanctioned by the Council of Ministers (14th). The sheikhs have great influence with the people, and are closely in touch with them. They were made responsible for their followings to the Omdehs, and the Omdehs were made directly responsible to the Government. Slatin Bey, the most important prisoner in the hands of the Mahdi, escaped from Omdurman, and arrived at Cairo (10th). A project for the reform of a branch of the Public Works Department, called the Tanzin, was approved by the Khedive (April 8th); it was drawn up by Mr. W. E. Garstin, Under Secretary for Public Works, and was practically a scheme of decentralisation, putting ordinary repairs and small works under a responsible head, and all large new works under a separate responsible authority. A measure for the equalisation of the incidence of the land tax was approved by the Khedive in Council (18th). It proposed that rental valuations of all lands should be made by commissions appointed for the purpose, and should form the basis for the readjustment of the tax. No increase in the total amount levied was contemplated, only the removal of glaring inequalities. Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, with a fleet of twenty British ships, arrived off Alexandria (May 26th). The Khedive inspected the fleet (27th), which made a great and favourable impression on the natives. He visited Constantinople (July 18th), and received the order of Khanedan Osman. Major-General Knowles succeeded General Sir F. F. Walker in command of the British Army in Egypt (Sept. 30th). Nubar Pasha resigned the Premiership (Nov. 11th) on account of his failing health. He had been 53 years in the Egyptian service. He was succeeded by

Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, whose place as Minister of War was taken by Abani Pasha.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded 1883, for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details, and preservation of the objects found in the course of the excavations. The minor objects are of the utmost value in tracing the history of civilisation, and illustrating the influences of Egypt, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, Greece, and the peoples of the Mediterranean coasts and islands on one another. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. (U.S.A.), and various museums in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season of '94-5 M. Naville, together with Mr. D. G. Hogarth, of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Messrs. Carter and Brown, artists, continued the work of completing the excavation of the XVIIIth Dynasty (B.C. 1552-1327) temple of Deir el Bahari, near Thebes. This work, which has occupied three successive seasons, and been a heavy drain on the resources of the Fund, is now practically completed; but the copying of the scenes and inscriptions will still take several years. The temple is now one of the sights of Thebes. Many fragments of XVIIIth Dynasty sculpture and inscriptions of great historic and ethnographic interest have been recovered from the *débris* of the Coptic convent built on and of the ruins of the ancient temple; but the work of restoring them to their places and of consolidating and protecting the structure wherever it is threatened with ruin, will be carried out during the season of '95-6. After leaving Deir el Bahari, later in the season, Mr. Hogarth, with the help of Messrs. Benson and Bevan of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, made exploratory investigations and borings in Alexandria about the central quarter of the ancient city, and derived the definite though negative conclusions that all Alexandrian Roman remains were thoroughly rifled anciently, that the subsoil water-level is for the most part immediately below the Roman—even tombs being below the inundated line—and that the great buildings of the fore-shore are now represented by shoals in the port. Mr. Hogarth's Report, with plans, may be found in the *Archæological Report* for '94-5. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society continues its *Archæological Survey of Egypt*. The object of this Survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Aswan. Various copyist artists and surveyors, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Griffith, have been despatched to Upper Egypt to work on the celebrated XIIIth Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, and the still earlier tombs of Deir-el-Gebrawi and Sheik Said. The XIIIth Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund, being the first volume of the series of memoirs on Deir el Bahari projected by the Society, is now published. Five memoirs of the Archæological Survey of the Egypt Exploration Fund—viz.,

Beni Hasan I., II., and III., and El Bersheh I. and II.—are also now issued to annual subscribers to the Survey from 1890-95. For the last three years the Fund has published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual **Archæological Report on Egypt and Egyptology**, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Egypto-Greek and Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. An **Atlas of Ancient Egypt**, with letterpress, has also been issued. There is an American branch of the Society, of which the Rev. W. C. Winslow, D.D., LL.D., is the hon. treasurer and vice-president. The **Offices of the Fund** are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). **President**, Sir John Fowler, Bart., K.C.M.G.; **Secretary**, Miss Emily Paterson.

Egyptian Irrigation. See **ENGINEERING**.

Egypt, Khedive of. See **ABBAS PASHA**.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A **Gorsedd** (this word means *throne*, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the conclusion of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced. In '95 the Eisteddfod was held at Llanelly. The meeting-place appointed for '96 is Llandudno.

Election of a Member of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination. The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a

poll. The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. The following **calendar**, which will probably make the matter quite clear, shows the time for nomination and poll in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by the returning officer on the 1st of any given month:—

Day of Month.

County.

- 1 Receipt of writ.
- 2
- 3 Last possible day for notice of election.
- 4
- 5 First possible day for nomination.
- 6
- 7
- 8 First possible day for poll.
- 9
- 10 Last possible day for nomination.
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17 Last possible day for poll.

Borough.

- 1 Receipt of writ.
- 2 Last possible day for notice of election.
- 3
- 4 First possible day for nomination.
- 5 { Last possible day for nomination.
- 5 { First possible day for poll.
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Last possible day for poll.

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that **Sundays, Christmas Day, etc., do not count**. Thus, if an election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland. Where an **equality of votes** is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the **casting vote**; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A **petition** may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself

to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, etc., which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a Royal Commission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented. Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also COMMONS, HOUSE OF, PARLIAMENT, WRITS.

ELECTRICITY '95.

Electric Utilisation of Water-power.—The successful commercial delivery of electric current from the great 50,000 horse-power generating station at Niagara Falls, to the first consumers, in the summer of '95, marks an era in electrical progress—and perhaps in the history of the world. Machinery is ready for adapting the current for arc lights, for incandescent lights, for electric tramways, and for factories and mills. The first use to which the current has been actually put has been metallurgical smelting in the manufacture of aluminium. This manufacture is accomplished by a company specially located near the Falls, in order to get the benefit of a cheap supply of electricity. But technically there are no difficulties in the way of transmitting the current 400 or even 500 miles. The only consideration determining the distance of transmission is that of cost. It had been previously calculated that up to a distance of 200 miles the current transmitted from Niagara would be able to compete with steam power. But the price at which the Niagara Falls Company has been able to deliver the current to contiguous customers has created universal astonishment, amounting almost to incredulity, or a suspicion that the quotation is below cost price. The price is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (half a farthing) per unit for the 4000 horse power delivered to the aluminium company. But Professor Forbes declares that this is a genuine price, and gives the Niagara Falls Company "a handsome profit." To realise the astonishing cheapness of the current, it has to be remembered that English

companies are charging about 6d. a unit. How great and rapid is the progress in electrical engineering, which this actual utilisation of Niagara marks, is seen from the fact that so short a time ago as '77, Sir William Siemens' suggestion made at the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, that Niagara might be utilised electrically, was received with "ironical smiles." All over Europe and America water power is being exploited electrically for industrial use. At present the British Aluminium Company is erecting works at Foyers in Invernesshire, in order to get 3000 horse power from the largest waterfall in Great Britain. The most recent striking advance in electrical undertakings in Germany is the rapid increase of the use of electric light and power in small villages of from 1000 to 3000 inhabitants. Water power is used in the generation, and though the cost of installation is about the same as for a steam power electric station in Great Britain, yet the expenses of upkeep are much less, and these German village installations are said to be thoroughly successful financially, both for lighting and power. That is to say, electricity is supplied at such a rate as enables it to compete with oil for light and steam for power. Amongst the larger projects, the most interesting is the scheme of an American syndicate of capitalists and engineers to utilise the water of the Nile.

Traction.—The advancing superiority of electricity for traction, both for railways and tramways, is witnessed in many directions. The London Central Railway Company have decided to work their new line from Shepherd's Bush to the City, not by cable, as was originally intended, but by electricity. A light railway, to be worked by electricity, is projected between Derby and Ashbourne, and this is a type of many incipient schemes, brought to the front by the undisputed success, financial and other, of the application of electricity to light lines. In America experiments in long distance traction are being pushed forward. The difficulties are not so much technical as financial. A working alliance has been established between the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Westinghouse Electric Company. The outcome of this alliance is prophesied to be electric trains running on perfectly level straight tracks, crossing mountains by lifts, and valleys by trestles, and each train, by means of its own motor, travelling 150 miles per hour (!). On the Nantucket branch of the New York, New Haven and Harford Railroad trials have actually been made with an electric train with a load of 175 tons (equal to seven cars), and a speed varying from 50 to 80 miles an hour was attained. This particular branch was selected for the trials because of its sharp and numerous curves and steep gradients. The ease of starting and the speed obtained showed that a load three or four times greater could easily have been drawn. In the case of electric trains propulsion takes place by smooth, continuous, even motion, and not by a series of jerks, as in the steam-engine, so that, in a tug of war between an electric motor and a steam-engine on an American line, the electric motor, as was expected, easily proved its superiority as an instrument of traction. An aerial electric railway has been designed for Berlin and other towns in Germany. The cars are suspended, and the centre of gravity being very low derailment is practically impossible. The

inventor claims that 186 miles per hour can be attained by this system. Legislation is promised in the British Parliament to amend the law with respect to the use of locomotives on highways. It is expected that the law forbidding locomotion by engines in the road at a greater speed than four miles per hour will be repealed. And if higher speeds are permitted, a great and rapid development is anticipated in the application of electric motors to highway locomotion.

Miscellaneous.—Amongst miscellaneous advances is the application of electricity to type-setting. Wonderful stories come from Berlin of an electric machine which it is alleged can set in an hour ten times as much type as a compositor. And one boy it is said can attend to several such machines at once. An electrical forge where the whole of the heating is done by electricity, is in operation at Niagara Falls, the power, of course, being derived from the cataract. The cost of making a horseshoe at this forge is said to be much less than at any coal forge. At Njolby, in Sweden, corn is being threshed by electricity. The year has been marked by a considerable extension of electricity to heating and cooking purposes. Many companies and corporations supply the current at cheaper rates during the day, and for cooking, notably Newcastle, which has brought the price down to 2½d. for cooking.

Elgin, Earl of, Viceroy of India. See under PEERAGE.

Ely, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Emigrants' Information Office. This office was established by Her Majesty's Government in 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. Branches have been opened at several public libraries in the country. The classes chiefly required in the colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with £200 capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics with a little money; but during '94 the demand for labour was small, and in some of the Australasian Colonies, and also at the Cape, considerable numbers were without work. Hardly any assisted passages are now granted, Western Australia and Queensland giving the most encouragement. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the exodus from Great Britain has averaged during the last decade about 250,000 persons annually, of whom the majority have gone to the United States. There was a large decrease in the number of emigrants from British ports in '94, as compared with '93. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained on application by post or personally at the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A professional handbook, price threepence, is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, etc. See also SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Emigration and Alien Immigration. The following statistics were issued during '95 relating to emigration from the United Kingdom during the six last years.

Emigration '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, and '94.

No. of emigrants in	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
'94	227,179	156,806
" " '93	307,633	208,814
" " '92	321,397	210,042
" " '91	334,543	218,597
" " '90	315,980	218,116
" " '89	342,641	253,795

The decrease in the total emigration, foreigners as well as British and Irish included, for the year ended Dec. 31st, '94, amounts to 80,454. The decrease in British and Irish emigrants, for the same year, amounts to 52,008. In '95 the figures up to October showed some advance on those of the previous year. As to **Alien Immigration**, Lord Salisbury took up the matter in the House of Lords, and introduced the Aliens Bill in '94 for the prohibition of the landing of any alien who might be found to be "an idiot, insane, a pauper, a person likely to become a public charge, or a person suffering from any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease," and for the expulsion of aliens at the discretion of "one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State," whenever such expulsion should appear to be expedient "for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of any part of this realm, or for the prevention of crime within or without the dominions of Her Majesty." While this Bill was before the House a Blue Book containing reports on recent immigration from Eastern Europe into the United Kingdom appeared. The gist of the reports was as follows:—(1) The total number of aliens of all classes who arrived in this country and may be taken to have remained here amounted in 1891 to about 12,000, in 1892 to 11,500, and in 1893 to rather less than 6,000. (2) the total number of the class with which we are specially concerned, who arrived in London without through tickets to other countries, less those subsequently sent away by charitable agencies, was in 1891 something over 7,000, in 1892 about 3,000, and in 1893 rather below this latter number." The Bill was dropped. There are many, however, who do not regard the Board of Trade figures as absolutely trustworthy, and apparently the Trade Union Congress must be numbered amongst these, for it passed in '95, as in previous years, a resolution directed against the immigration of pauper aliens.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

For his personal negligence a master is liable at common law both to his own workmen and to the general public who came on his premises at his invitation on business in which he is concerned. But in the event of injuries resulting out of another servant's negligence the workmen stood before '81 at a disadvantage compared with other persons not in his service. On the principle of respondent superior the master was answerable in damages for personal injury done to strangers by the negligence of his servants acting within the scope of their employment, even when he had not been guilty of any negligence, and even when he had expressly forbidden the act that caused the

injuries. But a workman injured by the negligence of a fellow-workman had no such redress. This is called the doctrine of "common employment," which was first judicially pronounced by the Court of Exchequer in '37 in the case of *Priestley v. Fowler*, and was afterwards adopted by the House of Lords, in '58, in the case of the *Barton's Hill Coal Company v. Reid*. The principle was well defined by Chief Justice Erle, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of *Tanney v. The Midland Railway Company*, in '66, when he said that "A servant when he engages to serve a master undertakes as between himself and his master to run all the ordinary risks of the service, including the risk of negligence upon the part of a fellow-servant when he is acting in the discharge of his duty as servant of him who is the common master of both." The law has, however, always imposed upon employers the obligation of selecting workmen, ways, works, machinery, and plant reasonably fit for their required work in a proper and safe manner, but on these conditions being fulfilled the employers were relieved from all liability for damages to their workmen except from direct personal negligence. This state of the law caused much hardship, and especially in large factories where service included co-operation with many employes about whose individual care and competency but comparatively little in very many cases could be known.

To diminish this grievance the **Employers' Liability Act of '80** was passed. Its leading provisions are as follows: Section 1 provides that when, after the commencement of the statute, personal injury is caused to a workman (1) in consequence of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant connected with, or used in, the business of the employer; or (2) by reason of the negligence of any individual in the service of the employer entrusted with superintendence while exercising such; or (3) owing to the negligence of any person in their service to whose orders, when the injury happened, the workman was bound to, and did conform when the injury resulted from his having thus conformed; or (4) on account of the act or omission of any individual in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rules or bye-laws of the latter, or in compliance with particular instructions given by any person delegated with the employer's authority; or (5) in consequence of any negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any signal, points, locomotive engine, or train upon a railway, the workman, or, if the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman, and any persons entitled in the event of death, are to have "the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of, the employer, nor engaged in his work." As regards **Exceptions to the Right of Compensation** for injuries suffered, it is provided by sect. 2 that a workman is not entitled under this Act to any such right or remedy against the employer in any of the following cases: (1) Under sub-sect. 1 of sect. 1, unless the defect therein stated arose from or had not been discovered or remedied by reason of the negligence of the employer, or of some person in his service and entrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the ways,

works, machinery, or plant were in proper condition; (2) under sub-sect. 4 of sect. 1, unless the damage was caused by some impropriety or defect in the rules, bye-laws, or instructions mentioned therein, but when a rule or bye-law has been approved or accepted as a proper one by a Secretary of State, the Board of Trade, or any other Government Department under any statute, it shall not be deemed for the purposes of the Employers' Liability Act to be an improper rule or bye-law; (3) in any case when the workman was aware of the defect or negligence that caused his injury, and he omitted within a reasonable time to give or cause to be notified information thereof to the employer or some person superior to himself in the service of the employer unless he was aware that the latter or the superior knew of such defect or negligence. The compensation recoverable is not to exceed the equivalent of three years' earnings, during the three years preceding the injury, of an individual in the same grade employed during those years in similar employment, and in the district wherein the workman was employed when the injury occurred. No action is maintainable for the recovery of compensation unless notice that injury has been sustained is given within six weeks, and the action is commenced within six months from the time the accident happened, or in the event of death within twelve months thereafter. In case of death, however, the want of such notice is not to be a bar to the maintenance of the action if the judge decides that there was reasonable excuse for the lack of such notice. Any money payable by the employer under any penalty as regards his workman under any other statute is to be deducted from the compensation recoverable under the '80 Act. All actions under this statute are to be brought in County Courts in England and Wales, in Sheriff Courts in Scotland, and in Civil Bill Courts in Ireland, subject to power of removal. By sect. 8 the expression "workman" means a railway servant and any person to whom the Employers' and Workmen's Act, '75, applies. By sect. 10 of this latter statute it is enacted that "workman" does not include a domestic or menial servant, but any person "who being a labourer, servant in husbandry, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, miner or otherwise, engaged in manual labour, whether under the age of twenty-one years or above that age, has entered into, or works under, a contract with an employer." As regards apprentices the Act only applies to an apprentice to the business of a "workman" as defined by this statute, upon whose binding either no premium is paid or the premium does not exceed £25, and to an apprentice bound under the provisions of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor. It is further provided that the statute is neither to apply to seamen nor to apprentices to the sea service.

Mr. Asquith's Employers' Liability Bill of '93 proposed the total abolition of the doctrine of common employment. It, however, empowered employers, as at present, to raise the defence of contributory negligence—i.e., that the workman, by his own act or omission, contributed to the injury he sustained. In the case of *Smith v. Baker*, the House of Lords, in '91, decided that the continuance of a servant in his employment, who is aware of a defect in the plant or machinery, or the arrangements under which the employment is carried on, is not to

be taken as evidence that he acquiesced in the danger, and is not to prevent him recovering from his employer on subsequent injury. But if the workman knew and fully comprehended both the risk and the danger, and voluntarily encountered such, he could not recover compensation for injury, according to the rule pronounced by Lord Justice Bowen in the Court of Appeal in the case of *Thomas v. Quartermaine*, and adopted in that of *Smith v. Baker*. On that state of the law no express provision was inserted in the Government Bill of '93, but it was proposed to re-enact the clause of the '80 statute, that when a workman knew of a defect, and failed to bring it to the notice of his employer, or some person superior to himself in that employment, he ought to be regarded as not in a position to make the employer liable, subject to the exception that the omission of the workman to give notice to the employer is not to disentitle him to recover if he is aware that the employer was not ignorant of the defect. It was also proposed that a general prospective agreement by a workman to contract himself out of his statutory rights should be prohibited, but that if he obtained damages under the statute the employer would be entitled to have the sum to which the workman would otherwise be entitled out of a mutual insurance fund to which both the workman and employer had contributed. There was also a new definition of the word "workman," so as to include seamen in British ships. The Bill also greatly simplified the procedure for the workman to follow his legal remedy. After being referred to a standing Committee on Law, etc., in May, the Government agreed to extend the measure to workmen in the employment of the Crown, though not to soldiers or sailors; and a resolution which authorised the payment out of funds to be provided by Parliament for compensation for injuries to such workmen was agreed to on June 11th, '93. On Nov. 8th Mr. W. M'Laren moved the insertion of a new clause, that, subject to certain conditions, if an employer had heretofore made with his workmen a contract whereby the latter had, for valuable consideration, deprived themselves of any rights under the Employers' Liability Act, '80, sect. 2 of the present Act should not apply, and that the employer, or his successors in business might make contracts with the workmen at any time whereby such workmen might relinquish any right to compensation under this Act. He stated that there were a number of mutual insurance societies, to the funds of which the London and North-Western Railway Company, the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, and other employers of labour, contributed very largely in consideration of their workmen contracting themselves out of the benefits of the Employers' Liability Act. These societies compensated every one who was injured, and therefore a much larger number of men received benefits than would otherwise obtain them. He argued that if the Bill passed in its present form it would destroy these societies. After this proposal had been seconded by Mr. Cobb, the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Government, replied that unless the change mentioned in the Bill became law adequate compensation could not be secured for injuries, nor could a sufficient incentive be supplied to employers to take due precautions for the safety of

their industrial operatives. The Government were not hostile to the insurance funds as provided by the societies referred to, if the employers' legal liability to make good the responsibility that the law cast upon them was reserved in the last resort. Mr. Bousfield obtained an important addition to the Bill by giving a workman a right to compensation when his temporary or permanent disablement had happened by the neglect of reasonable precautions by his employer. After a long debate on the Bill, and on several other clauses introduced from all parties in the House, it was read a third time without a division, and sent to the House of Lords.

In the Upper Chamber, on Dec. 8th, Lord Dudley moved the insertion at the end of the contracting-out clause of words which provided that the foregoing enactment should not extend to any agreement for assurance against injury that had been made between workmen and their employer previous to the passing of this Act, and which afterwards should be approved by a majority of them voting in the prescribed manner, nor should it apply to any such agreement made after the passing of this Act, which should have been approved as before stated, and in regard to which the Board of Trade should have certified (1) that it provided reasonable compensation in all cases of injury in the course of employment; (2) and that the compensation was paid from a fund to which the employer was a contributor. The amendment also provided that the Board of Trade might frame rules for taking the votes of workmen by secret ballots. This amendment was different from that of Mr. M'Laren, which only applied to contracting-out in existing cases, while Lord Dudley endeavoured to extend such liberty to future arrangements. When the Bill, as amended, was again brought before the Commons on Dec. 21st, Mr. Asquith moved the rejection of Lord Dudley's clause, which he stated would be practically an invitation to employers to place themselves outside of the scope of the general law. This motion was carried by a large majority. On the Bill being again before the Lords, several modifications were made in Lord Dudley's amendment. One was that the employer should contribute not less than one-third to the insurance fund, and another was that he should not make it a condition of engagement that he and the workmen should enter into the agreement. After the Bill had again been returned to the Commons, Mr. Cobb moved that the contracting-out clause of the Bill until three years had elapsed after the passing of the Act should not apply to mutual assurance agreements made before the passing of the statute and afterwards approved by the two-thirds majority as mentioned in Lord Dudley's proposal. Mr. Asquith agreed to this compromise, and the motion for it was carried by a majority of 2. The Home Secretary then moved to omit the sub-section which Lord Dudley's proposal concerning agreements made after the Act passed. This amendment was carried by a small majority. On Feb. 15th, '94, the Lords had before it the Bill again for reconsideration, when Lord Ripon moved to agree to Mr. Cobb's amendment allowing existing mutual agreements to continue for three years, but an overwhelming majority voted against it. Lord Dudley's proposal after being again modified, was returned to

the Commons, and Mr. Gladstone moved that the order for the consideration of the Lords amendments be discharged. This motion was carried by 225 to 6. Mr. Asquith said that "if this Bill is killed, it is killed not by us, but by those who have crippled and mutilated it. We decline to recognise in the Bill, as amended by the Lords, our own offspring, or to acknowledge any responsibility of parentage with regard to it." On the question of contracting-out the trades unions were strongly opposed to it, as they alleged it was frequently an excuse for allowing defective machinery to be retained, or dangerous work to be carried on, as no public inquiry or exposure ensued when the claims of the workmen were settled privately. Although the Bill was objected to by the great majority of the employes of the London and North-Western and London and Brighton Railway Companies on the supposition that if passed it would destroy their insurance fund, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the General Railway Workers' Union, and the majority of other Operative Associations highly approved of the measure. Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, told a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress (Nov. 12th, '95) that the Government intended to amend the Law as to Employers' Liability on broad and comprehensive lines during the next session. The doctrine of common employment would be abolished, and the Government thought there should be no discouragement of Mutual Insurance Societies, but could certainly not introduce into their Bill any clause forbidding contracting out.

By the Scotch procedure a workman, as defined by the Employers and Workmen Act of '75, is entitled to claim in the Sheriff's Court for injuries suffered by him in his employment, alternatively under the Employers' Liability Act and at common law, and the sum claimed may be practically unlimited. The Scotch workman can, and frequently does, go to the poor roll, and unless successful has neither to pay the Court fees nor his solicitor's charges. The system greatly stimulates litigation. One means of causing the settlement of an action by the payment of a sum of money, is to threaten to take the case to the Court of Session for trial by jury, the cost of which, to a successful defender, would frequently amount to nearly £200, and no costs are risked by the employe. While many books have been published wholly or partly relating to cases decided under the Employers' Liability Act, the only one which notifies all the cases which have been decided by the High and Appeal Courts of the United Kingdom up to the date of publication was issued in '92 by the proprietors of the *Post Magazine* and Insurance Library.

ENGINEERING.

African Transcontinental Telegraph.—We gave in our last ed. an account of the progress of this line. In Oct. '95 it was stated that it had been completed to Blantyre, and that a branch to the coast at Fontesvilla had been constructed, giving telegraphic communication from this point to Cape Town.

American International Railway Scheme.—See ed. '95.

Baltic and North Sea Canal.—On June 20th, '95, the German Emperor opened the

whole length of this great canal, now known as the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, in the presence of a navy representing all nations. The Emperor William I. commenced the works on June 6th, 1887, so far as laying the foundation of the Holtenau locks was concerned, while William II. opened the canal gates in 1891. The work has thus actually been completed in the estimated time, eight years, and the estimate of cost, £8,000,000, had not been exceeded on the day of the international ceremony. The waterway is 98,600 metres long (metre 1·093 yards), breadth on surface 60 metres, at bottom 22 metres, and depth 9 metres. There are entrance and exit locks at each end, Holtenau and Brunsbüttel, each 150 metres long, 25 broad, and 9½ deep, while at different points the canal is crossed by four railway bridges and five highways. Two of the former are fixed bridges—the Grunthal and Levenson—of fine construction, each being 42 metres high, with a span of 156 metres. The other two are turning bridges, while the highways are in the shape of ferries. At first the canal was only opened to ships drawing 4½ metres, but in August, when the draught was increased to 6½ metres, 718 vessels passed against 500 in July; these limitations, of course, suggest that the dredging had not been completed on the opening day. Full arrangements for pilotage and tugs have been made, and the following scale of charges was announced to begin with: Laden vessels are to pay 60 pf. per ton on the first 600 tons registered, and 40 pf. for each additional ton. Empty vessels, or vessels in ballast, 40 pf. The minimum charge will be 10 marks. The charge for the use of ordinary tugs amounts to 40 pf. per ton for the first 200 tons, and to 30 pf. for every additional ton; for vessels in ballast, 25 pf. and 20 pf. respectively. For special tugs a separate fee will be charged. During the months from October to March the charges will be raised by 25 per cent. These charges embrace the use of all appliances and the pilot services.

Barnstaple and Lynton.—The first sod of this light railway was cut at Shamblehay, near Lynbridge, by Lady Newnes on Sept. 17th, '95. The line, which will be 2 ft. gauge, will start from a joint station with the L. & S.W. at North Walk, Barnstaple. At this port, too, a quay is to be constructed from which goods may be transferred direct into the trucks. The new light railway will be 19 miles long, and, although it crosses a hilly country, no gradient will be steeper than 1 in 50, but such gradients prevail for 60 per cent. of the total length. The cost is expected not to exceed £2,500 a mile. There will be five stations between Barnstaple and Lynton, and the journey will be run in about an hour. A viaduct crosses the Chelfham Valley, 100 yards long and 65 ft. high. The engineers are Mr. B. Jones and Mr. F. W. Chanter, with Sir J. Szlumper as consulting engineer.

Bay of Biscay and Mediterranean Ship Canal.—This project has been under discussion for years. In June '94 an exhibition of plans sent in by engineers was opened at Paris, when it was seen that the proposed length of the canal varied from 220 to 320 miles, and the cost from 1,000,000,000 fr. to 1,500,000,000 fr. Some competitors, however, proposed that vessels should be transported by railway, or by rolling docks propelled by electricity. The promoters invited the Government to appoint

a commission to report on the plans. The *Journal Officiel* of Sept. 22nd contained a decree appointing a commission of inquiry. On June 5th, '95, President Faure assured a deputation from the south-western districts of France that the Government were very interested in the scheme, and fully recognised its importance.

Berlin Ship Canal.—In the late summer of '95 what was described as the most feasible of several suggestions to open up the German capital to the sea was much discussed. The idea is to utilise the Tegel Lake on the west of the city as a harbour, and thence proceed to the Finow Canal without locks. Crossing this waterway, the line of route is to Eberswald, where two locks would be built, as there is a slope to the valley of the Oder. At Port Lege and Oderberg the new canal would again enter the Finow and continue for some distance, leaving it at Hohensaatheuer Wehr and proceeding along the left bank of the Oder, passing a lock. The river is entered at Greifenhagen. The distance from Berlin is calculated at 17 hours, and, as tugboats would be used, the dimensions are limited to 150 ft. broad at surface, 70 ft. bottom, and depth 25 ft.

Birmingham Ship Canal.—See SEVERN.

Birmingham Water Supply.—This great scheme has been described at some length in our last and previous eds. It is to bring the waters of the Elan and Claerwen and their tributaries in the counties of Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, and Montgomery to Birmingham. The cost of the entire scheme has been calculated at £6,600,000, and the interest and sinking fund are to be raised by an advance in the water rates (the Corporation owning the water supply) of from 15 to 20 per cent., the saving in pumping (the new supply coming by gravitation), and the increased revenue from increased consumption. In July '94 the Mayor and several gentlemen visited the works. The following are some of the details of the description of the scheme then furnished. The lower end of the waterworks is at Caban Coch, on the river Elan, some three miles from Rhayader. In this glen a dam, 120 ft. high and 600 ft. from bank to bank, will be erected, the thickness at the base being the same as its height. The water, which sometimes comes down in great quantities, will be impounded, and part will be sent to Birmingham, and part used as compensation water for the riparian owners along the Wye. The dam will turn some four or five miles of valley into a deep, winding, and timber-fringed lake, of 497 acres surface and 7,540,000,000 gallons capacity; in flood times the flow over the top of the dam will be about 3 ft. deep. About half a mile from Caban Coch is the confluence of the Elan and Claerwen, and the reservoir will extend about a mile up the one and two miles up the other. Up the Elan about a quarter of a mile is the site of a submerged dam, to be built across the reservoir, 40 ft. below the level of top water, the object being to stop back some 500,000,000 gallons contained in the reservoir above for the use of Birmingham consumers. Just behind the submerged dam commences the culvert to the city, which, in the form of a tunnel, runs for a mile and a quarter through the Y Foel mountain; the tunnel will measure 8 ft. 6 in. each way, and carry as much as 75,000,000 gallons a day if required. The water will be conveyed by culverts and pipes to Frankley, near King's Norton, where it will be filtered, and pass by

gravitation to the Monument Road reservoir, Edgbaston. A viaduct is to be erected on the submerged dam, carrying a new road across the reservoir. Higher up the Elan valley is the site of the Pen-y-gareg dam, forming the lower end of a lake of 424 acres, with storage capacity of 1,320,000,000 gallons, and also that of the Craig-y-Allt-Goch, with an area of 217 acres and a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons. The three reservoirs (the lower one including the submerged dam) are estimated to provide in the driest season for 27,000,000 gallons a day for Birmingham, and the necessary compensation water. If more is wanted, it is proposed to erect three reservoirs on the Claerwen, having an aggregate area of 661 acres and a capacity of 6,500,000,000 gallons. In Sept. '95 it was reported that the works were in full operation, being much facilitated by the abundance of native quarry stone and local timber. The distance from Cwm Elan to Birmingham is about 80 miles.

Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal.—This scheme was revived in the summer of '95, but is still in the nebulous stage. It is proposed to proceed from Riga, making use of the rivers Dvina, Beresina, and Dnieper, to Cherson on the Black Sea. At each end there will be large harbours with terminal locks, and several harbours, but no locks, *en route*. The whole length is 1000 miles, with a minimum breadth at surface of 220 feet, at bottom 120 feet, and a depth of 29 feet. Actual canal construction will only be needed between the Dvina and Beresina, and the low lying country on the line of route, having a thin layer of sand or black earth with a substratum of clay, is said to lend itself to the necessary improvements of existing waterways. It is proposed to carry on operations at several places at once, and complete the work in five years at a cost of twenty millions sterling.

Blackwall Tunnel (see ed. '94 for full description of this work).—Sir Arthur Arnold, Chairman of the London County Council, in his annual statement on July 23rd, '95, said the iron lined portions of the tunnel were already far past the centre of the river bed, and the opening would probably take place in '97. On Sept. 25th, the boring shield from the Kent side had reached No. 2 caisson, the work having progressed from the south as follows: Open cutting, 860 ft., cut and cover, 946 ft., No. 4 caisson, tunnelling, 602 ft., No. 3 caisson, level tunnel, 1212 ft. On the Middlesex shore 875 ft. of open cutting and 436 ft. cut and cover were practically completed. On Oct. 30th Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, the contractors, celebrated the completion of the subaqueous work by a luncheon in the tunnel, which, it was said, would be ready for traffic in about 18 months.

Bolan Pass (Quetta Line).—In Oct. '95 the completion of what will be known as the Mushkaf Bolan Railway was announced. It takes the place of the Hurnai Railway, which had become unworkable through repeated landslips. There are 17 tunnels, the longest being through the Pamir Hill, 1,000 yards long. For part of the route the old permanent way is still utilised. Quetta is now in communication with Lahore and Karachi, and when the missing links between Mari and Attock are completed there will be easy communication to Peshawar.

Boston and Chicago Electric Lines.—In the spring of '95 it was announced that the

city of Boston had let contracts for a subway under the busy part of the city, in which will run the electric cars now used in the street to the interruption of traffic. Part will be double track tunnel 24 feet wide and 14 feet high, and the four track will be simply a double tunnel with columns down the middle. At Chicago, the first permanent elevated electric railway in the States was opened. It comprises five branches aggregating 16 $\frac{3}{32}$ miles, with 43 stations, the structure being of plate girders on steel columns. The main line consists of four tracks, the cars are lighted and heated by electricity, and a train consists of a motor car and two trail cars. The line does not follow the streets, but is built above its own land through the blocks of buildings, and was therefore easily to construct.

Bournemouth Undercliff Drive.—In Oct. '95 a proposal, emanating from a local association of ratepayers, was circulated for the construction of a drive and promenade at this favourite watering place. The scheme is to form a roadway 10 or 12 feet wide 4 or 5 ft. above the average level of the sands, and protected by a railing. At mean tide the distance between sea and promenade would be about 100 ft., and at ordinary high water 50 ft., while steps would be placed at frequent intervals. It was stated that the L. & S.W. Railway Company had taken powers to contribute £10,000 to the cost, and that Sir George Meyrick and his son were agreeable to the appropriation of the cliffs as borough pleasure grounds if the undercliff drive question were settled, and they were also prepared to contribute to the outlay. The circular, while pointing to the importance of connecting the roads at Boscombe, Bournemouth, Durley, and Alum Chine, calculated that the cost to the ratepayers would be not more than £20,000, or, for a loan for thirty years, a rate of a penny in the pound.

Bristol Port Improvement.—(See last ed.). On March 19th, '94, the Docks Board instructed their engineer to report on the whole subject. He did so in November, to the effect that to dockise the river a huge dam would have to be made, say at right angles to the existing dock at Avonmouth, and pierced by a lock entrance on the north and sluices at the south end. The lock would have 32 ft. of water on the sill at high water of neap tides, and be 800 ft. long by 85 ft. wide. There are of course other works, such as jetties and landing stages and provisions for diverting the sewage and for occasional floods. The scheme was estimated to cost £2,200,000, but if carried out Bristol would practically be in possession of a ship canal making the city accessible at all times. The Bristol dock revenue for '94 amounted to £112,168, showing an increase of £16,235 over '93. Dock extension at Avonmouth has been completed and a Parliamentary Bill was deposited for the lengthening, by 530 yards, and the widening of Portishead Pier.

Bruges Ship Canal.—In Aug. '95 the Chamber of Representatives at Brussels voted credits for this enterprise. The canal entrance will be at Heyst, about 14 miles to the north-east of Ostend, and proceed direct to Bruges, about 6 miles, where docks, wharfage, and warehouses will be provided. The canal is to be capable of accommodating vessels of 6000 tons register, but a feature of the general plan is the construction of an *avant port* at

Heyst, where there is deep water. Here a breakwater, 2 miles in length, has been begun, and it is intended to afford accommodation for at least a dozen of the largest liners at once. The total cost of the works is put down at 39,000,000 fr. Of this sum the State gives 27,000,000 fr., for the new port at Heyst, Bruges finds (including a subvention of 2,000,000 fr. from West Flanders) 5,000,000 fr., and the remaining 7,000,000 fr. comes from a company which will take over the control of port, canal, and docks, the concession being for 75 years. The contractors are Messrs. Coiseau & Cousin. New State railway lines will be laid along the canal.

Brussels Ship Canal.—On Oct. 19th, '95, the ceremony of signing the decree altering the name of the Belgian capital to "Bruxelles port de mer" took place at the official residence of the Governor of Brabant. Apparently it is part of the scheme to utilise and improve the existing canal between Brussels and Willebroek, which runs a distance of twenty-eight kilometres, and is connected at the latter place with the Scheldt. The four locks will be reduced to three, a new port is to be constructed between the city and Lacken, and vessels of 2,000 tons will be able to discharge at the Brussels wharves. The total estimated cost is 35,000,000 fr., of which the city is responsible for 14,000,000 fr., the State for 10,000,000 fr., and the provinces for 4,000,000 fr., while the rest is borne by the communes of the immediate locality. The promoters are a society formed for the purpose, and represent the State, the provinces and the capital.

Central Asian Railway.—See ed. '95. **Central Asian Irrigation.**—From Paris, Aug. 31st, '94, it was announced that a Russian agent had arrived to negotiate with the great capitalists for the formation of a company to undertake a scheme of irrigation in Central Asia. From St. Petersburg, Aug. 26th, came a report, published by the *Novosti*, giving an account of M. Andrieff's work on the Murghab. The property is very extensive, covering an area of over 90,000 acres, but has been barren for over a century past. M. Andrieff has constructed three immense reservoirs at different levels, connected by canals, and the work has proved a complete success, so that there is every prospect that the land will soon be restored to its former fertility.

Channel, Access to and Across.—A Bill promoted by the *Channel Bridge and Railway Company* in the Session of '94 was withdrawn. A meeting of holders of founders' stock was held on July 27th, '95, in London, when it was stated that the plans had undergone modification under the direction of Messrs. Schneider & Co., of Creusot, and M. Hersent, and with the approval of Sir B. Baker. It had been thought desirable to form a group of eminent contractors in England, such as had been formed in France, and Sir John Jackson had adhered to the plans proposed. The French Public Works Department had ordered a commission to examine the specifications.—With regard to the *Channel Tunnel*, Baron Emile d'Erlanger presided at the annual meeting in London on Jan. 29th, '95, and recommended to the shareholders a policy of patience and waiting, but he adopted a hopeful tone. He described the coal boring experiments near Dover as entirely successful.

Chiguecto Ship Railway.—See last ed.

Corinth Ship Canal.—The first sod of this canal across the Isthmus of Corinth was turned by the King of Greece in April 1882. The isthmus is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, there being a backbone in the middle 120 to 180 feet high, which is approached on each side by a plain from the sea-shore. The canal was formally opened by the King on Aug. 6th, '93. We have traced the history of this enterprise through our various editions, but the following summary will be useful. The canal is nearly four miles in length, 80 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and 24 ft. 3 in. deep. The voyage between Athens and Cephalonia is reduced to $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles by means of the new waterway. Ships will thus be spared at the same time 203 miles and a passage of some danger round the southern headlands of Greece. The shortening of the voyage for steamships amounts to from 16 to 17 hours.

Damascus.—According to a report published in this country in Aug. '95, from Mr. McGregor, Vice-Consul at Beyrout, great activity was being displayed in the construction of the Beyrout-Damascus railway. Some 34 kiloms. had been made on the cog-wheel system, and there are four tunnels, one of which (Dahr-al-Baidar) is 350 mètres long. The Damascus-Mezarib line, 65 miles long, had been opened with encouraging results, while for the Damascus-Homs Biredjik railway, which forms part of the Ottoman strategical system, the State had granted a kilometric guarantee of 12,500 fr. As to the Acre-Haiffa-Damascus project, the Vice-Consul stated that the works, at the time of writing, had ceased, but it was supposed the promoters had hopes of putting the enterprise on a more satisfactory footing.

Danube Improvements.—A report on the improvements made in the navigation of the Danube from '78 to '93 was issued, as a Departmental paper in this country in Aug. '94, and the following is a summary: "The parallel dams to increase the scour between the piers at the Sulina mouth will be constructed during '94 and '95, and by these means it is hoped that an additional depth of 3 ft. may be obtained at the mouth, giving a depth of $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Between '80 and '93 six cuttings were carried out, suppressing 13 difficult bends in the river, and shortening the course by 6 nautical miles. Another cutting has already been commenced, which will shorten the course of the river by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ nautical mile. It is estimated that it can be completed in from three to four years, at a cost of about £96,000." The Budapest correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing on Oct. 4th, '95, stated that the channel at the Iron Gate by Orsova will be opened in July '96. It will be 2 kilometres long by 73 mètres wide, and there is a fall of 4 mètres along the whole length.

Danube (Tchernavoda) New Bridge.—This great structure was formally inaugurated on Sept. 26th, '95, by the King and Queen of Roumania, and will afford a direct outlet from the Roumanian and European railway systems to the port of Constanza, where 35,000,000 fr. are to be spent on harbour improvements. The new work consists practically of three viaducts and two bridges. The principal bridge spans the Danube at Tchernavoda, then comes a viaduct and embankment across the island of Balta, which is submerged at high water, followed by the second bridge across the river

Borcea am Fetesti. The two other viaducts form the approaches, the country on either side being liable to inundation. The height of the Danube section is 30 mètres, and that of the smaller 12 mètres, and the superstructures are steel, with cantilevers resting on the piers. The viaducts are of masonry. Over all, the length is 3628 mètres, 750 mètres being the length of the two bridges. The total cost of the work was 34,000,000 fr., and the time of construction five years and a half. The seaport of Constanza, besides rivaling Braila and Galatz, is to be put in communication with Constantinople by a special line of steamers, and with Ostend, *via* Vienna and Bucharest, by special express trains to compete with the Orient express.

Dee, Proposed Great Dam.—On Oct. 9th, '95, a scheme was approved by the Chester Town Council to dam the river Dee, at an estimated cost of £22,000. The proposals include the construction of sluices, near the old weir at Chester, which shall prevent the tides from overflowing the weir and polluting the water supply of the city; also to prevent the flooding of land above the city, and to improve the scour of the navigable channel down to the sea. The scheme further embodies an application for Parliamentary powers to prevent the pollution of the Dee above Chester.

Dover Harbour.—The Parliamentary Bill for these great works received the royal assent on July 21st, '91, its provisions being explained at some length in our previous eds. Under it the Admiralty Pier is handed over to the Harbour Board, and a poll-tax of 1s. is levied on passengers between Dover and Calais. The Prince of Wales laid the memorial stone on July 20th, '93, when the following authoritative description was published. The works designed for the formation of the outer harbour consist of an extension of the Admiralty Pier, 580 ft. in length, to form the western arm, and of an entirely new work—the East Pier—intended to give shelter from the east and south-east. The memorial stone will form part of the approach to the East Pier. From a point directly seaward of the stone an iron viaduct, 1260 ft. long, will be constructed, the deck level being 19 ft. above high water. The remaining portion of the pier will be of solid masonry, and 1500 ft. in length, curving towards the south-west. The entrance between the head of the East Pier and the end of the Admiralty Pier when extended will be 450 ft. in width. When completed the sheltered area of the new harbour will be thirty-six acres, one-half having a depth of three to six fathoms at low water. The works include the reclamation of a considerable portion of land, on which two railway jetties will be constructed, and alongside which four steamers can be berthed. The harbour was designed by the late Sir John Coode, and the engineers carrying out the work are Messrs. Coode, Son, & Matthews. The first submarine block of the East Pier was laid in the bed of the sea in Sept. '94. In the discussion on the Naval Works Bill in the Commons on April 9th, '95, a general opinion was expressed that the works at Dover should be pushed on. Later in the year a staff of surveyors arrived at Dover to commence a survey of the harbour, for which a vote on account had been granted, the plans to be completed in March '96. Messrs. Coode & Co. were appointed engineers by the Admiralty.

Egyptian Irrigation.—In several of the previous editions a chronological account has been given of the schemes for a great reservoir in Upper Egypt, especially the Wady Rayan project of Mr. Cope Whitehouse. The Public Works Department, in Jan. '94, published Mr. Willcocks' report, together with a note by Mr. Garstin, who criticised the different plans. Five schemes in all come under review. Four were proposals for dams on the river—at Kalabsha, about 31 miles above Assouan; Philæ, on the upstream side of the island; the Assouan cataract; and the Gebel Silsila gate, about 44 miles north of Assouan. The fifth project was the Wady Rayan basin proposal. At the invitation of the Egyptian Government three engineers of repute, Sir Benjamin Baker (England), M. Boulé (France), and Signor Torricelli (Italy) formed an International Technical Commission to examine and report upon all the sites. Their report was published early in April. They expressed the unanimous opinion that a reservoir should be constructed in the Nile valley, and rejected the Wady Rayan project. Sir Benjamin Baker and Signor Torricelli were decidedly in favour of the dam at Assouan, which site they considered to be the best, and practically the only one possible; and they approved the Irrigation Department's scheme with certain modifications affecting the dam, and involving an increase to the estimates of £650,000. Sir Benjamin Baker, in a separate note, said that, if it were thought necessary, the Philæ temples could be raised above the water level at a cost of £150,000. M. Boulé, the third member of the Commission, rejected the Assouan scheme on account of its interference with the Philæ temples, and disapproved also of all the other Government projects. On July 25th was published a letter addressed to Lord Kimberley from representatives of art, science and literature, protesting against the submersion of the Philæ remains, this being only a sample of similar appeals appearing in the public press. On Nov. 8th Mr. Garstin proposed to construct the dam at Assouan at a lower level in order to prevent the submersion of the Philæ ruins; he also suggested that Mr. Willcocks should be sent to England to consult Sir Benjamin Baker, and that money should be provided to commence the supplementary works next year. The Minister of Finance undertook that this should be carried out. From Cairo, March 3rd, '95, it was reported that at a meeting held at Assouan, between Mr. Garstin and the archaeologists, appointed to consult as to the preservation of the Philæ Monuments, it was agreed that in the first place it was necessary to remove the large heaps of *débris* covering portions of the island buildings.

Egyptian Railways.—On March 7th, '95, it was announced from Cairo that a contract had been made with Messrs. Suarez to build a railway from Keneh to Assouan, at a cost of £400,000. On Sept. 5th subscription lists were opened at Berlin for £365,000, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. debentures of the Keneh-Assouan Railway Company at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it is stated that by noon the amount was subscribed twenty-five times over. The debentures are guaranteed by annuities, extending over eighty years, payable by the Egyptian Government to the Company, who are the contractors for the construction of the line. The annuities will form an item in

the annual Budget without any special guarantee. The work is to be completed in '97, by which time the extension of the existing line will be finished. A railway will then exist from Alexandria to the First Cataract, a distance of 700 miles.

Elbe-Trave Canal.—This new waterway came to be looked upon as an absolute necessity, in view of the completion of the Baltic and North Sea Canal (*q.v.*). In June '93 it was stated that Lubeck will construct the canal, which will cost £1,100,000, towards which Prussia is to contribute £375,000. On April 4th, '94, a vote was taken in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, and, after some opposition and a lengthy discussion, the vote of 7,500,000 marks was carried. It was pointed out at the time that seven-eighths of the canal will pass through Prussian territory, and that it was to the interest of the whole community that Hamburg should not monopolise the trade of the country. On May 31st, '95, the foundation stone of the new works was laid at Lubeck. The canal is intended to replace the Steckenitz Canal, connecting Lubeck with the Elbe, and will, in its general course, follow the existing waterway some 43 miles. It rises to 49 ft. above the Elbe at Lauenberg, and the locks will be built for barges of over 500 tons. A later estimate gives the probable cost at £900,000.

Etna.—A new line round Mount Etna, 62 miles long, was opened formally at Catania on Sept. 20th, '95.

Forth and Clyde Ship Canal.—After being in abeyance some years, the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal (*q.v.*) brought forward this project of opening up ship canal communication between these Scottish rivers at the beginning of '94. Nothing of a definite character appears to have been done since, but two proposals are still before the public. The Edinburgh scheme is by way of the Forth and Endrick valley, entering at Alloa, and passing *via* Stirling to Loch Lomond at the Endrick, not far from Drymen, and thence north to the narrow neck which is to be pierced to give passage to Loch Long and to the Clyde. The distance by this line is about 54 miles, and only two locks would be needed. The rival scheme, known as the Glasgow project, is that originated by Mr. J. Law Crawford, Glasgow, and is known as the direct route, one of its objects being to conserve the interests of the port. It leaves the Forth at Grangemouth, follows the route of the present canal to the Kelvin valley, tapping Glasgow in the northern district, and debouching on the Clyde at Yoker, three or four miles below the harbour. The length is 29 or 30 miles. There is a considerable rise of contour, necessitating ordinarily a dozen locks; but Mr. Crawford proposes to adopt the Blackman system, by which vessels are raised on pontoons, providing for only two locks at each end. The estimated cost of the Loch Lomond route is £8,000,000, and of the other £7,000,000; but these figures, as usual, form a subject of discussion.

Gigantic Wheel at Earl's Court.—This wheel, which is the property of the Gigantic Wheel and Recreation Towers Company, Ltd., was completed on April 27th, '95, "christened" by Lady Dowell, and opened to the public on July 6th, in connection with the Indian exhibition at Earl's Court, W. Although built for the same purpose as the Ferris Wheel, which attracted many pleasure-seekers at the

Chicago Exhibition of '93, it differs in both size and construction. The following are the dimensions: 300 ft. diameter, against the Ferris 250 ft.; an axle with a passage running through it of 7 ft. diameter, while the Ferris was carried on a solid axle of 32 in. diameter. The wheel hangs between two towers of four slanting columns, each 150 ft. high, having at their tops saloons. Forty carriages are hung on the periphery of the wheel, each being 24 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high, and calculated to hold 30 passengers—1200 in all, against the complement of 1368 for the Ferris Wheel. Passengers can enter the cars from eight stages placed at the bottom of the wheel; the journey round takes about twenty minutes, including five stoppages. The method of driving is by two endless chains of short link type, each being 1,000 ft. in length, and weighing eight tons. The motive power is taken from two 50-horse-power Robey under-type engines placed in an engine-house on the ground. At night a very striking effect was caused by lighting the wheel by electricity. The wheel is protected by Lieut. J. W. Graydon's patents, and it was designed by Mr. Walter B. Basset (the constructor) and Mr. J. J. Webster, M. Inst. C.E. On the date above named (April 27th) Mrs. Basset was hauled up in a chair to a height of 285 ft. to screw in the last bolt. During the season the gigantic wheel proved a great attraction to the public, and at a meeting of the company on Sept. 18th, it was stated that the receipts were £300 a day.

Glasgow Central Railway.—The first section (eastern) was opened for passenger traffic on Nov. 1st, '95. The main line, which is owned by the Caledonian Company, extends for about 6½ miles, and is nearly all underground, running within a few hundred yards of river and harbour for the greater part of its length. It connects the main lines of the Caledonian east and north of the city with the docks on the north side of the harbour. Mr. Charles Forman is the engineer, with Mr. J. Wolff Barry, C.B., as consulting engineer, and the works, which have been of a very varied character, are estimated to have cost £200,000 a mile. There are thirteen stations on the line. The Central has four lines running through (including the Dumbartonshire), the width underground here being about 100 ft., and the length of the platform 300 ft.; there are six means of access, and communication is made from the terminal of the West Coast route from London. The general height of the tunnel is 16 ft. to 18 ft., and the width 26 ft., with two lines, and the tunnel heading being near the street surface several ingenious devices were resorted to in order to interfere as little as possible with surface traffic. The portion opened for passengers on Nov. 1st extends from Cross Station in the city to Strathelyde Junction, two miles, all except about a quarter of a mile being underground; at the western end also the line gets into the open. By next summer it is expected the whole work will be completed for general use.

Glasgow (Cessnock) Dock Works.—This enterprise, commenced in '90, includes the construction of four basins and a new graving dock. One of the former is a canting basin 1100 ft. long, the other three, or inner basins, being 1200 ft. in length each. The north basin was completed in '93. In all cases the water depth will be sufficient for the largest vessels; in the canting basin, through which runs the

approach to the others, 28 ft. is allowed at low water and 39 ft. at high water. The total cost to the trustees of the Cessnock dock works is expected to amount to £1,250,000. In Sept. '95 it was stated that a year or eighteen months would see the completion of the work, although several modifications had been made in order to improve the original plans.

Glasgow Waterworks.—In previous eds. we gave some account of the extension of the waterworks of this city, and a description of the new great Craigmaddie reservoir, with its area of 86½ acres and storage capacity of 700,000,000 gallons, the water being brought from Loch Katrine. According to the Corporation report for the year ending May 31st, '95, the reservoir was nearly completed. The remaining works of importance included the Loch Katrine tunnel (1 mile, 572 yds.), the Black Rigg contract (3 miles, 242 yds.), and the Endrick syphon (2 miles, 748 yds.). The total length of the aqueduct will be 23½ miles. It was reported in October that the last contract for aqueduct works had been let for £42,450 to Messrs. G. Lawson & Son.

Great Colombian.—A concession has been granted to Mr. S. B. McConnion of New York for a line from the town of Girardot on the Magdalena to Bogota, a distance of 93 miles. It is stated that the concession includes the 25 miles built and worked by the Government from Girardot, and gives a subsidy of \$16,000 per mile for the new road, with a land grant of 125,000 acres, and the right to mortgage the entire road to the extent of \$32,000 a mile. It is added that there will be no tunnels or expensive bridges, and the grades can be kept down to 3½ per cent.

Hartem (U.S.) Canal.—This waterway was opened at the end of June '95. It affords a navigable way for canal boats and small craft across the upper end of New York, and connects the north and east rivers. The channel is 400 ft. wide, and 15 ft. deep at low water.

Hurle Port Improvements.—See ed. '94.

Hudson River Bridge.—Reference has been made in several of our previous editions to proposals to bridge the Hudson at New York, particular attention having been called to the suspension design of Mr. G. Lindenthal, C.E. In June '94 a bill authorising the New York & New Jersey Bridge Co. to build a railway bridge was passed and signed by President Cleveland. The Bill provides for a bridge at some point between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Streets, with a headway of 150 ft. above high water. After much discussion and inquiry, it was reported from Philadelphia on June 12th, '95, that the Secretary for War had approved the plan and authorised the work to be begun. The estimate of cost was \$25,000,000, and the time of construction ten years. The bridge, which will span the river Hudson between New York and Jersey city, will be suspended by 12 cables, and have no intermediate support. Between the piers on either shore there will be a clear opening of 3,110 ft., and the centre will be 150 ft. above high water; it will carry six railway tracks. The main towers will be 587 ft. high. The work is undertaken by the Union Bridge Company.

Isle of Man Electric Tramway.—On July 28th, '94, a trial trip was made along this new line, and it was shortly afterwards opened to the public, the traffic at once proving larger

than was expected. The tramway runs from Douglas to Laxey, a distance of seven miles, and is a double line throughout. Beginning from the end of the Douglas Promenade, at Port-e-Vada, 20 ft. above mean high water, it rises to 258 ft. at Lagbirrah, in a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it then falls to 128 ft. at the Grondle Glen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), which is crossed by a masonry bridge 137 ft. in length, consisting of three arches 55 ft. in height. The highest point reached is 337 ft., and the terminus, which is just below the town of Laxey, is at a height of 115 ft. above the sea. The steepest gradient is about 1 in 20, and the sharpest curve 100 ft. radius. The current is conveyed by copper conductors supported by steel poles along the line side, and two uprights, fixed on each car, carry a horizontal collecting-bar which conveys the current from the conductors to two 30-horse-power motors fixed underneath each car; the return current passes through the rails, which are connected by a copper strip at each joint. The cost of the line, including plant, rolling stock, and electrical machinery, was about £9,000 a mile.

Ivanhoe (Rocky Mountains) Tunnel runs from Busk, a hamlet 15 miles west of Leadville, Colorado, through the backbone of the Rockies to Ivanhoe, a village on the west side of the range. The length of the tunnel is 9,400 ft., being only surpassed in America by the Hoosac, and the Boulder (Montana), the latter being 300 ft. longer. It is 21 ft. high and 15 ft. wide in the clear, and to admit of timbers the heading had to be 22 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 6 in. The distance from the centre of the tunnel to the surface is 1200 ft. Where the Ivanhoe Tunnel enters the mountain at Busk, the altitude is 10,800 ft. It lessens the distance between Busk and Ivanhoe by over seven miles.

Jungfrau Railway.—From Berne, Dec. 10th, '94, came the statement that the Swiss Council of State, by a large majority, had granted a concession for a mountain railway up the Jungfrau. It will start from Kleiner, near Lauterbrunnen, and ascend by way of the Little Scheidegg over the Eiger and the Mönch. The financing of the scheme, adds a report from Berne, June 19th, '95, is assured.

Khojak Tunnel.—A description of this great work and its progress has been given in previous editions. The tunnel pierces the Khwaja Amran range about 60 miles north of Quetta, some 6400 ft. above sea level, and 2000 ft. above the surrounding country. It is 12,800 ft. in length, and accommodates the double line of railway from Kil'Abdullah to New Chaman. The distance from the former place to the tunnel entrance is 10 miles, the tunnel itself is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and from the termination of the tunnel down the hill to New Chaman is 17 miles, making a total length of $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railways. The tunnel is nearly level on the Beloochistan side, but on the Afghan side is on a grade of 1 in 40. Each entrance or archway of the tunnel can be closed by means of armour-plated gates, which are moved by a windlass worked from the inside.

Lake Michigan Car Ferry.—It was reported in the autumn of '95 that a railway car ferry route had been established on Lake Michigan, on which the loaded trucks will be carried a distance of 240 miles. The company run the boats from Chicago to Peshtigo, where

it possesses a line 70 miles long, connecting with two trunk lines. Large barges are to be used, each 317 ft. long, 44 ft. beam, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, with track capacity for 28 loaded cars, representing about 2000 tons. The barges will be towed by a tug, the tow line being wound on a drum, driven by steam, which has automatic action for use in rough weather.

Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway.—This was originally a great scheme for a line straight across England from west to east, from Warrington, where the main line of the North Western system crosses the Manchester Ship Canal (*q.v.*) to Sutton, on the Lincolnshire coast. Circumstances, however, arose which caused a considerable modification of the enterprise. It was stated by Mr. Bainbridge, chairman, at the meeting of the Company on Feb. 28th, '95 (the line having been $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in construction), that it had been thought wise to abandon "for the moment" the portion of the line west of Chesterfield. For the time being the powers to construct the eastern section, too, would be held in reserve, including the dock at Sutton. He also stated that in all probability the whole of the railway and sidings between Chesterfield and Lincoln would be finished by May '96. The report for the half-year ending June showed that good progress had been made with the central section.

London Electric Lines.—The following are summarised accounts of the various electric railways, in working order, in course of construction, or otherwise dealt with, in '95.

Central London.—On June 22nd this company was floated with a capital of £2,850,000 in £10 shares, and with £950,000 borrowing powers, interest at 3 per cent. to be paid during construction. It will be $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, starting at Shepherd's Bush, and proceeding under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, Chapside, and Old Broad Street, to Liverpool Street. A public subway is to be constructed at the Bank Station, which will be a point of junction with other electric lines (its novel character was described in our last ed.). There will be many stations on the route, the trains will run at frequent intervals, and the train speed will be about 14 miles an hour including stoppages, the whole journey taking about 25 minutes. The railway will consist of two parallel tunnels, and the engineers are Sir B. Baker, Sir J. Fowler, and Mr. J. H. Greathead. It was stated in July that the work was to be immediately proceeded with.

City and South London.—For the half year ending June, a dividend on the ordinary stock of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum was reported, £23,200 terminable bonds having been paid off in the half year. The Bill extending the time for the extension to Clapham till 1901 was passed in Parliament.

Great Northern and City.—A prospectus was issued early in the year, but on Feb. 8th it was announced that the amount required not having been fully subscribed there would be no allotment.

Waterloo and City.—This scheme consists of the construction of a railway, beginning at the Waterloo terminus of the London and South Western Railway, passing under the Thames, coming out close to the northern approach to Blackfriars Bridge on the Victoria Embankment, and continuing to the Mansion House, where it will be connected with the Central London Railway (*q.v.*). There will be no intervening stations, the sole object of the

undertaking being to connect Waterloo Station with the City. The length of the line was given as 1 mile 4 furl. 6⁸⁰/₁₀₀ chains, and the cost of construction £499,769. In March '94 a prospectus was issued, the capital of the company being fixed at £540,000, with borrowing powers for £180,000, the South Western Company guaranteeing a dividend of 3 per cent. out of gross receipts, two-thirds of the net profit also to go to the new company. Messrs. Mowlem & Co., contractors, commenced operations in '94 by building a staging in the river near Blackfriars Bridge, and sinking a shaft in the river bed. At a depth of 65 ft. the borings of the tunnel go on in both directions, the spoil being carried away in barges. The tunnels will be of cast iron, 22 ft. in diameter, where the line is straight and on easy curves, and 9 in. wider on sharp curves, so as to allow the running round of the bogey carriages without fouling the sides. At the meeting of the company on Aug. 8th, '95, it was stated that excellent progress had been made, the parallel tunnels have cleared the river in both directions, and got well on their way, under the Embankment and District Railway in one direction and under Stamford Street in the other.

London Great Tower (see former eds.).—In Jan. '93 it was reported that the erection as finally decided upon would be 150 ft. high above the base (which will rise 162 ft. above the level of the ground), the summit therefore being 150 ft. higher than the Eiffel Tower at Paris. The *Engineer* of Sept. 8th, '93, gave drawings of the tower design as now being carried out, the structure standing on "four groups of four legs," which is a modification of that originally submitted by Mr. A. D. Stewart, who was awarded the first prize. The weight of the tower, which will be built of milled steel, will be 7000 tons. Wembley Park, the property of the Tower Company (now known as the Wembley Park Tower Company, Limited) was opened to the public as a recreation ground on May 12th, '94. It is situated between Willesden and Harrow, and is easily accessible from Baker Street, on the Metropolitan Railway. In Sept. '95 the approaching completion of the first section by the Tower Construction Company was announced. It is 150 ft. high, and has a platform an acre in extent. The engine bed blocks had also been laid. The works are under the charge of Mr. Gilbert, resident engineer for the contractor, Mr. Heenan.

London Sewage Disposal.—See last ed. In the course of his annual address on July 23rd, '95, Sir Arthur Arnold, Chairman of the London County Council, said the six sludge vessels employed carried away to sea 2,000,000 tons of sludge per annum, and they had made during the past year 2000 passages, at a cost of £19 3s. 2d. per trip. They spent £150,000 per annum at the sewage outfalls at Barking and Crossness. Dealing with the future, he said: "In order to make the main drainage system capable of discharging, without overflow into the river, one-third of an inch of rainfall in 24 hours, a further expenditure of about £2,250,000 will be needed for the construction of new main sewers from Paddington on the north side and from Balham and Streatham on the south side; and, indeed, if we are to make the capacity of our main sewers proportionate in efficiency to those of other cities, this work must be undertaken forthwith."

London's New Trunk Line.—With regard to the extension of the main line of the Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire Railway to London, Parliamentary powers were obtained in the session of '92. Tenders were issued in Sept. '94, and the line is expected to be completed in 2½ years. The extension, which is 112 miles in length, was divided into seven contracts, and the total cost, as stated in the Parliamentary estimates, will be £6,500,000. Starting at Annesley by a junction with the Manchester & Sheffield, the railway runs through Nottingham, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Rugby, and Daventry, to Quainton Road, 45 miles north of London. At this point it joins the Aylesbury and Buckingham extension of the Metropolitan Railway, and terminates in a large passenger station at Edgware and Marylebone Roads, covering a space of 58 acres. The most expensive works appear to be in Nottingham, which will be tunnelled through; and at the London end, which will be mostly in tunnel, there being four single arched tunnels. In the latter case the cost of the 4½ miles is calculated at £542,152 a mile. From the terminal station a branch line will run to Baker Street, thus giving connections with the south as well as the north of London. The land required is 1475½ acres, of which 73½ acres are in London. The population passed through, exclusive of London, is reckoned at 7,500,000. New ground is opened up by the new line, but it crosses the other trunk lines at one or two points, and mutual running powers have been arranged with the Great Northern. Sir Douglas Fox is engineer in chief. The first sod was cut in Alpha Road, St. John's Wood, by the Countess of Wharnccliffe on Nov. 13th. At the half-yearly meeting of the company on July 31st, '95, Lord Wharnccliffe, the chairman, said that wonderful progress had been made with the works, and the directors believed that their anticipations as to the completion of the line would be realised. They had fully secured an independent access to London over a line to be constructed by the Metropolitan. On Oct. 14th Mr. W. Pollitt, general manager of the company, laid the foundation-stone of the artisans' dwellings to be built at the junction of Grove Road and St. John's Wood. The buildings will cover an area of 4½ acres, and accommodate 2690 persons, the number of working people displaced by the new line being 3000. An arbitration case, described by Sir E. Clarke as the largest ever submitted under the Land Clauses Act, was opened on Oct. 15th at Westminster, before Lord Balfour of Burleigh, concerning the value of properties to be acquired by the company from the Eyre trustees for their station in Marylebone. Sir J. Whittaker Ellis valued the depreciation on the estate owing to the new line at £50,047, and said the company proposed to acquire 46 acres, 44 of which were for the station, which would be the largest he knew of.

Louisiana Great Lock.—During the autumn of '95 the commencement took place of a great lock which will connect the Bayou Plaquemine in Louisiana with the Mississippi. It will be 547 ft. long and 55 ft. wide, the lift being 34 ft. It is estimated to cost £350,000.

Manchester and Glasgow Railway.—See last ed. for some account of this proposed line.

Manchester Ship Canal.—This great engineering scheme, which is to convert the cotton metropolis, Manchester, into a seaport, was introduced in the shape of a Parliamentary Bill early in the session of 1883. (For early history of this scheme, the original project, the amended plan, and the financial arrangements, see previous eds.) The Ship Canal is 35½ miles long, average width 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft. (but much wider between Barton and Manchester), depth 26 ft. There are four locks between the entrance at Eastham (opposite Garston, on the Mersey estuary) and the city, the total rise of the four steps being about 60 ft. The canal is tidal up to the first (Latchford) locks, a distance of 21 miles; but the entrance itself is through locks, so that the necessary depth of water is always retained in the whole canal. A channel has been dredged in the Mersey estuary to secure the approach to Eastham. The fixed bridges have a minimum height of 75 ft., and there are a number of swing bridges; a fine feature of these works is the Barton swing aqueduct, carrying the waters of the profitable Bridgewater Canal. The works were commenced at Eastham in Nov. '87. After passing the last locks, at Mode Wheel, a vast water area comes to view, the Manchester and Salford Docks, including over 104 acres water space and miles of quay frontages. The governing body consists of a board of directors, some of whom are representatives of the Manchester Corporation, who obtained Parliamentary bills to lend the company £5,000,000 sterling. The directors made their first trip along the whole length of the canal on Dec. 7th, '93, and representatives of the press from all parts of the country did the journey on Dec. 16th. The waterway was opened to public traffic from Eastham to Manchester on Jan. 1st, '94, a Treasury warrant having been issued constituting Manchester a harbour and port, though the full depth had not been dredged, at any rate in parts, while on the other hand the portion up to Latchford had long been in active use. The Queen declared it open on May 21st. The report for the half-year ending Dec. '94 showed that the total expenditure, after deducting proceeds of sales of plant and land, amounted to £14,843,377, leaving a balance on the account of £573,622. The receipts for the half year on ship canal revenue account were £53,593, giving a balance to the good of £10,998, which, with the profit on the Bridgewater Canal undertaking, made up a total balance of £36,870. On May 22nd, '95, the Manchester City Council approved the recommendations of a committee to assist the company in meeting its interest charges. The method, it was explained, would be by advances from a profit balance accruing to the City Corporation, being the difference between the rate of interest at which it raised the loan of £5,000,000, and the rate charged to the company. It was further explained that the sales of plant and the Bridgewater profits would be adequate to meet the amount. The half-yearly report to June 30th showed that the total expenditure on capital account was £14,048,552; receipts on revenue account amounted to £63,036, leaving a balance of £7,028, which, added to the Bridgewater profit, gave a total of £25,267. The sum of £56,250 was paid to the Corporation on July 3rd, but by the arrangement above mentioned, a sum to the same amount was allowed to remain in arrears. At

the meeting on Aug. 20th, Mr. Bythell, the chairman, said the comparatively poorer result was mainly owing to the fact that maintenance was charged against revenue for the first time, and it had been £8,910 for the half year. The severe frost had given much trouble, but most of the expenses were the same as they would be if they had ten times as much traffic. Next year dredging would come into the account, but it would not be more than £40,000 to £50,000 a year, and they hoped for an increase of traffic; they were now practically rid of all old obligations, and prospects were brightening. The approximate traffic return for September showed total receipts £11,615, against £7,342, or for nine months £99,319 against £67,835. The report issued by Mr. Hill, Corporation Engineer, in October showed that the available capital was £239,000, all of which would be immediately required. It was stated on Nov. 6th that the London and North-Western Railway connection with the docks had just been informally opened, and that trains would run daily.

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply.—On Oct. 13th, '94, the great work of providing Manchester with a new water supply was formally declared complete. Parliament passed the necessary Bill in '79, and operations were begun in '86. At that time the Corporation's only waterworks were at Longdendale, where the total area of the reservoirs is 854½ acres, the capacity 5,985,000,000 gallons, and the supply equal to 25,000,000 gallons a day. As the consumption eventually grew to be almost as great as the supply, it became imperatively necessary to find another source, and Thirlmere Lake, Cumberland, was fixed upon, and work was begun under the direction of Mr. G. H. Hill, M.Inst. C.E. The lake will supply 10,000,000 gallons daily, and there is a possibility of adding 40,000,000 more at comparatively small cost. Thirlmere in its original state was 2½ miles long, lying nearly due north and south, the natural flow being by St. John's Beck to the north. On one side of the outlet is the Great How and on the other the Raven's Crag, there being a small hill midway. A great dam has been constructed from the How to the Crag, impounding the water of the lake, the surface of which will be raised over 50 ft., submerging the low-lying ground in the valley, and increasing the lake area from 328 to 796 acres. On the western side a new road has been cut 7½ miles long, and on the eastern side another 2 miles long has been laid out, the two being connected by a highway constructed on top of the dam. The latter is 857 ft. long, the width at base being 50 ft. at the deepest part, which is 58 ft., the depth of water being 52 ft.; the width of the dam at the top is 13½ ft., so as to give a roadway 16 ft. wide. When the new lake-reservoir is at its maximum there will be 8,130,000,000 gallons in stock, the drainage area being 10,000 acres, and the local rainfall equal to 100 in. per annum. Through the centre hill an arched tunnel 10 ft. by 9 ft. has been cut to supply the Beck; it extends 120 yards, and is furnished with valves. The water for Manchester is drawn off at a point considerably south of the dam, and a tunnel has been driven from a valve chamber on the shore 100 yards through the rock. When the full supply is required there will be a tunnel from a higher point in the lake. The aqueduct into which the water is strained is about 96 miles long, including tunnelling 14½ miles, cut and cover 36

miles, and piping over 45 miles, in the latter case 55,000 tons being used. The tunnel and cut-and-cover works have been made to convey the whole 50,000,000 gallons daily; but, as not more than 10,000,000 gallons are wanted for the present, one line of pipes only has been laid. Preparations have been made for five lines at the city end, but as the piping is 48 in. in diameter at the lake end, only three will be required there. The route is almost direct south, through Ambleside, above Windermere, east of Kendal, Borwick, Lancaster, Preston, through Chorley, Adlington, west of Bolton, and south of Farnworth to Prestwich reservoir, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Manchester. There are 23 bridges carrying the aqueduct, and 10 subways under railways.

Marseilles and Rhone Canal.—The French Senate agreed, June 8th, '93, to a bill providing 13,000,000 fr. for harbour improvements at Marseilles, so as to enable that port to meet the competition of Genoa and Barcelona. In Aug. '94 a scheme of M. Charles-Roux for the construction of a canal from Marseilles to the Rhone attracted some attention. It was proposed that the terminal basin should be at the north end of Marseilles docks. After skirting the shore for some miles, the proposed canal is carried under the Chaine de l'Estaque to the Etang de Berre, whose shore it follows to Martignes. Thence it goes to the Port de Bouc, and follows the course of the Arles Canal to the Etang de Oatéjon, from whence it proceeds in a straight line to the Rhone. The length is 34 miles, of which about $4\frac{1}{2}$ are tunnelled underground. The average depth is 10 ft. between Marseilles and Port de Bouc, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. the rest of the way. The total placed before the Chamber in the spring of '95, cost is given at £3,200,000. The scheme, as placed before the Chamber in the spring of '95, was, on the whole, the same as above described, and the Minister of Public Works proposed that it should be declared of public utility. Steam barges of 100 tons will be able to reach Lyons from Marseilles, and ascend the Saone as far as Chalons and from thence goods could proceed by ordinary lighters of 300 tons over the Central and Upper Saone Canal to Nancy, Paris, Havre, and Lille. Lyons will be brought within 250 miles of Marseilles by water, the distance by rail being 25 miles less. The estimated time for the completion of the work is 10 years from the commencement.

Mersey River Improvements.—The annual report of the acting Conservator, dated Feb. 27th, '95, stated in effect that the Mersey bar had practically been removed, for during the month of December the minimum depth at low water was 23 ft. 3 in., increasing to 25 ft. 6 in. at one hour's flood. Speaking generally, vessels drawing 23 ft. can enter the Mersey at dead low water. The depth within the buoyed channel 1000 ft. wide was shown by soundings, in June '94, to be not less than 20 ft. at low water spring tides, at any part. At the meeting of the British Association at Ipswich, in Sept. '95, Mr. Lyster read a paper entitled "Dredging Operations on the Mersey Bar," and said the cost with the two smaller dredges was 139d. per ton, and with the Branker large dredger 81d. per ton.

Mexico (Valley of) Drainage.—This work is divided into two parts, a tunnel and a canal, the former being about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and the latter about 30 miles. It dates from the time

of the Emperor Maximilian, when the engineers determined the levels, and it was continued intermittently until March '88, when an English firm, Messrs. Read & Campbell, undertook the task. Since then various modifications have been made. The canal connects the drainage system of the city with the tunnel, and 7 miles of it had been completed in '89, when the contract was handed over to Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, of London. The tunnel borings met on April 30th '94, the last strokes of the work making an opening between the headings being done by President Diaz with a silver pick. It was announced in August that the 30-mile canal had also been formally opened. In his message to the Mexican Congress on Sept. 16th, '95, President Diaz stated, *inter alia*, that the drainage of the valley of Mexico was almost completed. In October it was reported that the total cost, so far, had been £2,600,000, and that the drainage water would reach the Gulf of Mexico at Tampico by the Pamico River.

Mississippi Bridge.—In April '94 it was stated that Mr. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, had signed a contract with the Phoenixville Bridge Company for the construction of the bridge for the company's line. The bridge, which will cost £1,000,000, will be 10,500 feet long, with a double track. It will be built on the cantilever principle. The object of its construction is to give the Southern Pacific an all-rail entrance into New Orleans.

Mont Blanc.—In the spring of '95 a project for the construction of a line to the summit was discussed. The railway would commence at the Miage Ravine, above Saint Gervais, immediately passing through a tunnel 7,400 metres long. From here a vertical shaft, 2,800 metres in height, would carry the passenger to the summit. Estimated cost 9,000,000 fr., and time of construction ten years. The tunnel would go in a straight line to the Italian frontier, which would then be skirted for about 1500 metres. By this means the Mont Blanc Observatory could be reached at all seasons.

Mullewa and Cue (W. A.) Extension.—According to a news letter dated Perth, Sept. 13th, '95, tenders for the construction of this line were made returnable on Dec. 17th. The extension will be 100 miles longer than the Coolgardie; and as its construction throughout, it is thought, might be completed in eighteen months, much benefit is early expected by the Murchison mining district. On leaving Mullewa the survey travels to Yalgoo, thence proceeding in an easterly direction to Mount Magnet, then north to Cue, with station sites *en route* at various centres.

Niagara Utilisation.—This great work has been described in our previous eds. The total power of the Falls is calculated at 16,000,000 horse-power, and the work now in hand is the beginning of "perhaps the most stupendous engineering feat ever undertaken." It was reported in Dec. '92 that the Construction Co. had determined the rates per horse-power to be charged. About 3000 horse-power for the Niagara Falls Paper Co. is furnished at the low price of \$8 a year for 24 hours' horse-power, but this is mechanically transmitted a very short distance. The ordinary rates are to be \$10 per horse-power for 5000 or over; \$10.50 for 4500; \$11 for 4000, and so on down to \$21 for 300 horse-power. On April 15th, '95, the first large dynamo was run at full speed, 250

revolutions per minute, and proved quite satisfactory. On July 1st the first electric power transmitted for commercial purposes, 4000 horse-power, was sent to an aluminium factory a mile distant. Various other developments were afterwards reported in rapid succession, especially in the direction of electric rail-roading, the district between the falls and the city of Buffalo, a distance of 20 miles, being described as alive with intense activity. One of the latest schemes is a cable tramway across the river near the Falls. A discussion of a technical character took place in the *Times* during the summer between Lord Kelvin, Prof. George Forbes, and others.

Nicaragua Ship Canal.—Full particulars of this project have been given in several previous eds. The line as finally adopted shows a total length of 169·4 miles, of which 26·79 is in excavation, 56·5 through Lake Nicaragua, 21·6 in Deccado, and San Francisco and Tola basins, and 64·5 through the river San Juan. There are three locks each at the eastern and western divides. On May 16, '94, an attempt to secure the co-operation of the United States was made by the introduction, by Mr. Bryan (Democrat) of Nebraska, of a Bill amending the Act incorporating the company. The Bill provided that the stock of the company shall consist of a million shares of 100 dols. each. From Philadelphia (July 27th) came the announcement that the Bill had not secured consideration that session, the Committee on Rules declining to fix a time for calling the Bill. In the spring of '95 it was announced that President Cleveland had appointed a commission of three engineers to report on the question of the construction of the Canal on or before Nov. 4th. In the House of Commons on April 9th, Sir E. Grey (then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), replying to Sir E. Harland, said Her Majesty's Government could not consider the question of sending anyone to take part in the inquiry unless they were invited to do so by the United States. The commission left New York on May 5th for Mobile, thence to proceed by United States man-of-war to Greytown. On May 14th the interesting news was published from Tokio that the Japanese were taking steps to secure international privileges in connection with the proposed waterway. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun lectured before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 10th, and said that assuming that the canal were commenced in '96, there would be 7,000,000 tons of goods passing through it about 1905. He also lectured before the London Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 28th. The *Times* of Oct. 28th contained a correspondent's critical account of this project and that at Panama (*q.v.*), to the advantage of the former. From Washington, Nov. 2nd, it was announced that the report of the Commission contained the following points: (1) The Nicaragua route is the best for an interoceanic canal. (2) While the line laid out by the Nicaragua Canal Company is admitted to be good in some respects, a number of deviations are recommended which would make the canal more feasible. (3) The railroad now in use is described as being in a poor condition, and the prospects of improving it do not seem satisfactory. (4) The continuous washing down of sand has greatly damaged the work done in Greytown harbour. (5) Government control of the canal is recommended, and Congress is

advised to make the canal a national undertaking.

Nile Reservoirs.—See EGYPTIAN IRRIGATION.

Panama Canal (for previous history see former eds.).—On April 4th, '94, a general meeting of stockholders was held under the presidency of M. Thiébaud, when a resolution was adopted to form a new company. On Sept. 22nd a new issue of stock—300,000 shares of 100 fr.—was announced. A day or two afterwards it was reported that not more than 40,000 shares had been taken up. The first meeting of the new Panama Canal Company was held on Oct. 4th. At a general meeting on Oct. 20th the directors' report was adopted, and the directors and officers elected. In May '95 it was reported that M. de la Tournerie, Inspecteur-Général des Ponts and Chaussées, and general manager of the new company, had returned to Paris, and stated that not only could the canal be made, but at a less cost than that estimated. The maximum sum required would be £20,000,000. Sir H. W. Tyler, in a highly interesting letter to the *Times* of Oct. 14th, spoke in an optimistic tone of the prospects of the undertaking. The works, as left by the old company, he found on his visit in a much better condition than might have been expected, 15 miles of canal from the Atlantic end and 4 from the other end being practically complete. He found about 1500 labourers employed and 800 more on the way, and the number will be increased to 4000. Six years was calculated as the time in which to finish the work, and the new plan is as follows: To construct two large dams, one on the rock, 570 yards long, and 165 yards wide at the base, and 38 yards high, across the Upper Chagres river before the Obisco runs into it, and the second, with rock sides, 473 yards long, 220 yards wide at the base, and 27 yards high, across the bed of the Lower Chagres river after it is joined by the Obisco. Two large lakes are thus to be formed, the upper lake for supplying the higher and especially the southern portions of the canal with water, and the lower lake mainly for purposes of the canal navigation. The upper lake would be 25 miles long, with a feeder to the canal in a channel 11 miles long, and the lower lake would be about 26 miles long, more than half of its length being used for canal navigation. There are to be ten locks, so as to enable the canal to surmount a summit of 160 ft. above sea level, and thus 160 ft. will be saved in the Culebra cuttings and a vast amount of work in other parts of the canal. (See NICARAGUA CANAL.)

Paris, The Port of.—On Jan. 20th, '94, the Chamber decided by a small majority to take into consideration a proposal for a maritime canal between Paris and Rouen. This, as well as the scheme of M. Bouquet de la Grye for securing a draught of 6·20 mètres all the way from Havre, however, is looked upon with anything but favour, both in that port and at Rouen, for obvious reasons. On the other hand, there is said to be a great desire to see the work done in time for the Exhibition of 1900; and in May it was reported that a commission had been appointed to inquire into the whole matter with this object.

Paris Underground Lines.—On March 22nd, '94, M. Jonnart, Minister of Public Works, presented to a Council of Ministers a scheme for a metropolitan railway for the French

capital, and he was authorised to negotiate with the Municipal Council to share the guarantee (see last 'ed.). The cost is estimated at 100,000,000 fr., in which the State, the city of Paris, and the railway companies would participate. At a Cabinet Council on Oct. 13th M. Barthou, new Minister of Works, explained his plan for the railway, which, in some particulars, differs from the above. A committee of the Municipal Council met on Oct. 23rd to hear a scheme proposed by M. Deligny and M. Vauthier, which involved the intervention of the Credit Foncier in regard to the funds, and the President of the committee said he was disposed to recommend it. On Jan. 11th, '95, the whole matter was again practically shelved by the Paris Municipality, who passed on to "the next business" by a vote of 38 to 13. Meanwhile the Sceaux Railway has been brought by a new underground section to a new terminus at the corner of the Rue Guy-Lussac and the Boulevard St. Michel.

Periyar Irrigation.—The formal opening of one of the finest of the many great engineering works in India took place on Oct. 12th, '95, Lord Wenlock performing the ceremony. Briefly, the scheme was to divert the course of the river Periyar (Big River) in such a manner that its debouchure, instead of being on the well-watered west coast, should be on the east. As a matter of fact, on emerging from the western hills the Periyar headwaters include other streams, and therefore the diversion of what is known as the Periyar river has only deprived the western estuary of some of its disastrous flood water. On the other hand, the proposed eastern track passes through a region subject to prolonged droughts and consequent famine. The project to thus irrigate an enormous tract in Southern India appears to have been first mooted as far back as 1808 by Captain Caldwell, of the Madras Engineers, and work was actually commenced in '87 on the plans of Colonel John Pennycook, R.E. These were: (1) the construction of a great dam 155 feet high to close the valley of the Periyar, forming a reservoir 8,000 acres in area, containing 13,000 million cubic feet of water, of which 6,815 millions are available for irrigation; (2) the construction of a tunnel 6,650 feet long, with an area of 80 square feet, through the watershed ridge between the valley of the Periyar on the west, and the valley of the river Vaigai on the east, to drain off the water from the reservoir; (3) to control the supply down the valley of the tributary the Suruliyar to the Vaigai without interfering with the former; (4) the works necessary to irrigate 140,000 acres, or about 220 square miles, in the Vaigai valley. The official estimate of the cost, made in '94, when the work was well forward, was Rs. 8,750,000. It is proposed to actually irrigate each year 101,000 acres first crop, and a second crop of 35,343 acres, and the net profits are calculated at Rs. 500,000 a year, a very handsome return on the outlay. We have no space in which to describe the many engineering and climatic difficulties encountered. On Oct. 11th it was announced that Colonel Pennycook had received the honour of C.S.I. in celebration of the completion of the undertaking.

Perso-Russian Line.—At St. Petersburg in June '95 it was reported that the Government were considering a scheme to construct a railway from Russia to Persia *via* Baku,

Resht, and Tabriz. In August the *Transcasian Review* stated that the Persian Government had requested of the Czar to send a party of Civil Engineers to make surveys for a line which would connect Teheran and Tabriz with the Trans-Caucasian Railway at Julfa and Lenkoran, and offered to bear the expenses.

Pyrenees International Railways.—Two international lines, it was stated in Jan. '95, were to be made to connect France and Spain on the frontiers at Salau and Sempert. The former, starting at Saint Girans, Ariège, ascends the valley of Salat, and, entering Spain by the Estern de Anem, terminates at Lérida. The latter starts from Olorón, Lower Pyrenees, and, passing through the valley of Aspe, will join the Barcelona and Saragossa at Zuera. The two tunnels will be between 4 and 5 miles long with an international station at each end. Time for the works 10 years, after the ratification of the Convention. From Madrid in May it was reported that the Queen Regent had sanctioned the law granting a subvention for the new Pyrenean line by way of the Col de Canfranc.

Rio Grande Great Dam.—In Oct. '95 it was stated that the United States Secretary of State had approved of the plans for damming this great river at Elephant Butte, New Mexico, some miles above El Paso, Texas. The dam will be of solid masonry, 96 ft. high and 300 ft. wide, forming the largest artificial lake in the world, and will give the parties concerned control of the irrigation of a fine fruit-growing country. It was added that 48,000 acres had already been brought under ditch and cultivation, and when the dam and canal are completed 1,000,000 acres of good alluvial can be cultivated. The American company's rights have, it is stated, been acquired by an English company.

Roman Campagna Drainage.—A Parliamentary paper was issued at Rome in June '95 dealing with these great works. The objects of the undertaking were to dispose of the noxious exhalations arising from the swamps, and to reclaim what were once vast fertile tracts of land for agricultural purposes. The report stated that most of the drainage work had been done at a cost of £300,000, and that the question of bringing the land into cultivation was being considered.

Rutherglen Bridge.—The new structure, the memorial stone of which was laid on June 13th, '95, occupies the site of the old bridge which was thrown across the Clyde 120 years ago. It is from designs by Messrs. Crouch & Hogg, and the contractors are Messrs. Morrison & Mason, and Sir W. Arrol & Co., both of Glasgow. The structure, which is to be faced with granite, is composed of three arches, the two side ones of 90 feet with a rise of 11 ft. 7 in., and the centre with a span of 100 ft. and a rise of 12 ft. 6 in. The width between the parapets is 60 ft., and the approaches have a gradient of 1 in 60 to the centre of the side spans. The enterprise is being carried out by a joint committee representing Glasgow, Rutherglen, and the County of Lanark, and the cost is estimated at £64,000.

Sandown Pier (I.W.).—On Sept. 18th, '95, the Attorney-General (Sir R. Webster) and Miss Webster opened the new pier and pavilion in Sandown Bay. The pier has been lengthened by 545 ft., with a pier-head 107 ft. by 93 ft., and

the pavilion will accommodate 400 persons. The cost of the improvement was £12,800.

Severn Navigation Improvement.—(See previous eds.). In Jan. '94 Mr. Marten reported that the new dock at Diglis was completed, that the dredging of the river to a depth of 10 ft. at low summer level had been effected for 28 out of 30 miles between the Gloucester Dock and Worcester Bridge. In his report published in August, the engineer stated that the way was open for vessels say 135 ft. long, 21 ft. beam, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. draught. The draught may be exceeded to some extent, but it should be borne in mind that in extreme cases the water on Diglis Lock lower sill had been known to fall to 9 ft. 4 in. The Westgate Bridge at Gloucester was more or less of an obstruction to seagoing vessels, and to convert it into an opening bridge would be an improvement. During the year much attention was paid to a proposal of Mr. G. W. Keeling, M.Inst. C.E., for opening up the improved waterway to Birmingham. At the annual meeting of the Federated Institution of Mining Engineers held at Birmingham in Feb. '95, the possibility of a ship canal from the Midland metropolis was discussed. Mr. Marten (of the S.vern) said that for an expenditure of £10,000 the river had been converted, between Gloucester and Worcester, from a mere barge canal into a highway for ocean steamers, and the Midlands had been brought thirty miles nearer the ships' sides. In order to meet the difficulty presented by the Westgate Bridge, which only gives a headway of 18 ft., it was announced in May that a line of specially constructed steamers would be established for the Cardiff and Birmingham trade; steamers of smaller size and lighters would do the journey up from Worcester. In September the first voyage was successfully undertaken right through to Worcester, no difficulty being experienced in passing the Westgate. The steamer was built at Lydney, 100 ft. long and 17½ ft. beam; the draught is 8 ft., and she carries 200 tons.

Sheffield Ship Canal.—This project is to open up an improved waterway from Goole to Sheffield, about 57 miles, and has been described in our earlier eds. The sixth ordinary meeting of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation Company was held on April 26th, '95. It was stated that the Sheffield and Tinsley Canal, the Dun Navigation, the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, and the Dearne and Dove Canal, had at last been acquired from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company (the purchase price was £600,000 in cash and £540,000 in ordinary shares). The whole of the £625,000 of 4½ perpetual preference capital of the company had been fully subscribed, and a considerable portion of the purchase money had been paid to the railway company. Later in the year it was reported that a large grain and sugar warehouse was to be erected at the Sheffield terminus, and the directors had acquired land from the Duke of Norfolk for storage purposes.

Simplon Tunnel.—In our former eds. details of suggestions for tunnelling the Simplon have been given. In Feb. '95 a conference of Swiss and Italian delegates met at Milan (Signor Colombo presiding) to discuss technical details. On Sept. 13th *Engineering* gave an account of the final plan adopted, and stated that the work was to be commenced early in '96. There will be two parallel tunnels, each about

66,000 ft. long, the distance between them being 57 ft., and connections will be made every 670 ft. One tunnel will be completed for railway traffic first; the other, which will be used for ventilation purposes, may be developed afterwards. By this means 1800 cubic ft. of air can be passed into the underground passages every second, bringing the temperature down to 77° Fah. It is calculated that the Simplon Tunnel can be completed in the course of 5½ years, or in 3 years' less time than the St. Gothard Tunnel, although the latter is some 15,000 ft. shorter than the former, the Mont Cenis Tunnel being again some 6000 ft. shorter than the St. Gothard. The fact that the new tunnel will be at a level about 1500 ft. lower than the two others is also a point in its favour, and although the first cost will be heavy, the working expenses are expected to be considerably less. The cost is calculated at 54,500,000 fr., or about £2,180,000. In October it was stated that the Italian Government would take no direct part in the construction of the tunnel, their action being confined to connecting the Italian lines with the southern portal.

Snowfell Mountain Line.—This electric railway was opened in Aug. '95, the work having been commenced as recently as January. It is 4½ miles long, the height ascended being 1,820 ft., with an average gradient of 1 in 12; the gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Running from Laxey on the Isle of Man coast, the line goes through some heavy rock cutting, and eventually circles the upper part of the mountain. What is known as the Fell system is adopted, the central rail being gripped by horizontal wheels, and the electric current is conveyed by an overhead wire. The engineers were Messrs. A. McKerrow and G. Noble Fell, of London. The line, of course, is intended for tourist traffic.

Snowdon Mountain Line.—The project to carry a line to the summit of the highest mountain in Wales, which has been discussed off and on for the past year or two, was revived in a more substantial manner in '94. In October it was stated that the services of Mr. (now Sir) Douglas Fox, C.E., had been secured in view of the construction of an electric railway, and that Mr. Assheton Smith, one of the largest local land and quarry owners, would take a leading interest in the scheme. On Dec. 15th, '94, the first sod was cut at Llanberis by Mrs. Assheton-Smith. The line is on the Abt system, the rack in the middle of the permanent way being composed of a double row of solid cast steel cogs, and runs from a point near Llanberis station on the London and North Western Railway by an old pedestrian route to the summit, some 4½ miles in all. With a gauge of 2 ft. 7½ in., the gradients are in no case steeper than 1 in 5½, and the minimum radius of curves 1 in 264 ft. There are two intermediate stations, and the double journey is calculated at one hour, the locomotive power to begin with being steam, though it is hoped to make use of local water power to develop electric traction. Messrs. Holme & King, of Liverpool, took the contract at £64,000.

Southampton Docks.—In our previous eds. we gave a brief description of the new deep-water dock opened by the Queen on July 26th, '90, and other wholesale developments of the port since the London and South Western Railway Company took over the dock property and adjacent lands. A new graving

dock, approachable from the large tidal (Empress) dock at any state of the tide, was opened by the Prince of Wales on Aug. 3rd, '95. The dimensions are 750 ft. by 112½ ft., depth over keel blocks 29 ft. to 32½ ft. The entrance to the new graving dock is 87½ ft. wide at the sill, and 112 ft. at the top, and depth from 30 ft. at side to 35 ft. The following is a list of the docks at Southampton, with dimensions: No. 1, length 400 ft., width at sill 66 ft., depth on sill at neap tide 17 ft.; No. 2, 250 ft., 51 ft., 11 ft.; No. 3, 500 ft., 80 ft., 21 ft.; No. 4, 450 ft., 56 ft., 21 ft.; No. 5, 750 ft., 87½ ft., 31½ ft., this being the new one described above. In September an important addition to the facilities was reported in the south extension quay of the new sea-wall. At this quay two of the largest vessels using the port can be accommodated, and ships of the deepest draught can approach and leave at any state of the tide.

South Staffordshire Mines Drainage (see previous eds.).—On Aug. 17th, '94, the royal assent was given to a bill, promoted by the Drainage Commissioners, which is of great importance in the work of unwatering the mines. The Bill is designed to supplement one of '91, by which the South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners were empowered to raise £100,000 by loan for the freeing from water of a number of mines in the Tipton district. On May 22nd, '95, the arbitrators made their draft award for a drainage rate for the Tipton district for the ensuing year—namely, 6d. per ton on coal and ironstone, and 3d. per ton on limestone and fireclay. On Aug. 14th the Commissioners approved of a scheme by which it is hoped to clear the water in 11,000 acres of mines in Tipton. It was decided to lay down new pumping engines and hydraulic engines connected with a 10-mile circuit of piping, and these it was estimated would raise 12,000,000 gallons of water daily. The annual report (to June 30th), submitted to the meeting held at the beginning of October, showed that 18,000,000 tons of water had been raised, or 26 tons for every ton of material. The expense of working the engines was £12,404, and the pumping operations enabled mineowners to take out 701,887 tons, exclusive of mines exempt from rates, which was equivalent to a net main drainage rate of £15,572. With regard to the great scheme in the Tipton district, it was reported in October that only two objections had been received, which could, if necessary, be referred to the Board of Trade.

Southend Pier Improvement.—This pier is already about 1½ miles long, and during the Parliamentary session of '95 the Corporation obtained powers to extend it 70 yards beyond the length authorised by the Act of '87, and lengthening the time for construction by four years. In October it was reported that £1000 had been transferred from the pier account for the season's working. This was equal to a rate of 8d. in the pound, and meets the expenses chargeable to the borough fund, the School Board precept, and other items.

St. Mary's (Canada) Canal.—The new waterway on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie was opened on Sept. 9th, '95. The total length is 3500 ft., and the cost £750,000, the canal giving Canada an independent outlet from the head of Lake Superior to the ocean. The lock, which affords facilities for overcoming the 18 ft. fall of the rapids, is 900 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 43½ ft. deep, with 20½ ft.

depth on the sills, and the gates and valves are worked by electricity.

Tonquin Projects.—Some particulars were published in this country in Sept. '94 of a proposed network of railways in French Indo-China, for which M. Lanessan, the Governor-General, had granted concessions subject to the approval of the home Government (see last ed.).

Tower Bridge, London (for earlier details see previous eds.).—A bridge on the "bascule" principle, with two Gothic towers, the centre span of 200 ft. being cut in halves, to be raised and brought flush with the towers by machinery concealed within the latter; an upper footway for passengers for use when the bridge is open, and approached by staircases or lifts within the towers. The two piers in the bed of the river are described as the largest in the world. The bridge was opened on June 30th, '94, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen, and honours were conferred on the occasion, including a baronetcy for the Lord Mayor (Sir George R. Tyler) and a C.B. for Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, the engineer. The following official description of the structure was circulated on the occasion:—Total length of bridge and abutments, 940 ft.; total length of bridge and approaches, 2640 ft.; opening span—width, 200 ft.; headway above high water when opened, 139 ft. 6 in.; headway above high water when shut, 29 ft. 6 in.; side spans (each), 270 ft.; ditto headway above high water, from 20 ft. to 27 ft.; width between parapets—opening span, 50 ft., ditto side spans and approaches, 60 ft.; steepest gradient of approaches, 1 in 40 (note: steepest gradient of approaches of London Bridge, 1 in 27); depth of foundations, 60 ft. below Trinity H. W., 27 ft. below bed of river; sectional area of waterway, 20,040 sq. ft. (note: London Bridge, 19,300 sq. ft.); depth of water in opening span at high water, 33 ft. 6 in.; depth of water in opening span at low water, 13 ft. 6 in.; size of each leaf of opening span, 50 ft. wide, projecting 100 ft. beyond face of pier; weight of each leaf of opening span, including roadway and counterbalance weights, 950 tons. As a brief history of the construction it will be interesting to add that the bridge has been built by the Corporation of London. The first caisson was begun in Sept. '86, and in Jan. '89 both piers were completed. The expenses all told were calculated to bring the total of all original contracts to £830,005. In Jan. '95 the Bridge House Estates Committee presented a report to the Corporation on an application by Mr. Barry, C.B., for additional remuneration for extra services as engineer, and recommended the payment of £12,000 in settlement. This was agreed to, Mr. Barry consenting to act as consulting engineer for the bridge without payment for three years. Mr. D. J. Ross, engineer to the Commissioners of Sewers, in a report issued in September, said the bridge had been opened more than twelve months, and the broad results had been that London Bridge had been relieved of about 5,200 vehicles daily, Eastcheap of about 2,200, and Fenchurch Street of about 3,000; traffic in the Minories had increased by 2,200, Liverpool Street by 900, Houndsditch by 700, and Bishopsgate-Street-Within by 600 vehicles daily. The southern approach question appears to be as yet unsettled.

Transandine Railway.—In the '91 ed. an account was given of this scheme, which

represents the first attempt to construct a line across the South American continent. In April '93 a section of only forty-five miles remained to be completed before the railway from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso could run through. About two and a half years was the period estimated for completing these works, which will be of the greatest importance, not only to Buenos Ayres and the Pacific, but to the Argentine Great Western and Transandine Railways generally. The annual meeting of the Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso Transandine Railway Company was held in London on Dec. 20th, '94, when it was stated that the line was in working order from the Argentine side as far as Punta de las Vacas. The Chilians had improved the roadway on their side of the Andes meanwhile, and the Argentine government were doing similar work; the Chilean Government had also found that the engineering difficulties for the completion of their portion of the line had not proved so formidable as was expected. It appears that the schedule time for the journey across the continent when the works are finished is 51 hours.

Washington Library Railroad.—In the autumn of '95 some particulars were published of the construction of a unique underground cable railway, to connect the Capitol with the Congressional Library, a distance of 1,275 feet. The conveyor, consisting of an endless wire cable, carries two bookholders, and runs in a tunnel 6 ft. by 4 ft., which is placed from 3 ft. to 5 ft. underground. Members of Congress can order their books of reference by telephone.

West Highland.—This line, which runs from a junction with the North British Railway at Craigendoran Pier, on the Clyde, to Fort William, was opened on August 7th, '94. It is 100 miles long, opens up a country (more or less desolate) of wild and romantic scenery, and cost about £11,000 a mile. The highest point is reached at Corrour, 1350 ft. above sea level; there being only two higher railway summits in the United Kingdom—viz., on the North-Eastern over Stainmoor, 1369 ft., and the Drumochter Pass on the Highland Railway, 1476 ft. The whole 100 miles of new line was opened on the one day, and the North British Company may be regarded as the forerunner of the enterprise, guaranteeing 33 per cent. on the West Highland capital. A bill passed during '94 for an extension from Fort William, 40 miles, to Mallaig, which is on the southern side of the entrance to Loch Nevis and opposite the south end of the Island of Skye. With regard to this extension the Treasury took the unusual course of guaranteeing 3 per cent. for thirty years on £260,000, which is understood to represent about five-eighths of the estimated capital. In the House of Commons in the first session ('95) of the new Government the guarantee bill was blocked. The Bonavie branch was opened on June 1st. In August steps were taken for a survey of a line to connect Lochfyneside.

West India Docks (London) Improvement.—See last ed.

Zuyder Zee Reclamation.—The Dutch Government have for some time been considering a project for draining this great lagoon. In Sept. '92 the Queen Regent appointed a royal commission of twenty-six members, under the presidency of M. Lely, Minister of Waterstaat, to examine the feasibility of a scheme

submitted to the Government by a company. From the Hague, May 5th, '94, it was announced that the Commission had concluded its labours, and that twenty-one members agreed in a recommendation that the work be carried out. It is proposed to reclaim from the sea about 450,000 acres, the value of which is estimated at 326,000,000 guilders. The cost of this important work is computed at 189,000,000 guilders, or, with the accumulated expenditure, including measures of defence and the payment of compensation to the fishermen of the Zee, at 315,000,000 guilders. The Commission was unanimous in recommending that the work should be executed by the State. It is not intended to run a dam across the mouth of the Zuyder Zee and reclaim the whole area, but to enclose large tracts along the margin, leaving a lake in the centre from which navigable channels will be carried to the more important towns. A full description of the scheme, illustrated, appeared in *Engineering* of Jan. 18th, '95, when it was calculated that the complete work would occupy 33 years.

English Church Union (35,237 communicants). Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax is the President, and the vice-presidents include many distinguished churchmen. It comprises 29 bishops, 4248 other clergy, and 30,960 laity. Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in Church schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment, and refuses to acknowledge the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other court or judge appointed by Parliament alone, as possessing any authority in spiritual matters. It advocates Reforms in various Church matters, especially Convocation, Patronage, and Parish Vestries. *Organ, The Church Union Gazette.* Offices, 35, Wellington St., Strand. Secretary, Col. John Brathwaite Hardy.

English Land Restoration League. See LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE, ENGLISH.

English Parliamentary Parties. See POLITICAL PARTIES, UNITED KINGDOM.

Envoys and Plenipotentiaries. See DIPLOMATIC.

Eras, The Five. These are the Greek (Olympiads); the Roman; the Christian; the Julian Period; and the Mohammedan Era.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to '92. The colony was given the control of its own administration and the management of its own finance, a civil governor appointed by the King of Italy representing the Imperial Government. The naval and military commandants, too, were put under the Italian War Minister. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and its influence is felt in the interior, Abyssinia (*q.v.*) being an Italian Pro-

tectorate. The population, which is nomadic, numbers about 220,000. Massowah is the capital of the colony. It was an Egyptian possession till '86, when it was taken by Italy. Kassala, which was taken from the dervishes in July '94, is looked upon by the Arabs as the gate of the Soudan, and is the centre of the trade between the Nile and Abyssinia. It was an Egyptian outpost till the Mahdi captured it in '85, and in '91 it was agreed that as a military measure Italy might under stress of circumstances occupy the town till the Egyptians were in a position to resume control over it. A railway is being pushed inland.—

History, '95. Baron Blanc stated in the Chamber of Deputies (Dec. 8th) that the occupation of Kassala was necessary in order to protect Erythrea from dervish attacks. Moreover it had consolidated British and Italian interests in regard to Egyptian and Soudanese affairs. Italy, however, did not contemplate any advance towards Khartoum, or any ulterior action in the Soudan. General Baratieri defeated an Abyssinian force under Ras Mangascia at Coatit (Jan. 15th). After a rapid pursuit Ras Mangascia's camp at Senaafa was taken, and his army broke and fled in confusion (17th). General Baratieri took possession of Adigrat (March 25th), and sent a flying column to the south in further pursuit of Ras Mangascia. In opening the Italian Parliament the King said (June 10th) that not a policy of adventure but a policy of consolidation would be pursued in Italian Africa, and the attainment of the colony's financial independence. Baron Blanc announced in Rome (July 25th) that an agreement with the Anglo-Egyptian authorities had been signed for the delimitation of the northern boundaries of the territory, and that Great Britain, France, and Germany had all undertaken to prohibit the importation of arms from their possessions into Abyssinia, which country had been showing signs of hostility to Italy. General Baratieri attacked Ras Mangascia's rearguard at a place a little to the south of Antalo (Oct. 10th), and captured over 1000 head of cattle and a number of rifles.

Erzeroum. An important Turkish town in Armenia. It is about 100 miles south-west of Trebizond, on the great commercial highway leading from that town over the plateau to the Persian frontier, and is a chief halting place for pilgrim caravans from Teheran to Mecca. The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 27,000 square miles, with a population of 675,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade. It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian religion. See ARMENIA.

Established Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Established Church (Wales) Bill, '94. See WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Ethical Society, London. An association for promoting ethical culture. Its principles are: (1) the good life has a claim upon us in virtue of its supreme worth to humanity; (2) it therefore rests for justification on no external authority, and on no system of supernatural rewards and punishments, but on the nature of man as a rational and social being; (3) in practice it is to be realised by accepting and acting in the spirit of such common obligations as are enjoined by the relationships of family and society,

in so far as these are a means to a fuller human development. The ethical movement was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. Meeting Place: Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand. Hon. Secretary, J. H. Muirhead, M.A., Briar Cottage, Pirbright, Surrey. Other Societies in England: South Place Ethical Society, Finsbury, E.C.; West London Ethical Society, Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, W.; East London Ethical Society, Cottage Grove, E.; South London Ethical Society, Peckham Rye; Cambridge Ethical Society, President, Professor Henry Sidgwick.

Eton School. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of Oppidians, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards. **Motto, Floreat Etona.** Among its alumni occur the names of Horace Walpole; Bolingbroke; Porson; Hallam; Gray, the poet; Shelley; Wellington; Pitt; Canning; Fox; Lord North; Lord Camden; Dean Milman; W. E. Gladstone; Dr. Pusey; Lord Idlesleigh; Sir John Lubbock; Goldwin Smith; Lord Salisbury; Lord Rosebery; Lord Coleridge; Lord Justice Cotton; Justices Chitty, Kekewich, Kennedy; Bishops Chichester, Bath and Wells. **Head Master,** Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Evangelical Alliance, The. Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and in the defence of religious liberty. International meetings of the Alliance have been held in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, New York, Geneva, Basle, Florence, and Copenhagen, besides Annual Conferences in various towns in the United Kingdom, and great national Conferences in other countries where there are branches of the Alliance. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **President,** Lord Polwarth; **General Secretary,** A. J. Arnold. **Office,** 7, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

"Evening News and Post." A daily half-penny paper of Conservative principles. It is an amalgamation (May '89) of the *Evening News* and the *Evening Post*. It gives the latest political, general, and financial intelligence of the hour, and pays special attention to cable-news and labour problems. Sporting news is a prominent feature. During '94 it became the property of Mr. Harmsworth, the proprietor of *Answers*. **Offices,** 69, Fleet Street, and 12, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Excise. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Executor. It is the custom in making a will in personal estate to name an executor or executors. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Should there be more than one

executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore ætate* (during the minority). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.

Exeter, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Exeter Hall, Strand, London. (Headquarters of the Central Y.M.C.A.). Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held annually in the month of May. Now the property of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that body by friends of the Institution at a total cost of £61,000. General Secretary, John H. Putterill; Financial Secretary, Clarence Hooper. See **YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**.

EXTRADITION.

Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty.

The crimes for which extradition may be granted are stated in a schedule to the Extradition Act of '70, and comprise murder, and attempt and conspiracy to murder, manslaughter; counterfeiting or altering money, and uttering; forgery counterfeiting and altering what is forged or counterfeited or altered; embezzlement and larceny; obtaining money and goods by false pretences; crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent factor, trustee or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any Act for the time being in force; rape; abduction;

child stealing; burglary and house breaking; arson; robbery with violence; threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort; piracy by law of nations; sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so; assault on a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm; revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master. The Extradition Act of '73 adds to this list the further crimes of kidnapping and false imprisonment; perjury and subornation of perjury; indictable offences not previously named under the Larceny and other Criminal Acts of '61 (24 & 25 Vict. cc. 96-100); and any indictable offence under the laws for the time being in force relating to bankruptcy not included in the before-mentioned schedule of the '70 Act.

Under these two statutes treaties have been concluded with most civilised states. The crimes under which offenders are extradited under these treaties differ, but surrenders are made for the more grievous crimes under all treaties. Liberty is generally reserved to vary the procedure to answer the circumstances and requirements of some of the British Colonies. It is enacted by sect. 27 of the Slave Trade Act, of '73, that offences against this statute and the enactments with which it is construed, as one or otherwise in connection with the slave trade shall be deemed to be comprised in the aforesaid schedule of the Extradition Act of '70. Several treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers respecting such offences have been concluded. In the event of a fugitive criminal escaping from this country evidence is taken on oath before a magistrate to prove the facts alleged. Such testimony is firstly authenticated by the magistrate before whom it was taken, and afterwards by the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the Diplomatic Representative in London of the nation upon which the demand for extradition is to be made. The documents so verified as accurate are sent through the British Representative in the state referred to; and if the criminal is arrested therein they are offered in evidence before a court of competent jurisdiction. If this foreign tribunal decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against the fugitive, he is surrendered and brought home to take his trial in England. If the evidence as to identity or other points against him is considered insufficient the prisoner is remanded to obtain further proof if this can be given or he is immediately released. A demand by a foreign state having an extradition treaty with this country for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of that state who is suspected of being in the United Kingdom, is to be made to a Secretary of State by a diplomatic representative of that state. Unless the former thinks the offence is one of a political character, he may inform a police magistrate of this demand, and require his warrant for the apprehension of the criminal. If the criminal is brought before him he is to admit any testimony that tends to show that the offence is political or is not an extradition crime. If the evidence is such as would justify a committal for trial in England or would show that the prisoner has been convicted, the magistrate is to send him to gaol, and after an interval of fifteen days or if a *habeas corpus* is issued after the decision

of the court, the Secretary of State may by warrant deliver him over to the representatives of the foreign country. If, however, the prisoner is not removed within two months he is to be discharged. The '70 Act applies with certain modifications to all British possessions.

As regards the surrender of nationals some treaties prohibit the surrender of British subjects for crimes committed in foreign countries. Other treaties engage to surrender them unconditionally, and in a third class of these compacts either party may surrender nationals, but are not bound to do so. It is provided by the Fugitive Offenders' Act, '81, that when a person who has committed a crime in one part of the British dominions has fled to any other part, he can be sent back if the crime he has committed be treason or piracy or any offence for the time being punishable in the dominions in which it was committed by imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months or more, or by any greater punishment. By Order in Council this Act may apply to any place out of the British dominions in which Her Majesty has by treaty or usage an extra-territorial jurisdiction over her own subjects, and the statute has accordingly been applied wholly in some, and partially in other foreign countries containing British subjects when the system of law is not such that they could possibly submit to its operation.

These provisions are analogous to those by which warrants issued in one part of the United Kingdom can be executed in another part. An Act was passed in '95 to amend the Extradition Acts '70 and '73 so far as respects the magistrate by whom, and the place in which

the case may be heard, and the criminal held in custody. It is provided that his case may be heard elsewhere than at Bow Street, if his removal there will endanger his life or be prejudicial to his health. His case may, by order of the Secretary of State, be heard before such magistrate as is named in the order, and at the place in the United Kingdom where the criminal was apprehended or where he is. The magistrate may be, if the place is in England, a metropolitan police magistrate or a stipendiary magistrate. If it is in Scotland a sheriff or sheriff substitute, and if it is in Ireland any stipendiary magistrate. The committing magistrate may order the fugitive or criminal to be held in custody in any place named in an order, if the magistrate thinks it will be dangerous to the life or prejudicial to the health of the criminal to lodge him in prison. A treaty with the German Government has also come into operation which extends the pre-existing treaty to certain German dependencies in Africa and elsewhere.

Eyton, Rev. Robert, Canon of Westminster, was appointed in succession to Canon Farrar, in April '95. He was ed. at Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. '72, and is a thorough High Churchman. He was ordained deacon and priest '70, and for many years was curate at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. In '83 he was appointed Sub-Almoner to the Queen, and in '84 he was preferred to the rectory of Holy Trinity, Chelsea. In '85 he was made a prebendary of St. Paul's. He is one of the ablest preachers of the metropolis, and many of his sermons have been published. The best known are "The True Life" and "The Search for God."

F

Fabian Society. Founded in 1883, chiefly among the middle classes, for the purposes of carrying on a Socialist propaganda. According to its manifesto, the Society "aims at the re-organisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit." The parent Society has 699 members, of whom about 150 are lecturers, and lectures are given gratuitously by members in London and all parts of England, at Radical clubs, etc. Local Fabian societies have been established in Bombay, Melbourne, Adelaide, Ottawa, Boston, New York, and in a great many towns in the United Kingdom; but most of those in England have since become merged in branches of the Independent Labour Party. The Society has published "Fabian Essays in Socialism," which has had a large sale, and "Fabian Tracts," dealing with the theory and the application of Socialism, especially in relation to current national and local politics. The Society has fortnightly lectures in London, followed by discussion, which are usually open to the public. The Society advocates the control by London of its own "water-supply, gas-works, tramways, markets, docks, cemeteries, and the public funds now administered by the City

Guilds and Corporation." Secretary, E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.

Factories and Workshops Bill. See SESSION, sect. 66.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP LEGISLATION.

The useful and progressive Factory Amendment Act passed into law in the second session of '95 affords an opportunity for bringing together a summary of the whole body of factory legislation. Mr. Asquith's Bill is the last of a long series of measures, many of them of a complex kind, dating from 1802, when Sir Robert Peel the elder carried a Bill for the protection of pauper children in cotton and woollen mills. In '33 Lord Althorp appointed three factory inspectors, and from that year the administration of the law may be said to date. Mr. Asquith's Bill greatly strengthened the protective and sanitary regulations of the statute, reduced overtime for women and abolished it for young persons, brought laundries and dock labour (in respect to accidents) for the first time under the law, besides adding in a variety of ways to the efficiency of the measure. The Bill was read a second time un-animously by the House of Commons; it was fully discussed in the Grand Committee on Trade, and it was read a third time in the

Commons and passed through all its stages in the Lords (without alteration) after the resignation of the Liberal Government.

The reforms introduced by this Act of '95 are indicated in italics.

The following definitions of terms used in the Acts should be borne in mind.

Textile factories are any premises where steam, water, or other mechanical power is used incidentally to the manufacture of cotton, wool, silk, flax, etc. Print works, rope works, etc., are excepted. **Non-textile factories** include (1) any premises where mechanical power is used and manual labour is exercised for hire in the making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or adapting for sale of any article; (2) certain specified trades, whether mechanical power is used or not; (3) the following trades, when mechanical power is used: hat works, rope works, bakehouses, lace warehouses, shipbuilding yards, quarries, pit-banks. **Workshops** include (1) premises where mechanical power is not used, and labour is exercised in the ways enumerated above [see Non-textile factories (1)]; (2) the trades mentioned above [under Non-textile factories (3)], when mechanical power is not used in them. A **domestic workshop** is a private house, room, or place where work similar to that of a factory is done, where mechanical power is not used, and where the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there. In domestic workshops the Act regulates hours of employment only, and only for persons under 18. A **women's workshop** is one conducted on the system of not employing young persons or children, and in which the employer has given notice to the inspector of his intention so to conduct it. A change of system must not be made oftener than once a quarter. Domestic workshops where straw plaiting, pillow-lace making, or glove making is carried on, and home-work where the labour is irregular and does not furnish the whole or principal means of subsistence of the family, are exempted from the Act. Young persons repairing machinery, or repairing factories or workshops; persons gutting, salting and packing fish immediately on its arrival in the fishing-boats, and the process of preparing fruit so far as is necessary to prevent its spoiling on arrival at the factory from June to September, are also exempted. Certain flax scutch mills are exempted from the regulations affecting the employment of women. Children under 11 are not allowed to be employed in factories and workshops. No employer may knowingly employ a woman within 4 weeks of childbirth. "**Children**" are defined as children under 14, "**young persons**" as persons between 14 and 18, and "**women**" as women over 18. Factories and workshops where men only are employed are subject to the regulations respecting special rules, accidents, and sanitation, and to the safety provisions, except as otherwise stated.

I.—SANITARY PROVISIONS, SAFETY AND HEALTH.

Factories are to be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from drains, etc., and not to be overcrowded.

A factory is overcrowded if there is less than 250 cubic feet of space to each person employed, or during overtime less than 400 feet. The Secretary of State may modify this proportion for times when artificial

light is used (electric light excepted), or may substitute higher figures for any particular trade. Notice of the number who may be employed in each room is to be affixed. Factories are to be ventilated so as to make harmless as far as possible all gases, dust or other impurities generated in the manufacturing process. Interior limewashing, or, instead, painting or varnishing with periodical washing, is prescribed at certain intervals. Many trades are exempted from this provision, and the Secretary of State may extend the exemption. In workshops similar provisions to the above in respect of cleanliness, freedom from overcrowding, and ventilation in such a manner as to render impurities harmless, are enacted by the Public Health Act '75. The Factory Acts require freedom from effluvia, and cleansing and limewashing when required by the sanitary authority. The definition and other provisions respecting overcrowding also apply. All these provisions for workshops are to be enforced by the sanitary authority.

Fire.—Factories (constructed after '91) and workshops (constructed after '95) in which more than 40 persons are employed are to have certificates from the sanitary authority that they are provided with reasonable means of escape from fire. In older factories and workshops where more than 40 persons are employed the sanitary authority is to see if such means exist, and, if not, is to require the owner of the factory to take specified measures by a certain time. If the owner objects, arbitration under the scheduled rules may be resorted to. *The Court may require the provision of fire-escapes on complaint of the inspector. Doors are not to be fastened so as not to be easily opened from inside, and, unless they slide, they must open inwards where more than 10 persons are employed in the room.*

Enforcement of Sanitary Provisions in Workshops.—The inspector is to give notice to the sanitary authority of sanitary defects that are remediable by the latter, and of cases where the provisions respecting escape from fire are not carried out. *Where such notice is given, the sanitary authority is to inform the inspector of the proceedings taken. If proceedings are not taken within one month the inspector may himself take proceedings, and may recover expenses in certain cases from the sanitary authority. The Secretary of State may order the enforcement of the sanitary provisions in any workshops by the factory inspectors, if he is satisfied that the law is not observed.*

Sanitary Conveniences, etc.—*Where not already required by the Public Health Act, there are to be sufficient sanitary conveniences, and they are to be separate for each sex. Where gases, dust, or other impurities are generated in the manufacturing process, the inspector may direct that a fan or other mechanical means of preventing inhalation be provided. Adequate measures are to be taken for securing a reasonable temperature.*

Certificates.—A person under sixteen may not be employed in a factory without a certificate from the certifying surgeon (appointed for the district by the inspector) to the effect that the surgeon has had evidence that the person is of the age specified, and is physically fit to do the legal work in the factory in question. When a child becomes a young person a fresh certificate must be obtained. Workshop employers may also obtain similar certificates if they wish. If an inspector thinks any such person, in factory or workshop, unfit for the legal work there, he may require the person's

employment to cease until re-examination. The certificate may apply to a class of factories or workshops, or to a district, at the discretion of the certifying surgeon. The Secretary of State may order re-examinations at the expense of the Department. Certifying surgeons are to report annually to the Secretary of State.

Fencing of Machinery.—All dangerous parts of machinery in factories must be securely fenced. Fencing to be maintained *except during repair, cleaning, etc.* Children may not clean machinery in motion. Young persons and women may not clean mill gearing in motion. Young persons may not clean such parts of machinery, while in motion, as the inspector certifies to be dangerous. The position of self-acting machines in factories erected in future is prescribed, and the worker is forbidden to be in certain positions in regard to such machines. The Court may prohibit the use of a dangerous machine in a factory or workshop, or may prohibit its use until repaired.

Notification of Accidents.—All fatal accidents and all accidents (instead of, as formerly, only those arising from machinery and certain other specified causes) of a specified severity (*viz.*, such as prevent the injured person "on any one of the 3 working days next after the occurrence from being employed for 5 hours on his ordinary work") must be notified to the inspector; fatal and certain other accidents must be notified to the certifying surgeon. There are certain *unamended* provisions respecting the presence of the inspector at inquests. The employer must, within a week, enter every accident of which notice is required in a register for the inspection of the inspector and certifying surgeon. Investigations, to be held as under the Coal Mines Act, may be ordered by the Secretary of State.

Special Rules, etc., in Dangerous Trades.—Where the Secretary of State certifies any machinery or process to be dangerous to health, life or limb, or that ventilation is insufficient, or that injurious dust is generated, special rules and measures may be required to be adopted. Such special rule may modify the period of employment, or prohibit the employment of all or any classes of persons. If the employer objects to the special rules, arbitration under scheduled rules is to be resorted to. Workers concerned may be represented on the arbitration. If any person is killed, or injured, bodily or in health, through neglect to fence machinery, or through neglect of any provision of the Acts, or of any special rule, the employer is liable to a fine not exceeding £100, from which compensation may be paid. The employment of certain classes of persons in certain poisonous and injurious processes is forbidden. Meals may not be taken where certain poisonous or injurious processes are carried on, and the Secretary of State may extend the prohibition. Doctors attending sufferers from certain trade diseases are to notify the Chief Inspector. Lavatories are to be provided in poisonous trades. The Secretary of State may direct any certifying surgeon to make a special inquiry at the expense of the Department. The Court may prohibit the use of a factory or workshop which is dangerous to health, life or limb, until the danger has been removed.

Docks, Buildings.—The provisions with respect to accidents, to special rules, to the £100 fine, and to the power to make orders as to dangerous machines, are to apply to docks, wharves, etc., and to places where machinery worked by mechanical power is used

in construction, etc., of buildings. The provisions respecting notice and investigation of accidents are to apply to buildings over 30 ft. high being constructed or repaired by means of scaffolding, and to buildings over 30 ft. high where more than 20 persons, not being domestic servants, are employed for wages.

Bakehouses.—A place on the same level and in the same building with a bakehouse is not to be slept in unless separated from the bakehouse, and having a certain external window and ventilation space. There are to be no new underground bakehouses after '95. Sanitary conveniences and drains are not to communicate with any bakehouse.* All bakehouse cisterns are to be distinct from water-closet cisterns.* Regulations respecting limewashing, etc., more exacting than those affecting factories, are laid down. The court may order the reform of an insanitary bakehouse within a specified time.

A white-lead factory is not to be carried on without a certificate of conformity with certain scheduled provisions for protection from lead-poisoning. The conditions are subject to revision by the Secretary of State.

No protected person is to be employed in wet-spinning, unless sufficient means are taken to prevent wetting and the escape of steam into the room. By the Cotton Cloth Act, a schedule of the maximum amounts of moisture allowable at given temperatures by wet and by dry bulb thermometer is enacted for cotton cloth factories. This schedule is liable to revision by the Secretary of State. This Act is to apply to every textile factory (not being under special rules) in which artificial moisture is mechanically produced, with such modifications of schedule as the Secretary of State may direct. In tenement factories where grinding is done, provisions for protection from accident, by fencing and by regulation of the position of grindstones, etc., and for the removal of slush, are laid down by schedule.

II. EMPLOYMENT AND MEAL-HOURS.

For women and young persons.—The legal maximum hours in each class of workplace are given in the table on next page. In the case of meals and absence from work, the hours given are the minimum.

In works of Class I., on Saturdays manufacturing processes must cease half an hour before work ends. Work may continue till 1.30 instead of 1 o'clock when an hour is allowed for meals. After the legal spell of continuous work, at least half an hour must in all cases be allowed for meals before beginning again.

For Children.—Children may be employed in textile factories and in non-textile factories and workshops either (1) on the alternate day system, on which a child works under the same rules as a young person and a woman (with the exception that two hours must be allowed for children's meals in non-textile factories and workshops), but may not be employed on two successive days, nor on the same day in two successive weeks; or (2) on the system of morning and afternoon sets. In textile and non-textile factories and workshops the morning set may begin work (except on Saturday) at the usual hour for young persons and women, and continue till dinner-time, or not later than

* These regulations until this year applied only to bakehouses first used as such after June 1st, '83.

	I. (i) Textile Factories, (ii) Bleach and Dye-works.	II. Non-textile Factories and Workshops.	III. Women's Workshops (see definition).	IV. Domestic Workshops (young persons only).
1. Daily work except on Saturday.				
Actual work . . .	10 hours	10½ hours	10½ hours	10½ hours
Meal-time . . .	2 hours	1½ hours	1½ hours	4½ hours
Total working day—meals and work .	12 hours	12 hours	12 hours	15 hours
2. Saturday's work.				
Actual work . . .	6½ hours	7½ hours	7½ hours	7½ hours
Meal-time . . .	½ hour	½ hour	½ hour	2½ hours
Total working day .	7 hours	8 hours	8 hours	10 hours
3. Week's work.				
Actual work . . .	56½ hours	60 hours	60 hours	60 hours
4. Spell of continuous work. Not more than . . .	(i) 4½ hours (ii) 5 hours	5 hours	No regulation	No regulation
5. Limits between which the working day may extend.				
(a) Daily except on Saturday.	(a) (i) 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. or 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; (ii) as in non-textile factories.	(a) 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., or 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., or 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.	(a) 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.	(a) 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.
(b) On Saturday.	(b) 6 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.	(b) 6 a.m. and 2 p.m., or 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., or 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.	(b) 6 a.m. and 4 p.m.	(b) 6 a.m. and 4 p.m.

1 o'clock. The afternoon set may begin in textile factories at the end of dinner-time, but not earlier than 1 o'clock; or in non-textile factories and workshops at any hour later than 12.30, at which dinner-time ends, and may continue till the usual hour for stopping. On Saturday, in textile factories, a child may work as a young person or woman, but must not work on two successive Saturdays, nor on Saturday in any week on any day of which he has worked more than 5½ hours. There is thus no afternoon set on Saturday, and the children have every alternate Saturday free. In a non-textile factory and a workshop the morning set on Saturday is under the same rules as on other days. The afternoon set may begin as on other days, and may continue till 2, or, if the morning's work started at 8, till 4. The effect of this system is that no child may work more than 6½ hours on any day. In domestic workshops children may not work on the alternate day system. They may work from 6 to 1, or from 1 to 8 (or to 4 on Saturday), and are subject to the rule respecting the five-hour spell. Children working in morning and afternoon sets must be at school daily for one attendance, as defined by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Education Department. Children working on the alternate day system must make two school attendances on the alternate days. Saturdays and holidays are excepted. School time lost in any week must be made up the following week. The employer must get from the teacher a certificate (in prescribed form) of school attendance. [The Education Act, '80, provides that children may not be employed unless they have passed the standard, or made the attendances, required by local bye-law.] Children of 13 may be employed as young persons if they have obtained a cer-

tificate of proficiency, or of due attendance, as fixed by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Education Department. [Meals must be at the same time for all protected persons. During meal-times protected persons must not stay in a room in which work is being done. There are exceptions for certain trades, and other trades may be exempted by the Secretary of State. At least one hour must be allowed for meals before 3 o'clock. These regulations do not apply to domestic workshops.]

Sunday Work is forbidden to protected persons, except under certain circumstances to Jews, and to male young persons over 14 in blast furnaces and paper mills.

Holidays must, except in a domestic workshop, be given (1) in England and Wales on (i) Christmas Day, (ii) Good Friday, for which may be substituted Easter Monday, and (iii) Bank Holidays, for which may be substituted four other holidays or pairs of half-holidays. (2) In Ireland on (i) Christmas Day, (ii) Good Friday or Easter Monday, (iii) the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day) when it does not fall on a Sunday, or (when Easter Monday is given) Good Friday, or Easter Tuesday, and (iv) three other holidays or pairs of half-holidays. (3) In Scotland (i) the two days set apart by the Church of Scotland for the sacramental fast in the parish or, where these have been discontinued, such two days at an interval of at least three months as the magistrates or police commissioners may fix, and (ii) four other holidays or pairs of half-holidays. Throughout the Kingdom at least half the holidays must be between the 15th March and the 1st Oct. A half-holiday must comprise at least half the working-day on some day other

than Saturday. Holidays are not deemed to be such unless notice of them has been put up and served on the inspector, *except in England and Wales, where these notices are only necessary in the case of any holiday taken in substitution for another.* Notices may be changed by later notices not less than 14 days before the holiday. Holidays need not be given to boys working in day and night turns under exception. Jews may, under certain conditions, substitute two Bank Holidays for Christmas Day and Good Friday. In non-textile factories and workshops the Secretary of State may allow holidays to be given on different days to different persons.

Exceptions.—An employer may not avail himself of an exception unless he has given notice to the inspector. 1. Exceptions known as **overtime exceptions:** (a) Women (*no longer young persons and women*) may work for 14 hours a day (less 2 hours for meals, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ hour must be after 5 p.m.), between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., or 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., or 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., on not more than 3 (*no longer 5*) days in the week, and not more than 30 (*no longer 48*) days in the year. This important exception applies to some 40 scheduled trades, and may be extended by the Secretary of State to season trades, trades where the material is liable to be spoiled by weather, and trades liable to “a sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events.” (b) Women may work 14 hours a day, with similar rules for meals, between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., or 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., on not more than 5 days in the week, and 60 (*formerly 90*) days in the year, in fruit preserving, fish curing and preserving, and condensed milk making. The Secretary of State may extend the exception to other trades in which the materials are perishable. (c) half an hour's overtime is allowed in certain non-textile trades when the process is incomplete; (d) irregular overtime is allowed under certain circumstances in Turkey red dyeing; (e) in textile and non-textile factories driven by water power, the Secretary of State may give permission to make up time lost by flood or drought under certain conditions. (2) **Exceptions affecting the arrangement of hours.** (f) In non-textile trades, the Secretary of State may allow the working day to be taken between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., except on Saturday, but no child may work after 8 p.m. (g) In certain textile factories the five-hour spell is allowed under certain conditions during the winter months. Other exceptions affect (h) male young persons above 16 in lace (textile) factories, (i) male young persons above 16 in bakeries, (j) young persons and women in Turkey red dyeing, and (k) Jews. (l) Where not more than 8 hours has been worked on any other day in a week, 8 hours may be worked on Saturday, provided 2 hours be allowed for meals. (m) The Secretary of State may allow another half-holiday to be substituted for Saturday in non-textile trades. (3) **Night-work exceptions** affect (n) male young persons above 14 in blast furnaces, etc. *The Secretary of State may prescribe the conditions as to hours and intervals, and may extend the exception to other trades as far as regards boys over 16; (o) male young persons above 16 in certain newspaper printing works, who may not work more than twelve hours continuously on two nights a week, (p) male young persons over 14 in glass works, for whom the spell of continuous work must not exceed 5 hours.*

III. MISCELLANEOUS: LAUNDRIES, OUT-WORKERS, ETC.

An employer or contractor who knowingly gives out wearing apparel to be made, cleaned, or repaired, where there is scarlet fever or smallpox, is liable to a fine not exceeding £10. There is a similar liability for employing out-workers in places dangerous to health if the employment continues one month after the inspector has given notice of the danger; this provision, however, applies only to trades and areas specified by the Secretary of State. Children may not be employed in outside work on any day in which they are employed within the factory or workshop, except during the legal factory hours. Young persons and women may not be so employed on any day in which they are employed within the factory or workshop both before and after the dinner-hour. Young persons and women employed by the same employer in a factory or workshop and in a shop may not work beyond the legal factory hours.

On beginning to occupy a factory or workshop, notice of the address, trade, etc., must be sent to the inspector within one month. In the case of workshops, the inspector must forward the notice to the sanitary authority. Workshops hitherto unregistered must send the required notice to the sanitary authority during 1896. The prescribed abstract of the Act must be affixed and the hours adopted must be specified. The employer is in certain cases to keep registers of children and young persons, and is to send to the Secretary of State annual returns of the persons employed, with the required particulars as to age and sex. Employers (including contractors) are to make and send twice a year to the inspector lists, with addresses, of out-workers (including contractors) employed by them. Particulars are to be supplied to all textile operatives doing piecework to enable them to compute the wages due. The manner of publishing particulars is prescribed. In tenement factories the owner (landlord) is to be responsible for carrying out certain health provisions instead of the employer (who is usually a workman). Defendants are competent to give evidence in their own behalf. Inspectors are declared to have the right to conduct proceedings before a magistrate. The Secretary of State has power to rescind any order made by him.

Laundries, hitherto excluded by the definitions of factories and workshops, are to be subject to the Acts so far as regards sanitary provisions, safety, accidents, etc., and to the provisions prohibiting employment for women within 4 weeks of childbirth, and for children under 11. There are certain provisions for regulating temperature, carrying away steam, and preventing noxious fumes, and for the good condition and draining of floors. The daily hours of work, exclusive of meals, are not to be more than 10 hours for children, 12 hours for young persons, 14 hours for women. The weekly total must not exceed 30 hours for children and 60 hours for young persons and women, in addition to overtime for women which may extend to 2 hours daily on not more than 3 days in the week or 30 days in the year. No protected person is to be employed for more than 5 hours continuously, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. Laundries are exempted where the only persons employed are inmates of prisons or certain other institutions, and where not more than two persons, besides members of the family dwelling on the premises, are employed.

The Act also prescribes fines and lays down

the powers of the inspectors. See SESSION, sect. 51, for an account of the Parliamentary proceedings in connection with the new Act.

Faeroe Islands ("Sheep Islands"). A group in the North Atlantic, treated as part of Denmark. Capital, Thorshavn, on Stromoe Island. The islands (22 in number, 17 inhabited) are represented in the legislature of Denmark by a deputy, named by the King. Area, 514 sq. m.; pop. 12,955. See DENMARK.

Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A., D.D., Principal of Mansfield Coll., Oxford, was b. 1833, near Edinburgh, and was ed. at the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berlin. Commenced ministry ('60) at Bathgate, Linlithgow, afterwards removing to Aberdeen. In '77 he became Principal of Airedale Coll., Bradford. For five years he lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, on "The Comparative History of Religions," and in '83 was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The great work of his life, however, commenced with his removal in '86 to Oxford, and his appointment to the principalship of Mansfield College. He has visited and lectured in America at Yale University and at Union Seminary. Edited the Hibbert Lectures, '88, of the late Dr. Hatch. He is a frequent contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, and has also written many books, including "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," "Religion in History and in the Life of To-day," "Christ in Modern Theology" ('93), and "Christ in the Centuries." Dr. Fairbairn has also been Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University.

Falkland Islands. A British Crown colony situated in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the lesser islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m. Pop. 1800. South Georgia, an island 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. The Falklands consist of low, hilly grass and moorland. The flora and fauna are Patagonian. Frozen mutton is exported to England. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Farrar, Frederick William, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury, was b. at Bombay 1831. Ed. at King's College, London, and at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class classical honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. He obtained the Chancellor's prize for English verse. Ordained '57. Subsequently assistant master at Harrow, and Head Master of Marlborough School. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, '73. Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's ('76); Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean, '83; Dean of Canterbury, '95. Canon Farrar is an eloquent preacher and writer, his chief works being "Life of Christ" ('74), "Life of St. Paul," "The Early Days of Christianity," "Every-day Christian Life; or, Sermons by the Way" ('87), "Lives of the Fathers" ('88), "Sketches of Church History" ('89), "Darkness and Dawn" ('91), "The Voice from Sinai" ('92), "The Life of Christ as represented in Art" ('94), a book on "Daniel" ('95), etc. He is an ardent temperance

reformer, and associated himself with the movement for the institution of an Anglican monastic order with modern aims. Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, '00-95.

Faure, Felix Francois, President of France, was born at Paris Jan. 20th, '41, and is quite a self-made man. He was a journeyman carrier in Touraine for some time, but eventually became a merchant and shipowner at Havre, with which town he has specially identified himself. He was deputy mayor there during the Franco-Prussian War, and as Captain of the Mobiles of the Seine-Inférieure gained the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. Elected to the Chamber in '81, he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Gambetta Administration formed in November of that year, and held the same office in the ministries of M. Jules Ferry '83, M. Brisson '85, and M. Tirard '87. In May '94 he became Minister of Marine in M. Dupuy's Cabinet, and was appointed Vice-President of the Chamber. Naturally his business position at Havre made him an authority on shipping, commercial, and colonial questions. On the retirement of M. Casimir Perier in Jan. '95 he was chosen President by 430 votes as against 361 given to M. Brisson. His popularity has continually increased since then, and on the social side his success has been undeniable.

Fawcett, Mrs. Henry, the widow of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, was b. 1847, at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. She is the author of several works, amongst which may be mentioned "Political Economy for Beginners," and "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett possesses oratorical powers of a very high order, and is a frequent speaker at social meetings in London. She is an advocate of Higher Education for Women, and has always taken a great interest in the movement for extending the parliamentary franchise to women. She was in '89 appointed President of the Women's Unionist Association.

Federation, Australian. See AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Federation, Imperial. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Female Suffrage. See WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, was b. in Vienna, 1861, and is the youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orléans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander, Prince Ferdinand received a deputation from the Sobranje in '87, offering him the vacant throne. He accepted the offer, and on Aug. 14th took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Timovo. His sovereignty has not been formally recognised by the Powers, but he has been received by the Emperor of Austria and by Queen Victoria. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise of Parma, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and two sons have since been born, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, is to be admitted to the Orthodox faith. See BULGARIA.

Fergusson, Sir James, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Fernando Po. A volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese

sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. Dense forests, luxuriant vegetation, picturesque scenery. The natives, Aniyo or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. Exports: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4,112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2,432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7,435 sq. m.; total pop. 125,180. Capital, **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town, **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (pop. 2,409), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming Christianised and civilised. Europeans number 20,365, and there are some 10,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Boundaries determined in '80. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of six official and five unofficial members, appointed by the Governor. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Religion and missionary work divided among Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Of the natives about 100,000 are returned as Wesleyans, and 10,000 as Roman Catholics. Two State-aided public schools. Industries are growing sugar, tea, coffee, cotton, cocoanut, arrowroot, tapioca, etc., which form the exports. Bananas are also rapidly becoming an important item. Revenue '93, £678,774; Expenditure, £745,543; Imports '93, £276,398; Exports, £355,631. For Executive Council see **DIPLOMACY**; for financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

Finance Act, The, '94. A detailed study and explanation of this Act appeared in the '95 ed., and such parts of it as are of permanent interest and utility are incorporated in the present edition in their proper places—e.g., the Income Tax provisions are given under **INCOME TAX**, and the great changes made in the Death Duties are set out under the heading **DEATH DUTIES.**

FINANCE, NATIONAL.

The public revenue is now derived from customs and excise duties, estate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests, and land, and a number of miscellaneous sources, including fee and patent stamps. Little more than half a century ago, scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped taxation; and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in

the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in '75, in '59 it was 307, and in '40 no less than 1046. The public expenditure may be classed under two heads: (1) Consolidated Fund Services, or sums the payment of which from the Consolidated Fund has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament; and (2) Supply Services, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply. Under the first head are included the charges for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance sheet are included under "Other Consolidated Fund Services." The total expenditure for Consolidated Fund Services in '94-5 was £26,642,000, and for Supply Services £67,276,000. The financial year ends on March 31st, and generally after but sometimes before that day the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the Budget. There is a standing committee of the House of Commons for the examination of the accounts, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; and the Comptroller and Auditor-General reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted.

I. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

The Civil Service votes, given in detail below, will be found well worthy of study. In these estimates were formerly included a number of grants in aid of local taxation which are now replaced by the transfer to local authorities of certain sources of taxation producing a considerably larger sum than the discontinued grants in aid. There still remain upon the estimates, however, many charges transferred from Local to Imperial Funds, and other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate; and details of these grants in '94-5, and the estimates for '95-6, will be found in Table A.

Table A.

	'95-6.	'94-5.
	£	£
England and Wales	1,002,399	970,254
Scotland	230,870	242,299
Ireland	2,032,050	2,014,242
Total for United Kingdom	£ 3,265,319	3,226,795

The taxation above referred to as having been transferred to the local authorities consists of Licence Duties, a share of the New Estate Duty equivalent to one moiety of the Probate Duty, the additional beer duty of threepence, and the extra spirit duty of sixpence, which was imposed in '90 for purposes of local finance. It will be remembered that Mr. Goschen's proposals were that the produce of this threepenny beer duty with the additional spirit duty should be distributed in the same proportions as were fixed in regard to the moiety

LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS. Table B.

	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total Payments.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties	1,052,472	12 3	145,977	13 8	123,090	9 5	1,321,540 15 4
Licences (including Penalties)	3,203,361	13 10	335,580	12 4	.. ..		3,538,942 6 2
Share of Estate Duty, etc.	1,720,447	7 7	231,936	10 4	200,675	6 7	2,153,059 4 6
Total	5,976,281	13 8	713,494	16 4	323,765	16 0	7,013,542 6 0

of the Probate Duty, England getting 80 per cent., which was to be allocated: £150,000 to Metropolitan Police Superannuation, £150,000 to the County Police Fund, also for superannuation, £350,000 to the local authorities for the purchase of liquor licences; the residue, £300,000, to go towards reinforcing the funds of the County Councils. On the abandonment of the compensation proposals it was enacted that after the payment of the sums for police superannuation the residue of England's share should be distributed between county and county borough funds, any borough or county council being empowered to contribute any sum received in respect of the residue, or any part of that sum, for purposes of technical education. The licence and other duties just referred to are collected by the Government, but the sums allocated for local purposes are paid over to the Local Taxation Accounts, so that the amounts do not form a part of the revenue as given in the Imperial Budget. The total net receipts of Revenue during the year ending March 31st, '95, were £101,920,500. From this there was paid to the Exchequer £94,683,763; and there were transferred to the Local Taxation Accounts £1,321,540 15s. 4d., being the produce of the additional beer duty and spirit duty; £3,538,942 6s. 2d. on account of Licences; and £2,153,059 4s. 6d. share of Estate Duty, etc.; total, £7,013,542 6s. Table B. shows the Local Taxation figures in more detail. On page 263 in columns one and four of Table C will be found the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for '94-5, the actual receipts and issues being given in columns two and five.

II. THE REVENUE.

Customs.

We subjoin figures showing the produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs. But it should be noted that in this case, as in those of excise and stamps, the detailed figures given below show the net receipts of the various heads of duty collected by Imperial officers. It is true that the whole or part of some of these items is paid over to the Local Taxation Accounts as explained above, the remainder only going to the Exchequer; but it was thought that the more convenient course would be to show what the duties actually yielded:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£14,842
Chicory	58,125
Cocoa	97,833
Cocoa Husks and Chocolate	21,463
Coffee	170,127
Currants	110,043
Figs	43,473

Plums (Dried or Preserved)	17,329
Prunes	8,918
Raisins	216,838
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,165,229
Brandy	1,333,985
Geneva	167,275
Other Sorts	724,837
Tea	3,594,303
Tobacco and Snuff	10,434,819
Wine	1,143,825
All other articles	5,638
Charges on deliveries from Bonded Warehouses	32,260
Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in the island exclusive of Tea and Tobacco	47,893

Of the total customs receipts £195,675 was paid to the Local Taxation Accounts.

Excise.

The following is the net produce under different heads of Excise duties:—

Beer	£10,494,330
Spirits	16,001,700
Railway Duty	260,694
Charges on delivery from Bonded Warehouses, etc.	3,876
Chicory	1,523
Coffee Mixture Labels	2,101
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	83,847
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine Brewers	185,311
Dog	13,549
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings	74,545
Carriages	471,169
Male Servants	143,442
Game	184,513
Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers')	53,018
Gun	99,597
Hawkers and Pedlars	21,683
Medicine (Patent) Vendors	7,557
Pawnbrokers	36,975
Refreshment House	8,332
Spirits:	
Distillers and Rectifiers	11,302
Dealers	135,745
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland	1,565,884
Tobacco Manufacturers	6,489
Tobacco Dealers	81,201
Wine and Sweets	70,886
Other than the foregoing	2,427
Local Taxation Penalties	7,019

Of the total net produce of Excise (£4,664,808) was paid to the Local Taxation Accounts.

Table C.

EXPENDITURE.

	(1) Budget esti- mate, '94-5.	(2) Exchequer re- ceipts, '94-5.	(3) Budget esti- mate '95-6.	(4) Budget esti- mate, '94-5.	(5) Exchequer issues, '94-5.	(6) Budget esti- mate, '95-6.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME.						
1. Customs	23,010,000	20,115,000	20,240,000			
Inland Revenue:—						
2. Excise	26,240,000	26,050,000	25,950,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
3. Stamps	14,680,000	14,440,000	15,800,000	1,612,000	1,612,000	1,625,000
4. Land Tax	1,930,000	1,015,000	1,020,000			
5. House Duty	1,440,000	1,435,000	1,435,000			
6. Property and Income Tax	15,530,000	15,600,000	15,530,000			
Total Inland Revenue	58,540,000	58,540,000	59,750,000	26,663,000	26,642,000	26,625,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes	78,320,000	78,655,000	79,990,000			
7. Post Office	10,570,000	10,750,000	10,690,000	18,006,000	17,900,000	17,984,000
8. Telegraph Service	2,250,000	2,580,000	2,620,000	17,296,000	17,545,000	18,701,000
Total Postal Services	13,150,000	13,340,000	13,550,000	18,688,000	18,915,000	19,298,000
9. Crown Lands	420,000	410,000	415,000	2,677,000	2,674,000	2,702,000
10. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, etc.	396,000	413,000	687,000	727,000	727,000	735,000
11. Miscellaneous	1,839,000	1,866,000	1,550,000	6,869,000	6,869,000	7,134,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue	15,845,000	16,029,000	16,172,000	10,564,000	10,270,000	10,671,000
Total Revenue	94,175,000	94,684,000	96,162,000	67,231,000	67,276,000	69,356,000
				93,884,000	93,918,000	95,981,000

I.—Consolidated Fund Services:

1. National Debt Services
2. Other Consolidated Fund Services

Total Consolidated Fund Services**II.—Supply Services:**

1. Army (including Ordnance Factories)
2. Navy
3. Civil Services
4. Customs and Inland Revenue
5. Post Office
6. Telegraph Service
7. Packet Service

Total Postal Services**Total Supply Services****Total Expenditure****Stamps.**

Appended are the net amounts received under the different heads of duty:—

Death Duties:

Probate and Account Duty (to Aug. 2nd, '94)	£2,616,720
Estate Duty—Personalty (to Aug. 2nd '94)	471,947
Estate Duty—Realty (to Aug. 2nd, '94)	193,658
(after Aug. 1st, '94)	3,813,261
Legacy Duty	2,808,967
Succession Duty	1,350,430

Total Death Duties 10,854,983

Of this total £8,714,941 was due to the Exchequer, and £2,153,059 was paid to Local Taxation Accounts.

Corporation Duty £39,402

General Stamps:

Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated	2,858,372
Deeds, etc., Penalties	8,818
Bills of Exchange	626,142
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i> Stamps	1,202,747
Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	121,717
Cards	19,561
Licences and Certificates	166,900
Life Insurances	57,522
Marine Insurances	136,883
Medicines (Patent)	234,880
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	127,832
Banker's Notes	31
Companies' Capital Duty	159,870
Contract Notes (above <i>id.</i>)	112,135

Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of *8d.* in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net produce under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for '94-5, would be: **Schedule A**, Lands, Tenements, etc., £4,752,224; **Schedule B**, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £189,258; **Schedule C**, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £1,257,539; **Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc., £8,352,451; **Schedule E**, Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc., £1,097,890. The gross Post Office receipts were composed of postage collected by postmasters in the country and Metropolis, postage stamps sold, commission on money orders (£131,772), commission on postal orders (£260,777), and other items. The sum which appears against the heading of **Crown Lands** is the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the exchequer and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List. The interest received on the Sardinian Loan amounted to £17,981, and in regard to the Suez Canal shares there were received £115,984 final instalment of interest on purchase money for seven months to July '94, interest and dividend, half year

ending Jan. 1st '95 £276,664, and £2,947 dividend for the same period on £2,700 "actions de jouissance," the whole of these items being included in the sum of £413,000 given in the general balance sheet. "Miscellaneous" contains numerous features of interest. Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue, under which is included £727 for "Rents and Royalties of Guano, etc., Islands," brought in £24,705; in the total of £377,120, Receipts by Civil Departments are included, £25,024 received in fees on Private Bills at the House of Commons, £17,749 fees, etc. (gross), received at the House of Lords (£36 being in respect to the introduction of peers); Mint (including £307,669, seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage), £317,701. Under "Post Office Savings Banks" is shown in the national accounts £35,100 surplus of interest accrued to Dec. 31st, '93, from securities to the credit of the P.O. Savings Bank Fund, beyond the interest paid and credited to depositors, etc. The last great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £823,724, for Fec, etc., Stamps. Among the sums in this last total were Companies' Registration, £46,481; County Courts, Ireland, £25,948; District Audit, £42,468; Judicature, England, £341,791; Judicature, Ireland, £36,124; Metropolitan Police Courts, £10,350; Patents for Inventions, £175,024; Newspaper Registration, £369; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3305; *London Gazette*, £20,949.

III. EXPENDITURE.

Pensions.

Turning to the Expenditure for '94-5, some references to National Debt Charges and to the capital of the Debt will be found on pp. 283-4. Analysing the item "Other Consolidated Fund Services," there is first the sum of £407,774 issued on account of the Civil List, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse; £131,260 for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances; £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household; £13,200 for Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services; £8040 unappropriated; and £22,774 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS). Next comes a charge of £173,000, being the amount of the annuities to the Royal Family (see ROYAL FAMILY). In addition there is a list of pensions for naval and military services, the amount and duration of the grants being ('94-5): Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Duke of Wellington (for life of the present duke), £4000; Viscount Conbermere (to present viscount for life), £2000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart. (for life), £1000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to the present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720: total, £27,720. Pensions for political and civil services amounted during the year to £13,086, and the recipients included the

Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Governors-General of India; Mr. S. H. Walpole, £2000; Mr. Childers, £1133 (£2000 per annum less £866 odd, while receiving a compensation allowance of that amount from the colony of Victoria); *Viscount Cross, £2000; *Lord G. Hamilton, £2000; Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., £1200; the late Lord Emly, £353; *Sir M. Hicks-Beach, £1200. Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £47,279; among the recipients being the late Earl of Selborne and *Lord Halsbury, both then ex-Lord Chancellors, each £5000; Lord Blackburn £3750; the late Sir J. Bacon, Sir W. Grove, Lord Penzance, Lord Field, Sir Edward Fry, and Rt. Hon. George Denman, retired judges, each £3500, and several retired county court judges—who as a rule received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Pre-rogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland; and there were a few pensions for diplomatic services granted prior to '69, the pensions granted for these services since that time being now voted in the Civil Service Estimates.

Salaries, Allowances, etc.

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; £50,821 being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, and created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions; £40,000 being the Exchequer contribution to Ireland; and £150,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the Army and Navy will be found under those headings.

Civil Service Votes.

The Civil Service Votes granted in the session of '94, with the estimates for '95-6, are subjoined. Class IV. ("Education, Science and Art"), showed an increase of no less than £385,655 on the grants in the session of '94:—

* These pensions were suspended upon the recipients returning to office June '95.

Service.	'95-6.	'94-5. (Grants in Session of '94.)		'95-6.	'94-5. (Grants of Session '94.)
CLASS I.			Scotland :		
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£	Secretary for Scotland . . .	12,000	11,915
Royal Palaces and Marlborough House . . .	34,500	36,526	Fishery Board . . .	26,341	28,739
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens . . .	108,000	95,012	Lunacy Commission . . .	5,647	5,855
Houses of Parliament Buildings . . .	34,825	36,855	Registrar-General's Office . .	5,039	4,970
Admiralty,—Extension of Buildings . . .	24,200	39,200	Board of Supervision . . .	11,623	8,754
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain . . .	56,600	69,278			
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain . . .	28,000	33,614	Ireland :		
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings . . .	22,000	25,161	Ld.-Lieutenant's Household	4,721	4,764
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain . . .	400,000	374,900	Chief Secretary and Subordinate Departments . .	41,850	41,715
Public Buildings, Great Britain . . .	217,600	223,191	Charitable Donations and Bequests Office . . .	1,839	1,839
Surveys of the U. Kingdom.	219,210	225,210	Local Government Board . .	138,376	137,081
Harbours under Board of Trade, and Lighthouses abroad . . .	18,240	19,564	Public Record Office . . .	5,474	5,507
Peterhead Harbour . . .	23,200	29,800	Public Works Office . . .	35,537	34,770
Rates on Govt. Property . .	315,525	267,482	Registrar-General's Office . .	15,780	15,637
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland . . .	201,045	199,149	Valuation & Endry. Survey . .	12,504	12,171
Railways, Ireland . . .	80,495	62,778	Total . . .	2,142,062	2,125,563
Tralee and Dingle Light Railway . . .	—	2,500			
Total . . .	1,783,440	1,710,220	CLASS III.		
			(Law and Justice.)		
CLASS II.			United Kingdom and England:		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)			Law Charges . . .	82,408	70,736
United Kingdom and England			Miscellaneous Legal Expns. . .	42,932	45,782
House of Lords Offices . . .	41,559	41,595	Supreme Crt. of Judicature . .	327,858	327,874
House of Commons Offices . .	52,035	52,133	Land Registry . . .	7,574	7,271
Treasury and Subordinate Departments . . .	88,526	88,397	County Courts . . .	26,800	30,062
Home Office and Subordinate Departments . . .	107,451	104,863	Police Courts (London and Sheerness) . . .	4,663	5,248
Foreign Office . . .	68,050	67,696	Police, England and Wales. . .	55,507	54,435
Colonial Office . . .	41,664	40,960	Prisons (England and the Colonies) . . .	623,000	611,139
Privy Council Office . . .	14,481	14,028	Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) . .	271,003	273,117
Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments . . .	179,748	175,757	Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl. . .	32,177	32,903
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid . . .	51,000	51,000			
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade . . .	19	23	Scotland :		
Board of Agriculture . . .	124,029	131,510	Law Charges and Courts of Law . . .	90,736	81,998
Charity Commission, etc. . .	43,148	40,380	Register House, Edinburgh . .	38,004	38,711
Civil Service Commission . .	40,297	40,071	Crofters Commission . . .	6,105	7,445
Exchequer and Audit Dept. . .	58,980	58,444	Prisons . . .	96,818	91,700
Friendly Societies Registry . .	7,048	7,686			
Local Government Board . . .	175,108	168,145	Ireland :		
Lunacy Commission . . .	14,055	13,869	Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions . . .	66,661	67,641
Mint, including Coinage . . .	69	94	Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmmts. . .	114,395	115,800
National Debt Office . . .	14,175	14,452	Land Commission . . .	66,733	66,662
Public Record Office . . .	21,488	21,017	County Court Officers, etc. . .	117,104	118,879
Public Works Loan Commn. . .	10,155	10,159	Dublin Metropolitan Police . .	94,178	90,222
Registrar-General's Office . .	40,899	40,674	Constabulary . . .	1,375,461	1,368,249
Statnry. Office and Printing . .	527,909	522,584	Prisons . . .	119,883	126,021
Wds., Forests., etc., Office of Works and Pub. Buildings, Office of . . .	20,473	21,743	Reformatory and Industrial Schools . . .	111,095	111,095
Secret Service . . .	52,956	52,566	Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl. . .	6,295	6,322
	30,000	32,000	Total . . .	3,777,890	3,758,312

	'95-6.	'91-5. (Grants in Session of '94.)		'95-6.	'93-4. (Grants in Session of '93.)
CLASS IV.			CLASS VII.		
(Education, Science & Art.)			(Miscellaneous.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£	Temporary Commissions .	27,692	42,459
Public Education, England			Miscellaneous Expenses .	4,069	3,741
and Wales	6,785,485	6,525,589	Highlands and Islands of		
Science and Art Department			Scotland	39,000	36,000
(United Kingdom)	719,155	692,122	Repayment to the Local		
British Museum	157,784	154,279	Loans Fund	18,697	26,918
National Gallery	13,340	18,368	Repayment to Civil Con-		
National Portrait Gallery .	3,315	1,825	tingencies Fund	—	906
Scientific Investigations,			Relief of Distress (Ireland).	45,000	—
etc., United Kingdom . . .	26,527	26,247	Hobart (Tasmania) Exhi-		
Universities and Colleges,			bition, '94-5	—	2,000
Great Britain, and Inter-			Total	131,458	112,054
mediate Education, Wales					
London University	95,339	86,094			
	12	10			
Scotland:			Supplementary estimates for '94-5 were granted		
Public Education	1,090,262	1,030,449	in the session of '95 to a total amount of		
National Gallery	4,400	4,050	£302,290, the principal items being £136,189,		
Ireland:			Public Education, England and Wales; £14,000,		
Public Education	1,128,807	1,099,792	Alterations, etc., House of Commons; £29,000,		
Endowed Schools Commrs.	1,005	1,005	Cyprus Grant in Aid; £24,000, Superannuation		
National Gallery	2,454	2,400	and Retiring Allowances; £35,000, Relief of		
Queen's Colleges	4,950	4,950	distress (Ireland). The grants for the year '94-5		
Total	10,032,831	9,647,180	amounted to £19,142,328, but there were savings		
CLASS V.			which reduced the issues to the amount appear-		
(Foreign and Colonial			ing in the balance sheet. For '95-6 the grants		
Services.)			made by Parliament amounted to £19,382,744,		
Diplomatic and Consular			but there were besides the following supple-		
Services	435,089	431,235	mentary estimates amounting to £109,521, which		
British Protectorates in			brought the total up to £19,492,267: Friendly		
Uganda and Central Africa	68,200	130,000	Societies Registry, £500; Law Charges and		
Colonial Services, including			Courts of Law, Scotland, £7,000; British		
South Africa	114,372	139,675	Museum, £30,421; National Gallery, £5000;		
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	35,000	—	National Portrait Gallery, £750; Universities		
Slave Trade Services	2,140	3,213	and Colleges, Great Britain, £3000; Colonial		
Subsidies to Telegraph			Services, including South Africa, £20,000;		
Companies	67,100	67,100	Uganda Railway, £20,000; Repayments to the		
British East Africa	80,000	—	Civil Contingencies Fund, £1,052; Relief of		
Total	801,901	771,223	Distress (Ireland), £21,800. The estimates		
CLASS VI.			for collection, etc., of the Customs and Inland		
(Non-effective & Charitable			Revenue and for the Post Office and kindred		
Services.)			services will be found in the general balance		
Superannuation and Re-			sheet on p. 263.		
tired Allowances	528,841	511,454	IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.		
Merchant Seamen's Fund			Having discussed the income and expendi-		
Pensions	7,900	8,600	ture for '94-5, and, so far as the supply services		
Trustee Savings Banks			are concerned, the expenditure for '95-6, we		
and Friendly Societies			may pass on to consider the state of that		
Deficiency	27,154	21,713	great burden upon the country, which is		
Miscellaneous Charitable &			known as the National Debt. This debt was		
other Allowances, Gt. Brit.	1,951	2,725	instituted by William III., whose first regular		
Pauper Lunatics, Ireland .	126,966	124,035	loan, obtained in 1694, consisted of £1,200,000.		
Hospitals and Charities,			Since that time other advances have been		
Ireland	17,846	17,959	made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of		
Total	710,658	686,466	Ireland, and enormous loans have been nego-		

March 31st, '95) it stood at £656,998,941. The gross totale of debt on March 31st, '94, and March 31st, '95, were made up as follow:—

	'94.	'95.
(1) Funded Debt	£587,631,096	£586,015,919
(2) Terminable Annuities	57,076,898	53,582,722
(3) Unfunded Debt	21,446,300	17,400,300

Total National Debt (D) £666,154,294 £656,998,941

1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland. On March 31st, '95, the Funded Debt was made up as follows:—

	£
2½ per cent. Consols	522,233,406
2½ per cents. (1905)	4,647,223
2½ per cents.	32,072,121
Exchequer Bonds (2½ per cents.)	417,300

£559,370,050

The debts to the Banks of England and Ireland—£26,645,869—added to the total at the end of the previous column, will be seen to produce a grand total of £586,015,919. (2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether, the return made being increased as the period of time is shortened; in other words, a portion of the principal is repaid with the interest in each year while the arrangement continues. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised. (3) This consists of temporary loans raised upon the security of bills and bonds issued by the Exchequer and Treasury. To the figure (D) of £656,998,941 there are to be added certain capital liabilities amounting to £3,161,666, and deducted certain estimated assets (including the estimated market value of the Suez Canal shares, March 31st, '95, £23,802,935), amounting in all to £25,109,571. With these readjustments the estimated net national indebtedness amounted, March 31st, '95, to £635,051,036, as compared with £664,163,141 on the corresponding day of the preceding year, both estimates being made upon the same basis. The balances at the Banks of England and Ireland amounted on March 31st, '95, to £6,300,827, and twelve months previously to £5,977,119. The total charge for the service of the Debt was, in '16, £32,457,000; in '66-7, £26,074,871; '73-4, £26,706,726; '76-7, £27,992,834; '79-80, £28,762,874; '85-6, £23,449,678; '86-7, £27,958,023; '88-9, £26,224,594; '89-90, £25,226,760; '91-4, £25,200,000; '94-5, £25,000,000. In '75 Sir S. Northcote fixed a sum for the annual service of the Debt in the Permanent Annual Charge of the Debt, which fixed sum included all charges connected with the Debt except such as related to that part of the funded and unfunded debt, which had been specifically created for local loans and other reproductive purposes. The sum payable for interest was considerably within this fixed charge, and the balance was to be applied to reduction of capital; and as the amount required for interest decreased year by year the annual reduction would in course of time have grown very large. Although the scheme was, owing to extraordinary financial requirements, partly suspended at times, large reductions of capital were effected by it. Mr. Goschen in his '87-8 Budget reduced the fixed charge from £28,037,000 to £26,000,000. This left £5,000,000 a year applicable to the redemption of Debt, which he then said would

redeem at par £600,000,000 in about fifty-two years, and £700,000,000 (practically the whole Debt) in about fifty-seven years. The most material change made for many years in regard to the service of the Debt was, however, effected under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, '88, which provided for a reduction of interest from 3 per cent. to 2½, and ultimately to 2½. The saving to the country by the operation was estimated at about £1,400,000 a year from 1889 to 1903, and from 1903 about £2,800,000 per annum. The Conversion Scheme, by reducing the interest on the Debt, placed about £1,500,000 at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and of this sum he, in '90, appropriated £1,000,000, reducing the fixed charge for the Debt from £26,000,000 to £25,000,000, at which figure it now stands.

V. THE BUDGET, '95.

Sir W. Harcourt in opening his Budget (May 2nd) announced that the revenue for the year just concluded ('94-5) was estimated at £94,175,000, but had realised £94,684,000, and that the expenditure had been estimated at £93,884,000, while the Exchequer issues had been £93,918,000, so that the realised surplus of the year had been £766,000, as compared with the estimated surplus of £291,000. Reviewing in detail the receipts for '94-5, he remarked that tea, tobacco, and other dutiable articles representing three-fourths of the Customs revenue showed an increased return which might be fairly taken as indicating the unbroken resources of the large mass of the nation. On the other hand, the consumption of wine was constantly on the decrease, the produce of the extra spirit duty was below the estimate, and if things had gone on in their ordinary course there would have been little or no increase of revenue in spite of the extra sixpence, but owing to the extraordinary severity of the weather in February the receipts from rum rose suddenly to an excess of £100,000. Turning to the beer duty, the case was very different, as there had been an increase of £583,000 for the sixpenny duty, and but for the accidental drawback of a cold February the estimate would have been considerably exceeded. As regards the operation of the Finance Act (q.v.) he had estimated upon extra receipts from death duties to the amount of a million. The actual return had been only £32,000 less than that sum. As a satisfactory indication of the condition of the people and of their thrift, he mentioned that the total amount of their deposits in the savings banks in '94-5 was £41,500,000, being an increase of £11,000,000 upon the preceding year, and that their total investments in savings banks, friendly and other societies, were estimated at £240,296,000. His estimated expenditure for '95-6 was £95,981,000 as compared with the sum provided in the Budget of '94-5 of £93,884,000, being an increase of £2,097,000, while the year '93-4 itself showed an increase of £4,000,000 on its predecessor. Of the additional £2,000,000 some £1,400,000 was in respect of the Navy, and about £600,000 was in regard to the Civil Service, £385,000 of the latter figures being accounted for under the head of education. The expenditure on the Navy was the largest ever submitted to Parliament since the great war of 1815. Adding to the estimates for the year, £7,262,000 local expenditure out of the

Imperial revenue there was a total to be raised from all sources of £103,243,000. The additional beer and spirit duties imposed last year expired on July 1st, and upon that assumption he estimated for a revenue of £95,662,000, so that he would be in a deficit of £319,000. In his estimate he reckoned upon a further increase from the death duties of £1,373,000 over the receipts of last year. To obtain the money to cover his deficit the choice lay between the beer and spirit duty; but there were several very cogent reasons against the renewal of the extra sixpence on the latter, a conclusive one being that it would probably yield substantially nothing. He therefore proposed to continue the additional beer duty as from July 1st, at 6d. per barrel, and this he estimated would give him £50,000, and convert his deficit into a small surplus of £181,000.

Fire Brigade, Metropolitan. See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

Flax. See TRADE, '95.

FOOTBALL.

1. Association Contests.—Increased interest was manifested in this branch of sport during the season of '94-5. The contest for the Championship of the League was watched with the greatest keenness, and in the competition for the Association Cup the excitement was maintained right up to the end of the last game. Two old opponents reached the final stage—Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion. It was Aston Villa's third appearance in the final, and on each occasion the chances of the game opposed them to their neighbouring rivals. The two previous contests had resulted in honours being "easy," but at this third meeting Aston Villa won by a very lucky goal obtained early in the game. The International games resulted pretty much as was expected, England obtaining the championship. Many of the minor League competitions were fought with much spirit, and a distinct feature of the season's sport was the appearance of a larger number of local players instead of men imported from distant parts, particularly from Scotland. The International Matches were played towards the end of the season. England defeated Scotland by 3 goals to nil. Scotland has now won 11 to England's 7, 6 having been drawn. The match between England and Wales was left drawn at 1 goal each. England has won 13 to Wales' 2, 2 having been left drawn. England defeated Ireland by 8 goals to nil. England has thus won 13 of the 14 games played, 1 odd event having been drawn. Scotland and Wales drew with 2 goals each, the former has so far won 18 out of the 20 games played, 2 having been drawn. Scotland again defeated Ireland, and has thus won all the matches against these opponents. A draw with 2 goals each was declared between Wales and Ireland. Wales has won 8 games, Ireland 3, and 3 have been drawn. The result of the championship was England's victory by two points over Wales and Scotland. In the English Cup ties the play was as usual of an in and out character, and until well on to the final stage it was impossible to venture an opinion with any degree of certainty as to the probable result. Aston Villa and Sunderland, and West Bromwich Albion and Sheffield Wednesday reached the semi-final stage. The first mentioned team won in each case, and then the final was decided at the Crystal Palace when

Aston Villa won by 1 goal to nil. In the League Competition (Division I.) Sunderland and Everton made the running from the start, but had Aston Villa, the champions of '93-4, played up as well at the beginning of the season as they did towards the end, the result would have been much closer. The most noticeable feature of the League results was the revival of Preston North End, the advance of the two Sheffield clubs, and the decline of Derby County and West Bromwich Albion. The appended table sets forth the positions and points obtained by the competing clubs in '94-5:—

	Plyd.	W.	L.	D.	Goals	
					For	Agst.
Sunderland.....	30	21	4	5	80	37
Everton	30	18	6	6	82	50
Aston Villa	30	17	8	5	82	44
Preston North End ..	30	15	10	5	62	46
Blackburn Rovers ..	30	11	9	10	59	49
Sheffield United ..	30	14	12	4	57	55
Notts Forest	30	13	12	5	50	56
Sheffield Wed.	30	12	14	4	50	55
Burnley	30	11	15	4	44	56
Bolton Wanderers ..	30	9	14	7	61	62
Small Heath	30	9	14	7	50	74
Wolverhampton W. ..	30	9	14	7	43	63
West Brom. Albion ..	30	10	16	4	51	66
Stoke.....	30	9	15	6	50	67
Derby County	30	7	14	9	45	68
Liverpool.....	30	7	15	8	51	70

The opening of the '95-6 season brought about great changes in the positions in the League First Division list, the first twelve matches placing Aston Villa again at the top, with Bolton Wanderers, Derby County, Everton, and Sunderland following in the order named. Sheffield Wednesday, Stoke-on-Trent, Blackburn Rovers, and Preston North End followed, all with 12 points. In the Second Division in '94-5 Bury headed the list with 48 points, Notts County being second with 39 points. In the test matches between the three lowest clubs of Division I. and the three highest of Division II. Bury defeated Liverpool, and thus obtained admission to first-class rank, the other clubs of the senior organisation retaining their positions against Notts County and Newton Heath.

2. Rugby Contests.—Serious questions engaged much of the attention of the Rugby Union in '95, the secession of a number of Lancashire and Yorkshire clubs being the cause of much acrimonious feeling. About two years ago an attempt was made by some of the northern clubs to introduce the "broken time" system, a system which meant the payment of players for loss of time while engaged in playing the game. The proposal was strenuously opposed by the southern and western counties' representatives in the belief that it was an attempt to get in the thin end of the wedge of professionalism. A committee of the Rugby Union met in the course of '95 and formulated several bye-laws relating to professionalism, and these were adopted in September. The new rules had been previously published, with the result that twenty-two of the largest clubs in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire resigned their connection with the Rugby Union, and formed themselves into what is known as the Northern Rugby Union, in which the payment of players for broken time is permitted. What the eventual effect of this action of the northern clubs will be in regard to the older organisation it is im-

possible to foresee, but the prevailing opinion is that the experiment will not hold good through many seasons. The **International Games** were keenly contested. Scotland defeated England by 1 goal 1 try to 1 goal; England gained 2 tries to 1 try over Ireland; Wales was beaten by England by 1 goal and 3 tries to 2 tries; Scotland defeated Ireland by 2 tries to nil; Scotland won against Wales by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 goal (4 points); and Ireland lost to Wales, the scores being 1 goal to 1 try. Thus Scotland, to the general surprise, gained the championship. The positions of the countries are now as follows: England won 8, Scotland 7, drawn 7; England won 16, Ireland 2, drawn 1; England won 9, Wales 2, drawn 1; Scotland won 15, Ireland 2, drawn 1; Scotland won 9, Wales 3, drawn 1; Wales won 6, Ireland 4, drawn 1. In the North and South Matches at Blackheath, on December 15th, the Southerners won by 5 goals 4 tries (36 points) to nil. The Oxford and Cambridge Match at Kensington, on Dec. 12th, was left drawn at 1 goal each. In the inter-county match between Lancashire and Yorkshire the latter won by 4 goals and 13 tries to 2 goals. Yorkshire has won 10 games, Lancashire 8, and 7 have been left drawn. The fight for the **County Championship** saw Yorkshire the winners of every game except that against the Midland Counties, which was drawn with 1 try each. Yorkshire thus won 8 out of the 9 matches played, and on April 8th the champions defeated the Rest of England, at Leeds, by 3 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal and 3 tries. The clubs winning the following competitions were: **Lancashire Club Championships**, Class I., Tyldesley 17 points; Class II., Barrow 30 points; Class III., Pemberton. **Yorkshire Competition**, Class I., Liversedge 99 points; Class II., Morley 42 points; Class III., Pudsey 42 points; Class IV., group A., Stanningley 37 points; group B., Hebden Bridge 33 points. **North-Western League**, Barrow 22 points.

FOREIGN ARMIES.

The latest particulars relating to the military power of the countries of Europe, China, Japan, Mexico, the United States, and some other countries, will be found below.

Austria-Hungary.—The Austro-Hungarian army is one of the most efficient in Europe. During the grand manoeuvres of '95 this fact was widely recognised, and the cavalry, both in Austria and Hungary, have received the highest commendation. The utmost care is bestowed upon horse-breeding, there being two large and six small studs in Austria, and six large ones in Hungary, with the result that the horses are of the best quality and staying power. This is but one instance of the great attention paid to military matters in the Empire. The law of **universal service** was introduced in Dec. '68, and is codified by statutes of '89. The forces consist of the **Army proper**, the **Landwehr**, the **Ersatz Reserve**, and the **Landsturm**. The Regular Army requires an annual contingent of about 105,000. Service is for three years with the colours and seven in the Active Reserve; ten years for those enrolled direct in the Ersatz (or supplementary) Reserve. Service in the Landwehr is for two years for those who have served their ten years in the senior service, and for twelve years for those who have been sent straight into the Landwehr for various reasons. But there is increased strin-

gency in training, and even those thus entered direct in the Landwehr serve two years with the colours. The annual contingent for the Austrian Landwehr is 10,500—and for the Hungarian Honved 12,500, together 23,000. The Landwehr is called out for training in time of peace, and in war both the Active Army and Landwehr men are drafted from the Ersatz Reserve. After the Landwehr service, the soldier is sent for five years to the 1st Landsturm, and for a further period of five years to the 2nd Landsturm. For all who do not serve in the first or second line forces, service with the Landsturm is obligatory from the nineteenth to the end of the forty-second year. The Mannlicher is the Infantry arm. The Empire is divided into fifteen territorial districts; but these being of different size and varying in population, the 15 army corps supplied by them vary in strength. On mobilisation the Army would be organised as 3 armies, under one supreme commander, each army being made up of 3 or more army corps. The **15 Army Corps** comprise in all 31 Infantry divisions of the Active Army, and there are 17 divisions, formed severally in the Landwehr and Honved districts, as troops of the second line. The Cavalry numbers 18 brigades of the Regular Army, and there are 6 brigades of the Austrian and Hungarian Landwehr. The Artillery is formed in 14 brigades, and a reorganisation is going forward, which will give the Field Artillery 14 corps and 42 divisional regiments, with a mountain battery division, and increase the field guns to 1792, and the Horse Artillery guns to 96, while the mountain guns will number 120, with 16 smaller pieces; 60 Ersatz batteries will also be organised. In '95, 14 field batteries were formed. The total strength of the **Austro-Hungarian Army**, first and second lines, on a war footing, not taking into account the augmented strength of the Artillery, is as follows: Infantry, 985,040; Cavalry, 87,510; Artillery, 81,110; Engineers and other technical troops, 53,000; train and auxiliary services, 87,710; superior staffs and administrative functionaries, 19,000, making, in all, 1,315,370 men; and there are 233,570 horses and mules, of which 83,320 belong to the Cavalry, 66,980 to the Artillery, and 56,590 to the Train and Auxiliary services. The **Honved** (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian Jurisdiction. It forms in peace time 15 cadre regiments of Hussars, 60 squadrons, and 92 battalions of Infantry. The officers are trained in the Honved Ludovica Academy at Buda-Pesth. Its war strength (included in the above figures) is 4537 officers, 168,999 men, and 10,160 horses. The total peace strength of the Austro-Hungarian army in '95 was 23,445 officers and 330,807 men, with 59,916 horses. Progressive increases are being made, and during '96 the Landwehr establishments will be augmented.

Belgium.—At the close of '94 considerable reforms in the constitution of the Belgian army were proposed, involving a reduction of the period of service and the introduction of the principle of personal service; but the time was scarcely ripe for a great re-organisation, and the contingent for '95 was maintained as in past years. The Army is maintained by the embodiment of 13,300 men yearly (substitution being allowed), and the period of

liability is eight years (two with the colours), but of these some two-thirds are as a rule allowed. The composition is as follows: Cavalry (6100)—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons Active and 1 Reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). Artillery (8925)—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). Engineers (1585)—1 regiment of 3 battalions. Infantry (30,731)—made up of 14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 Active and 1 Reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 Active and 2 Reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs à pied*. On a war footing the Army would number 131,312, divided thus: Field army, 72,932 men; Antwerp garrison, 20,833, and mobile troops, 10,083 (30,916); Liège garrison, 4843, and mobile troops, 4106 (8949); Namur garrison, 1810, and mobile troops, 2072 (6882); Termonde, 4427; Diest, 2642; Guy, 586; Ersatz troops, 3973. The forts of the Meuse are now practically completed. The great objection raised against them by nearly all military men, is that the present army organisation of Belgium cannot furnish the men necessary for their defence. The Minister of War asserts that, in case of mobilisation, after calling out all the classes of the reserve, the Army would number 131,000 men, as described above, which, in his opinion, would be sufficient to garrison the fortresses, and to have besides the necessary force in the field. To this the most competent military critics reply, that the mobilisation would not produce 131,000, but only a little above 100,000 men, and that, therefore, sufficient garrisons for Antwerp and the Meuse forts could not be provided. They estimate the number of men necessary for an efficient defence of Belgium at 180,000 men—a force which could never be obtained, unless by the introduction of stronger measures of conscription.

Bolivia.—See ed. '95.

Brazil.—Since the revolt in Brazil a movement has been set on foot for re-organising the forces, but much remains yet to be done. The peace effective of the Army has been set down at 4 marshals, 8 generals of division, 17 generals of brigade, 66 colonels, 79 lieutenant-colonels, 142 majors, 438 captains, 490 lieutenants, and 666 second lieutenants, together with 24,877 non-commissioned officers and men. In case of war or of extraordinary circumstances arising, this number of men can be doubled. During peace time recruiting is carried on partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by ballot, each of the states and federal districts having to supply annually a certain quota proportionally to its population. The peace organisation of the Army consists of 40 battalions of Infantry, each of 4 companies; 16 regiments of Cavalry, each of 4 squadrons; 1 transport corps of 2 squadrons; 5 regiments of Field Artillery of 5 battalions, with 6 guns; 5 batteries of Position Artillery, each of 4 batteries; 2 battalions of Engineers of 4 companies. Each battalion of Engineers has 2 companies of Sappers and Miners, 1 Pontoon company, and 1 company made up of railway and telegraph men.

Bulgaria.—The Army was reorganised on Jan. 1st (o.s.), '95. The War Department includes the staff of the Army, with several

departments, on the military side, and the control dealing with the civil departments. The 24 Reserve Infantry regiments, which had a cadre or skeleton establishment for 3 battalions, have been united with the 24 line regiments (each of 4 companies), without being embodied with the line battalions. The purpose is to give better opportunity for training, and to establish a sounder preparation for war. The recruits are to remain from their twentieth to thirtieth year with the first line, and from their thirtieth to thirty-seventh with the second. Four of the six divisional sotnias of Cavalry have been attached to the line regiments, but two (Schumla) are attached to the divisional command at Sofia. The reorganisation of the Cavalry is not, however, complete. A similar arrangement has been made in the Artillery, the 6 Reserve batteries being united with the 6 line regiments, while the Mountain Artillery, now formed in 3 batteries, each of 4 guns, is attached to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Artillery regiments. A third battalion of Fortress Artillery is being established at Schumla. The Budget of '95 provided for 4485 non-commissioned officers and 31,736 men, together 36,221, being 1.09 per cent. of the population. The combatants were thus divided among the various services and arms: Training service, 216 non-commissioned officers; Infantry, 2040 non-commissioned officers and 20,168 men; Cavalry, 282 non-commissioned officers and 3152 men; Artillery and train, 561 non-commissioned officers and 5609 men; Technical troops, 166 non-commissioned officers and 1573 men; with the flotillas, 74 non-commissioned officers and 265 men. The non-combatants numbered 1146 non-commissioned officers and 659 men. The total number of officers is 2068, including 18 generals, 61 colonels, 104 lieutenant-colonels, 121 majors, 455 captains (Infantry), and 25 captains (Cavalry).

Chile.—The Army does not exceed 6000 men, in accordance with the law of Feb. 2nd, '92, and the formations are: 7 regiments of Infantry, 4 of Cavalry, 3 of Artillery, and a corps of Engineers. The National Guard numbers over 50,000 men. Some facts concerning the selection of an arm for the Infantry, as given by the report of a recent Government trial committee, are of considerable interest. The rifles under trial were the Mauser (three patterns—7.65 mm., 7 mm., and 6.5 mm.); and the Mannlicher, Marga, Beaumont and Daudetau rifles, each with a calibre of 6.5 mm. (.255 in.). The Daudetau gave a velocity (mean of five trials) of 776.5 metres (2545 ft.), surpassing the commission by exceeding the small-calibre Mauser by 63 metres, the Mannlicher by 64, the Beaumont by 62, the Marga by 59, and the larger Mausers by 74 and 122 metres. The projectile weighed 9 grammes (.315 oz.), those of the other rifles all 10 grammes or more, and the Daudetau powder charge (2.05 gr.) was less than that employed with any of the other rifles. The Mannlicher ball penetrated deal to a depth of 12 mm., and the Mauser of 7 mm., more than that of the Daudetau. In regard to rapidity of fire, the new rifle gave much better results than the others—37 rounds per minute, compared with 24 for the Mannlicher, and 25 and 28 for the various Mausers—and the trajectory was also flatter. In regard to accuracy of fire, the rifles were placed in the following order: Daudetau, Beaumont, Mauser, Mannlicher, at

250 mètres; Mauser, Daudetau, Beaumont, Mannlicher, Marga, at 500 mètres; Mannlicher, Daudetau, Mauser, at 1000 mètres.

China.—The war with Japan revealed the worthless character of the Chinese Army. It disclosed corruption, treachery and cowardice among the officers (with some notable exceptions), which were enough, almost, to account for disaster. But they must be taken in conjunction with the ill-trained character of the men, and the huge, unwieldy bulk of the antiquated organisation, destitute of almost every necessary service, the men badly armed, ill-clad and under-paid, with no patriotic stimulus to bind them together. Yet, by curious contrast with the conduct of many of their officers, the soldiery often displayed real bravery, and qualities that real leaders could have turned to good purpose. As it was, the military forces proved untrustworthy, and it was the great pre-occupation of Admiral Ting at Wei-hai-wei to induce the generals to withdraw their forces, and allow blue-jackets to take their place. At the opening of the war it was believed by many that the measureless force of China would triumph over the highly trained force of Japan; but the course of events soon showed that this opinion was unsound. It was never easy to ascertain facts concerning the Chinese forces, which may be accounted for by the fact that travellers, even when experts, have been unable to judge well of the whole army by the small sections of it which they have been in a position to inspect. The *élite* of the army was composed of the Shen-Chie-Ying or Black Flag troops, and the Pa-Ki or Eight Banner men. The former had been trained under the eye of the Imperial Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and were among the best of the troops China put into the field. They were said to number 50,000 men with the colours. These men more nearly approach our European standard in drill and arms than any other troops in the Imperial service. The nucleus of the Black Flags was constituted of the veterans of the Gordon's army which suppressed the Taeping rebellion, and the troops have been trained largely by European officers, who have spoken highly of their steadiness and efficiency in drill. Next in importance to the Black Flags came the Banner men and the army of Manchuria, composed of soldier-like troops, but some of them still armed with bow-and-arrows, or with the old gingham. The Banner men were estimated at something like 300,000; distributed, 100,000 at Peking, 20,000 in other large cities, and the rest in Manchuria. They consisted largely of Manchus, Mongols and Chinese or Han-chun. The army of Manchuria is raised from the Banner men of Fengtien, Kirin, and Hei-lung-kiang, and was formed in three bodies, with their headquarters respectively at Moukden, Kirin and Tsitsihar. These were all fighting men, perhaps 180,000 in all; but fully 100,000 had received no European training. Some 30,000, all armed with rifles, but of various patterns, were said to belong to Moukden. Outside the ranks of the Black Flags and Banner men and other Manchurian forces, of whom perhaps 175,000 possessed various modern arms, and were drilled somewhat upon the European plan, was the vast array of the Luh-ying or Green Flags, with a paper strength of 650,000 men, scattered through the empire, under the control of the local

viceroy and governors. This heterogeneous force possesses little military value, and proved of no real service. The men constituting the huge array of the Chinese Army could not be judged by a European standard. Many writers conceded to them a kind of sullen courage, and, under some circumstances, a cool indifference to death; they were besides hardy, and accustomed to such rough life as should fit them for campaigning; but they had little of enthusiasm, no patriotism in the European sense, and scarcely anything approaching to *esprit de corps*. General Gordon, Colonel Mark Bell, Captain Gill, Mr. James, Chief Commissioner of Scinde, Colonel Pontiat, General Prejevalski, Colonel Knollys, and Mr. Curzon, have written upon the Chinese soldiery, and, while giving much credit to the men themselves, have presented on the whole a very unfavourable picture of them as an organised military force. The events of the war justified their conclusions. What is certain is that the Army needed capable and honest leaders. Mr. Curzon spoke with truth of the Army as being consumed by the canker of official corruption and fraud. China had rashly spent large sums upon coast fortifications, and had created vast arsenals. Port Arthur, the Taku forts, Wei-hai-wei, and other coast positions, bristled with Krupp guns. There were arsenals and factories at Shanghai, Foochow and Nankin, and large establishments at Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, as well as, inland, at Moukden, Tsitsihar and Kirin—the last named, according to Mr. James, capable of turning out anything "from a gingham to a repeating rifle." There are an arsenal and powder factory also more recently established at Kiangnan and Lung Hwa on the Whampoa river. But all availed nothing against the highly trained, patriotic and honest Japanese. The reverses of the Chinese are not unlikely to give something of new character to their military defences, and the Army will probably be stripped of much of its archaic character; but nothing can avail if the corruption and nepotism of the official classes be allowed to prevail.

Denmark.—The Army includes about 1200 officers and over 41,000 men. **Cavalry**—5 regiments made up of 16 squadrons. **Artillery**—2 regiments of Field Artillery of 12 batteries each with 8 guns; 2 battalions Garrison Artillery of 6 companies each. **Engineers**—1 regiment. **Infantry**—31 battalions of the line.—**Constitution.** Service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. Terms of service, eight years with the colours and eight in the extra reserve. The full war strength is about 60,000.

Egypt.—When first raised in '83, after the campaign of the previous year, the Army was made up of one regiment of Cavalry, four batteries of Field and one company of Garrison Artillery, a company of Engineers, a Camel Corps, and eight battalions of Infantry, divided into two brigades of four battalions each. In the first brigade the staff and field officers were British; in the second brigade all the officers are natives. The Army has since been augmented from time to time by the raising of five Sudanese or black battalions, numbered from 9 to 13, and the strength is now about 13,000. The battalions are raised by conscription from among men in their twenty-third year. All the inhabitants are liable for service

from the ages of nineteen to twenty-three; there are thus always about a hundred and fifty thousand young men on the rolls for conscription, while not more than fifteen hundred are required each year to take the place of those passing into the Reserve. The burden of conscription is a very light one; therefore exemptions are freely allowed, and can also be purchased when a man is drawn, but not after he has once joined the colours. More than sixty British officers are now employed in the Egyptian Army, all taken from the British Army, in which they are seconded in their regiments, and the command is vested in a British officer with the title of Sirdar.

France.—Two circumstances have contributed to draw attention to the French Army during the year—the expedition to Madagascar, and the prominent character given to the grand manœuvres. The victorious march of General Duchesne from Majunga to Antananarivo, ending with the capture of that place on Sept. 30th, showed the admirable quality of the French soldier in circumstances calling for great endurance in a malarious climate, beset by extraordinary difficulties of transport. At the same time the administrative services in Paris had failed to realise the conditions to the full, and grave defects were consequently revealed in the preparations made, which seriously affected the operations. The grand manœuvres, under the supreme direction of General Saussier—to which a political character was given by the presence and close association with the French generalissimo of General Dragomiroff, of the Russian army—showed the military machinery working at its best. Every detail had been foreseen, and the fine qualities of the soldiers—notably the splendid marching of the infantry, with the useful character of the cavalry horses—were the theme of general approbation. Every effort is made to give a thorough training to the men, and there is no comparison between the army in its present state and that which preceded the war of '70; but financial difficulties have made it impossible to maintain with the colours the legal minimum of 540,000 men, trained during the full period. The conditions of service have been modified three times during about twenty years. The law of July 15th, '89, practically abolished all exemptions, and extended the period of service to twenty-five years, thus adding five years; but reduced the time to be served with the colours to three years. This law again was slightly modified by that of June 21st, '90, which provided for the formation of "mixed" regiments. The law of '92 added three years to the time to be spent in the Active Reserve, and correspondingly reduced the period to be passed in the Territorial Reserve. In future, every Frenchman should serve three years in the Active Army, ten years in the Reserve of the Active Army, six years in the Territorial Army, and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. The "mixed" regiments did not come up to the mark, and a *loi d'encadrement*, having for its purpose to provide for the embodiment of the Reserve Forces upon mobilisation, has not fully answered expectations. There is now constituted in every Infantry regiment a *cadre complémentaire*, which consists of 1 lieutenant-colonel and 1 battalion commander (or in some regiments of 2 battalion commanders), with 8 captains and 4 lieutenants. Sundry other changes were introduced by this

law, the purpose being to consolidate the Reserves by providing them, upon mobilisation, with officers who habitually serve with the Active Army; and now, for administration, training and mobilisation, the units of the Territorial Army, as well as the Active Reserve, are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. **The Army is constituted as follows:** 584 battalions of Infantry (being 2404 companies, with a nominal establishment of 125 men), of which 30 battalions were Chasseurs, 10 Foreign, 16 Zouaves, 16 Algerian Tirailleurs, 5 African Light Infantry, and the rest battalions of the Line. The Cavalry formed 30 regiments of Dragoons, 21 of Chasseurs, 13 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique (all of 5 squadrons), and 4 of Spahis, variously constituted, numbering in all 446 squadrons. A reconstitution of the Artillery has taken place, according to the prescriptions of the law of July 29th, '94. The organisation is as follows: Field batteries, 429; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 27; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 112; in all, 620. Great secrecy is preserved in regard to a rumoured re-arming of the Field Artillery with a quick-firing gun. The Engineers (including Railway troops) number 5 regiments (12 battalions and 3 Train companies); and the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies). **The Reserve Troops are:** 145 Infantry regiments, 30 Chasseur battalions, 38 Cavalry regiments formed with the Line and Light Cavalry regiments of the Corps Cavalry brigades, 41 other squadrons formed with the Divisional Cavalry regiments, and 216 batteries of Field Artillery, 12 to each Artillery brigade. All these are attached to the Active Forces, charged with their administration, mobilisation and command. **The Territorial Forces** linked to each of the 18 army corps are 8 Infantry regiments (9 with the 5th corps), 4 to 8 squadrons of Cavalry, 1 regiment of Artillery, 1 Engineer battalion, and 1 company of Train; but there are special dispositions in regard to some army corps, and a large number of battalions and independent companies are employed in the Customs and Forest service. In regard to the localisation of the troops, it should be noted that a large force is quartered in the region of the 6th corps (which is practically doubled) on the German frontier, where there are 9 battalions of Infantry and Chasseurs, 110 squadrons, 79 various batteries, 1 Engineer battalion, and 1 squadron of Military Train. With 323 generals the total effective of officers with the Active Army on Feb. 15th, '95, was as follows: Infantry, 12,661; Cavalry, 3598; Artillery, 4056; Engineers, 983; Train, 380; Gendarmerie, 753. Total, 22,754; being an increase of 614 since April 1st, '94. The full effective for '95 was 524,768 for the Active Army, and 25,661 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine. The Reserve of the Active Army includes about 1,320,000 men, and the Territorial Army and its Reserve about 2,270,000. It may fairly be estimated that the French Army, with its various Reserve and Territorial Forces, approaches an effective of 4,375,000 trained men.

Germany.—The German Army is in most respects a model of military perfection, and it has formed the basis upon which the military establishments of most of the other European states have been reorganised of late years. It may be useful, therefore, to review the organisation as explaining the advance made by

Continental nations generally in the direction of warlike preparations. The Franco-German War in '70, although it added lustre to the German Army, gave rise to consideration of improvement; and since that time various laws have been passed for the purpose of bringing these about. Three years of active service, four years in the Reserve, and two in the Landwehr, were for some years the terms; while in addition there were five years to be served in the Landsturm. The whole conditions of service were changed in '93. The provisions of the Act resulting from the Army Bill of that year, which introduced a two years' colour service, were as follows: **Article 1.** The enrolled peace establishment of the German Army, in private soldiers, lance-corporals, and corporals, will, from Oct. 1st, '93, until March 31st, '99, stand at 479,229 men. This includes the forces of the Imperial states, with their own military establishment, in proportion to their population. "One-year volunteers" are not counted in the enrolled strength of the peace establishment. The non-commissioned officers, like the officers, surgeons, and officials, are provided for in the Imperial estimates. Private soldiers may not be enrolled to fill deficiencies in the roll of non-commissioned officers. From Oct. 1st, '93, the Infantry will consist of 538 battalions and 173 half-battalions, the Cavalry of 465 squadrons, the Field Artillery of 494 batteries, the Foot Artillery of 37 battalions, the Pioneers of 23 battalions, the Railway Troops of 7 battalions, the Train of 21 battalions. From Oct. 1st, '93, to March 31st, '99, the following will be the conditions of service: the duration of service with the colours for Cavalry and Horse Artillery will be three years uninterruptedly, for troops of all other arms two years. In the case of necessary reinforcements the men dismissed under the foregoing clause may, on the Emperor's order, be recalled to active service. Such further service will count as training in the sense of the last clause of sect. 6 of the Act concerning obligation to serve—Nov. 9th, '67. **Article 2.** Men transferred to the Reserve after two years' active service may, during the first year after their transfer, be refused permission to emigrate, even during the period during which they are not called up for active service. There are certain men serving under an Act of '76 who are, however, under no restrictions as to emigration. **Article 3** provides that men of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery who have served three years in the Army shall be relieved to that extent in their later obligation to serve with the Reserve Forces. The remainder of this Article and **Articles 4** and **5** refer mainly to the cancelling of previous Acts and the application of the Act to Wurtemberg. Those who become eligible for the Active Army, and are not embodied owing to the limitations of the peace effective, are enrolled among the *Ersatztruppen*, in which the liability for service is twelve years. The main effect of the Act is to enable 70,000 men more than formerly to be called to the colours every year, and in this manner to increase the reserves of trained men. As a consequence of the new dispositions, 133 Prussian Infantry regiments have been augmented by half a battalion, the fourth battalions, being thus constituted. Like dispositions affected 23 Bavarian, 8 Wurtemberg, and 12 Saxon regiments. The Field Artillery acquired 16 new divisions of 3 batteries each, the staff of a division and 3 batteries as a second

instructional division of the Field Artillery Practice School. Other changes introduced in pursuance of the reorganisation were described in ed. '95. The distribution and association of the Army are upon a territorial system. The Empire is divided into "regions," each occupied permanently by an army corps, which draws from it in time of peace, as well as in time of mobilisation, all its effective. The regions, which are recruiting areas, are each divided into seventeen districts, under the control of a similar number of officers. Four districts are expected to recruit a brigade, and ten an army corps. There is a further division of districts into company districts, each in charge of a sergeant-major. These, grouped in twos, form eight "circumscriptions" for the recruitment of the Landwehr, and of a regiment of Infantry. There is besides a battalion district for the Reserve of the Landwehr, to complete the numbers lacking in the less populous districts. The recruiting service for the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest-looking men, is carried out by a commission consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the *Ersatz Reserve*. The following is the peace strength of the German Army, the figures first given in each case being that of officers, and the second that of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and rank and file: Infantry, 12,884—383,854; Cavalry, 2,352—65,175; Field and Horse Artillery, 2,671—59,233; Foot Artillery, 869—23,973; Pioneers, 728—19,139; Train, 305—7596. Totals, including special formations, non-regimental officers, etc., 22,534—562,014. Service horses, 95,844. By the law of '93 the peace strength of the Army is fixed at 479,229, exclusive of officers, paymasters, etc. In the ed. of '95 some account was given of the thorough system of training adopted in the German Army. The general staff by which the work of the Army is prepared for in peace and moulded in war is at once a close and yet flexible organisation, which permeates the whole structure of the Army, consisting for Prussia of about 200 officers. Nearly 100 of these are detached on service with the staffs of corps or divisions, while the remainder constitute the great general staff in Berlin. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service, so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole Army to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the Army. The perfection of artillery material appears to be going forward actively, enormous sums having been devoted to artillery purposes during the last few years. M. Jules Roche, reporter upon the French military estimates, a master of figures, is of opinion that these credits are made for the secret creation of a wholly new armament, with a gun of quick-firing or other special character.

Greece.—The law of '67 instituted a universal liability to service in the Army, but the events of '80, on the mobilisation consequent on the occupation of the Turkish provinces ceded to Greece, demonstrated very plainly the faulti-

ness of the military organisation. The **Standing Army** consists of ten Infantry regiments, three Cavalry regiments, and three regiments of **Field Artillery**. Three battalions go to a regiment, and four companies to a battalion. The war strength of a company is 250 men. The Cavalry regiments are in four squadrons. The Artillery is divided into eleven Field and nine Mountain batteries. The Engineer corps consists of a double battalion regiment, exclusive of the Survey, Sanitary, and Intendance companies. The Gendarmerie consists of sixteen divisions, and the men are borne upon the strength of the line. The peace strength of the Army, exclusive of about 1900 officers, is as follows: Infantry, 15,132; Cavalry, 1053; Artillery, 2036; Engineers, 1112; Train and Country Service, 295; Gendarmerie, 3076,—total, 22,734. As a matter of fact these numbers are never attained under ordinary circumstances, the number with the colours varying from 16,000 to 18,000. The total war strength is given as 100,000 men, but the organisation is very defective, it being laid down that, upon mobilisation, units of every branch of the service are to be formed.

Holland.—The Dutch Government has adopted the principle of personal service without substitutes. The period of service is nine years, of which three are with the Depot and Ersatz Reserves, and the annual contingent 11,500 men, out of whom 675 may be taken for the Navy. The period of training (active service) is one year for the Infantry and eighteen months for the mounted branches. The approximate strength of the Army at present is—Cavalry, 4500; Artillery, 13,000; Engineers, 1400; Infantry, 42,700. In addition there is a "Schut-terij" of 114,000 men, serving six years and three years in the Reserve. Holland also has a **Colonial Army** of about 38,000. Of these 14,500 are Europeans. A sum of 9,000,000 gulden is proposed to be spent upon arming the forces with the 6·5 millimetre Mannlicher—133,000 rifles and 6400 carbines. The instalment for '95 was 2,500,000 gulden. The weapon has given excellent results in Java and Sumatra.

Italy.—Owing to the financial difficulties of Italy a large economical reform of the Army has been forced upon the country. Not all has been loss, for large numbers of sinecures and useless places have been suppressed, and a certain spirit of activity has sprung up. The operations in Erythrea have shown that there are excellent qualities in the men. The reorganisation was authorised by decrees promulgated in Dec. '94, having, in anticipation, the force of law, and these have been successively given effect to. The economy is estimated at something like 7,500,000 lire. The general staff has been reduced, the inspectorate of Bersaglieri has been suppressed, the military districts have given place to simple recruiting districts, and the work of constituting and organising the Mobile and Territorial Militia has been thrown upon the active Army. The reorganisation of the Infantry, Bersaglieri and Alpine troops came into force on March 1st, '96. Infantry regiments, with 124,704 men, being reduced to 121,208; but, with, in effect, an actual increase of 6500 bayonets. The effective of each regiment is 63 officers, 1266 men, and 3 horses. The non-commissioned officers have been reduced; but, taking the three branches of the Infantry, there is said to be a net gain of 9261 bayonets, the non-combatants having been reduced. The

constitution of the Bersaglieri gives each regiment 62 officers and 1238 men. The Cavalry organisation is unchanged, but some of the remount establishments have been suppressed. Each of the Cavalry regiments has an effective of 45 officers, 1069 men, and 870 horses. When the reorganisation of the Field Artillery is complete it will have 4 regiments and 129 batteries; the Horse Artillery regiment (58 officers, 1163 men, and 651 horses) 6 batteries, and the Mountain Artillery 15 batteries, with 87 officers, 2223 men, and 851 mules. The 4 Engineer regiments average 67 officers, 1590 men, and 106 horses. The number of officers on the active list is 14,229, and the total available strength of the Army has been given thus: with the colours, 229,000; on unlimited leave, 594,000; Mobile Militia, 504,000; Sardinian Militia, 20,000; Territorial Militia, 1,640,000; or, in round numbers, nearly 3,000,000. The following is the composition of the Standing Army, divided among the 12 army corps: 96 regiments of Infantry, 12 of Bersaglieri and 3 of Alpine troops, 24 of Cavalry, 4 of Field Artillery, 1 each of Horse and Mountain Artillery, 4 Engineer regiments and a Railway Brigade, 11 territorial legions of Carabiniers, also Auxiliary, Sanitary, and other services. Liability to service, which is universal, commences at the completion of the twentieth year, and continues up to the completion of the thirty-ninth. The men are enrolled by lot in three classes. Those of the first class, if drafted to the Carabiniers, serve five years with the colours and four with "unlimited leave"; if to the Cavalry, four years and five years respectively; and all ten years in the Territorial Militia with "unlimited leave." If drafted to other corps, the service is two or three years with the colours and six with "unlimited leave," four or three years in the Mobile Militia, and seven years in the Territorial Militia. The men of the second class are enrolled for eight years in the Standing Army with "unlimited leave," and four and seven years in the Militias; those of the third category serve their nineteen years wholly in the Territorial Militia. Practically large numbers receive very little or no training.

Japan.—In the war with China Japan was matched with an unworthy adversary, but it may be said with truth that she showed such powers both of administration and command as could be excelled in only the best armies of Europe. The Army is composed of excellent material, and is organised, armed, and drilled wholly upon the European system, under officers who have received their training in Germany and other European countries. In all respects the highest degree of mechanical efficiency has been maintained, and with truth it may be said that "not a button was wanting on the gaiters" of the Japanese at the declaration of war with China. The men are armed with the newest weapons of precision, turned out at a smaller Japanese Woolwich. Conscription on the European model was introduced in '74. The present military regulations were laid down in the edict of '83. Every male inhabitant is subject to military service between 17 and 40 years of age in (a) the Standing Army, three years; (b) the Standing Army Reserve, four years; (c) the Territorial Army, five years; while the "National Army" (which corresponds to the European Landsturm) embodies all

eligible men between 17 and 40 who have not been enrolled, or have completed their service, in the other branches of the service. The Regular or Field Army is formed of 28 regiments of Infantry (each 3 battalions of 4 companies, giving nearly 48,000 men); 7 regiments of Cavalry (each 3 squadrons), about 3000 horse; 6 regiments of Field Artillery (each 6 batteries); 4 regiments of Coast Artillery; 6 battalions of Pioneers; and 7 battalions of Military Train. In addition to these is the Yeddo Brigade, comprising 4 battalions of Infantry, besides Cavalry, Artillery, and Pioneers. The total strength of the army on a peace footing, including the Yeddo Militia, reserves, etc., is about 4400 officers and 270,000 men. The Army of the Second Line (garrisons and reserves) consists of 36 battalions of Infantry, besides Cavalry, Pioneers, and Depot Troops. The National Army is organised in 2 brigades (each of 2 regiments), and a regiment each of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Pioneers, and Train. The Military College and Academy train accomplished officers of great intelligence. They were pronounced by General Grant to be amongst the foremost of the kind in the world. The barracks and gymnasia are of the best type, and every care is paid to the physical development of the men.

Mexico.—The Army consists of three classes, the Standing Army, the Reserve of the Standing Army, and the General Reserve, having a total nominal strength of 160,000 men—viz., Infantry, 130,000; Cavalry, 25,000; Artillery, 4000. The Standing Army—10 regiments of Cavalry, 20 battalions of Infantry, 4 battalions of Light Artillery, 1 squadron of Horse Artillery, and 4 companies of Position Artillery—distributed over thirteen military zones, numbers nominally 33,000 men of all arms, 17,000 of whom belong to the Infantry, 5000 to the Cavalry, and the rest to the Artillery, Engineers, and subsidiary branches of the service. The Rurales, about 1000, are a fine body of Irregular Cavalry. Many exaggerated reports have, however, been made concerning the effective, and the *Vanguardia* has given the following as the actual strength of the military forces: 77 generals, 1130 superior officers, 2063 subalterns, 21,643 soldiers and marines, 6245 horses, and 2065 mules; these numbers being exclusive of medical and hospital services. The Infantry is armed with the Remington rifle. The Field Artillery was very inadequately armed with some forty 3·15-inch De Bange guns, and a number of old bronze guns; but steps are being taken to supply deficiencies with guns manufactured at the New National Gun Foundry. The horses ridden by the Cavalry are small, but exceedingly hardy. Mules are mostly employed for draught purposes. All the establishments connected with the Army have a military organisation, and only soldiers are employed in the works. It is mostly recruited from full-blooded Indians, who are very brave and easily amenable to discipline. As soldiers they are excellent marchers, and are second to no other troops in the world on this score, and in frugality and contentment. The Military Academy is at Chapultepec, near the city of Mexico.

Portugal.—The strength of the Army on a peace establishment, fixed annually by the Cortes, is about 30,000 men; but the effectives and the strength of officers and men, including those with the customs service, is about

34,000. The war strength is given as 150,000 men, 33,000 animals, and 265 guns. There is in addition a Colonial Army of 9000. Compulsory service is the law, but the rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora.

Roumania.—The peace strength of the Army is approximately 124,000, made up as follows: Cavalry, 10,000; Artillery, 8500, with 218 guns; Engineers, 4000; Infantry, 85,000; staff and general services, 17,000. The Reserve Army is about 35,000, making a total of 160,000. During the year some additions have been made to the infantry. Two regiments of *calarachi* cavalry (there were 12 in all) have been transformed into *rochiuri* or hussars, and added to the 4 regiments of that branch. The *calarachi* regiments are formed in four brigades, attached to the 4 army corps, and an independent regiment has been constituted for the Dobrudji.

Russia.—The local organisation of the Russian Army goes progressively forward, but the movements of troops are not easily ascertainable. Vast bodies are grouped on the Western frontier, and large accessions have been made to the strength in Eastern Siberia, where the Artillery has been reorganised. The Military Budget for '95 amounted to 271,161,313 roubles. The law of compulsory service dates from '74, although some of the districts in Trans-Caucasia and Siberia are as yet exempted from its operation. For Finland compulsory service only came into force on Jan. 1st, '81. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the twenty-first to the forty-third year of age. Those who join the Standing Army remain in it for eighteen years—five of which are passed with the colours (four in the Infantry), thirteen in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenie, or Militia. In some instances, however, the War Minister has power to retain men for a longer period with the colours; whilst, on the other hand, this period is shortened by one, two, three, or four years for those possessing a superior education. The Opoltschenie, which has been developed from a simple militia into a first reserve formation, now embraces two different classes: (1) Men between twenty-one and forty-three years of age, who have never served; (2) men who have completed five years' service with the colours and thirteen years in the Reserve. The ages of the men vary between thirty-nine and forty-three years. The organisation of the Cossacks is on a different footing. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years, which are looked on as "preparatory," his service is, however, purely local; but for the next twelve years he is considered as belonging to the "front" category. This category consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. There is, however, a still further category, for which no limit of age is fixed; this comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified. The Cossacks have to supply and maintain their own horses, besides providing their own clothing and equipment. In the Russian Empire some 950,000 men annually attain the age for joining the Army, and of these approximately 265,000 are en-

tered, in addition to some 2500 Caucasians. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 16,000 join the Cossacks. The Standing Army in peace time is to be organised in 20 army corps. The creation of the 19th corps, with its headquarters at Warsaw, was gazetted in Oct. '94. The peace strength of the Russian Army is put at over 800,000 men, composed thus: Infantry, 831 battalions, including Rifles 403,000; 121 Reserve battalions, and 26 fortress Infantry battalions, 88,000; Cavalry, 566 squadrons and sotnias of Cossacks, 100,000 (with 87,700 horses). Artillery, 324 Field batteries of from 4 to 8 guns, 70,000; 44 Horse batteries of 6 guns, 7600; 32 Reserve batteries of 4 guns, 7800 (in all 2364 guns). Technical troops, 31 battalions (besides parks), 20,000. Fortress troops, 83 battalions, 49,800. The Artillery horses are said to number about 30,000. It would appear actually that the Russian Army in Europe and the Caucasus reaches the figure of 39,500 officers and 750,000 men, while there are 75,000 men in Asia, and 10,000 in Finland. The war strength of the Russian forces consists of about 2,500,000 men, as follows: Cavalry, including Cossacks, 175,000; Artillery, 111,000, with 3768 guns; Engineers, 60,000; Infantry, 1,104,000; Fortress Troops, 213,000. These form the Active Army of all classes. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the National Militia, 1,200,000, which could be employed in case of emergency. The Reserve forces and Opoltschenie are undergoing a process of reorganisation. In regard to numbers, it is estimated that when the change is fully carried out, in the first section or ban, the four classes of those men who have served in the Army will number in all 400,000 or 500,000 men; while the four classes of those young men who, though recognised as good for service, have not been able to be incorporated, will number from 750,000 to 800,000—a force corresponding to the German Ersatz-Reserve—so that the first ban will include from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 men. The second ban, consisting of 22 classes of about 800,000 each—or, in all, something like 7,000,000—is made up of uninstructed men, and can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto. It is expected that under new organisation the Opoltschenie in time of war will form 40 Infantry divisions, 640 battalions; 20 regiments of Cavalry, 80 squadrons; 80 batteries of Artillery, and 20 battalions of Sappers; but owing to the vast distances to be covered, and the want of railway accommodation, the mobilisation of this great force would be neither easy nor rapid. In regard to the embodiment of the reserve forces in the event of war great advances have been made by the establishment of brigade commands and the organisation of reserve brigades. The Transcaspians troops have been made independent of the Caucasus military district by the creation of certain batteries of Artillery for Transcaspians; and the East Siberian troops have been largely increased.

Serbia.—By Ukase of Aug. 2nd, '93, the Army was organised as follows: Infantry, 5 regiments of 4 battalions; Cavalry, 4 regiments (14 squadrons); Artillery, 5 regiments of Field Artillery of 3 divisions of 3 batteries, 1 Mountain regiment of 5 batteries, 1 Horse Artillery battery,

2 battalions of Fortress Artillery, and 1 company of Arsenal Artillery; Engineers, 2 battalions, and half a battalion of Pontoon troops; also auxiliary services. In '93 the peace effective (exclusive of superior officers, staff, medical officers, etc.) was 580 officers, 12,112 men, 2773 horses, and 206 guns. On mobilisation the five territorial divisions would have 105,575 troops, outside of which would be 15,065 independent troops, and 27,302 Depot and Ersatz troops—in all, of the Regular Army, 148,022. The first ban of the popular levy would be 125,516, and the second ban 63,785, making a grand total of 337,323.

Spain.—The strength of the Spanish Army for '94-5 was fixed at 82,000 men for the Peninsula, and 25,000 men for Spanish colonies. The latter consist of 13,661 men for Cuba, 3092 for Porto Rico; and 11,750 for the Philippine Islands. Under the new military law, which was signed by the Queen Regent on March 22nd, '93, Spain is divided into seven regions, to each of which is assigned an army corps in time of peace. The names of the regions are: 1. New Castille and Estramadura; 2. Seville and Grenada; 3. Valentia; 4. Catalonia; 5. Aragon; 6. Burgos and Navarre; 7. Castille and Galicia. The Balearic Islands, the Canaries, Ceuta, and Melilla form separate commands. The seven army corps take the numbers of the regions to which they are attached, and are commanded either by captain-generals or by lieutenant-generals. The headquarters of the several corps are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Cordova; 3rd, Valentia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Miranda del Ebro; 7th, Leon. According to the Budget of '94-5, the following was the constitution and effective strength, by units, of the army: Infantry, 56 regiments of 652 men; 20 battalions of Chasseurs (each 358 men); 4 African regiments (each 1200 men); 1 disciplinary battalion at Melicha (500 men); 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles (together 1800 men); various formations in the Canaries, recruiting cadets, etc.; making a total of 52,310 men. The Cavalry (28 regiments, exclusive of colonial forces), 12,535 men; Artillery, 9,859 men; Engineers, 3838. The officers are 5 captain-generals, 40 lieutenant-generals, 60 generals of division, 159 generals of brigade, 523 colonels, 1110 lieutenant-colonels, 2517 majors, 4605 captains, and 6647 lieutenants. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula is divided into 60 districts, each active Infantry regiment and half-brigade of Chasseurs having a special district. On leaving the colours the men enter the corresponding reserve regimental district. The Artillery consists of 14 Field and 2 Mountain regiments, 10 Fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, 4 companies of Artificers, and 7 Reserve Depôts. Each of the 14 field regiments on a peace footing consists of two groups or divisions. The first group comprises 2 batteries of 6 guns, 4 ammunition waggons, and 1 field smithy. The second group is merely a *cadre* for the eventual formation of two batteries. In war time each of the two groups is raised to a strength of three batteries, with an ammunition column for each group, and an additional one for the regiment. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of Sappers and Miners, 1 Pontoon regiment, 1 Telegraph battalion, 1 Railway battalion, 1 Topographical brigade, 1 division of Artificers, and 7 Reserve Depôts, with a separate company of Sappers and Miners for the Balearic

Islands. Each of the regiments consists of two battalions, one of which, however, is only organised as a *cadre* in peace time. The Pontoon regiment and the Railway battalion each have four companies, two of which, however, are reserve companies. Large numbers of reserve men have been mobilised to make up the contingents for Cuba, and the military system—as yet, it is right to say, but half organised under the new laws—is under trial. It is too early to speak of the success or otherwise of the system.

Sweden.—The Army is divided into 6 army divisions, 5 along the frontiers, and 1 central division serving as a reserve. The divisions consist of from 6 to 12 battalions of Infantry, 5 squadrons of Cavalry, and 6 batteries of Artillery each, but there are exceptions. There are 90 days' manœuvres every year, and a 20 years' service. Mobilisation is carried out in three "bans," the first and the third being subdivided into eight classes, and the second into four. The first ban is ready to join the regular standing army in the first 24 hours of mobilisation; the second ban is the reserve, and the third exclusively a "national defence." The number of men fit for service each year is 24,000. The Infantry consists of 81 battalions, 79 of the Line and 2 of the Guards. The war strength is 2348 officers and 49,741 of other ranks.

Switzerland.—The Swiss army is a federal organisation, composed of excellent material, and maintained in a state of efficiency; but reforms have urgently been called for, and many projects have been propounded. The unification of the Army has been agitated since '48, and the movement to bring this about took firmer character after the war of '70. In June '95 a large project, tending to practical unification, was approved by the Federal Council, but recently (Nov. '95) it has been rejected by the referendum, the Swiss people thus pronouncing against further centralisation. It is not likely, however, that the project will be abandoned, though it may be presented in a less rigid form. On Jan. 1st, '95, the effective of the forces was as follows: Elite, 134,932 (an increase of 2,717); Landwehr, 80,602; Landsturm (first line) 61,224; second line, without armament, 209,139. Of the Elite the distribution of arms is as follows: Infantry, 100,353; Cavalry, 3,458; Artillery, 20,549; Engineers, 6,603; Hospital department, 4,661; Miscellaneous Administrative and other services, 1,947. A fundamental law forbids the maintenance of a standing army. Large sums have been spent on the fortifications of the St. Gothard.

Turkey.—The Turkish military forces are organised on the territorial system, the whole empire being divided into six territorial districts. By the recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arab, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper. The men liable to service are divided into—
(1) **Nizam**, or regular army, and its reserve;
(2) **Redif**, corresponding to Landwehr; and
(3) **Mustahfur**, or Landsturm. Liability to service commences at twenty years of age, and lasts for twenty years—*i.e.*, with colours of Active Army, four years; in the Reserve of Active Army, two years; in Landwehr, four years in first class, and four years in second

class; and in Landsturm, six years. The Cavalry are set down at 55,300; the Artillery at 54,720—1356 guns; the Engineers at 7,400; Infantry, 583,200. An irregular "Hamidieh" Cavalry has been raised among the Kurds, and has played a barbarous part in Armenia.

United States.—For command and discipline the Army is under a military chief. The regular forces of the United States are limited by Acts of Congress to a peace force not exceeding 25,000 enlisted men. Recruits must be between the ages of 16 and 35, not less than 5 ft. 3 in. in height. The term of service is five years, with power to re-engage. The authorised strength is 2159 officers and 25,000 men. The Army is composed as follows: 3 Major-Generals, 6 Brigadier-Generals, 5 regiments of Artillery, 10 regiments of Cavalry, 25 regiments of Infantry, an Engineer Corps, and 1000 Indian Scouts. There is no provision for an increase of the Army, but in case of war, by trained reserves. In case of national danger, the Constitution of the United States contemplates the liability of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 to render service. A certain proportion of the citizens receive military training in the National Guard. According to the last returns the total numbers of this force amounted to 106,814 officers and men—105 troops of Cavalry, 97 batteries of Artillery, and 1537 companies of Infantry.

* * * In consequence of the constant changes in the armies of Foreign Powers, the figures given are liable to variation.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
		<i>s. d.</i>
Argentine . . .	Dollar (paper)	0 10
Austria and Hungary . . .	Crown (silver) *	0 11½
Belgium . . .	Franc . . .	0 9½
Brazil . . .	Milrei . . .	2 2½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar . . .	4 1½
Chili . . .	Peso . . .	3 7½
China . . .	Tael of Silver . . .	4 3½
Cuba . . .	Dollar . . .	4 2
Denmark . . .	Krone or Crown . . .	1 1½
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50-Piastre Piece (gold) . . .	10 5
" . . .	One pound . . .	20 6
France . . .	Franc . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (nominal) . . .	0 11½
" . . .	20-Mark (gold) . . .	19 7
" (N.) . . .	Thaler . . .	2 11½
" (S.) . . .	Gulden . . .	1 8½
Greece . . .	Drachma . . .	0 8½
Holland and Java . . .	Florin or guilder . . .	1 8
India . . .	Rupee . . .	1 5
" . . .	Mohur, 15 do. (gd.) . . .	29 2½
Italy . . .	Lira . . .	0 9½
Japan . . .	Itziboo . . .	1 5½
" . . .	Yen . . .	4 1½
" . . .	10-Yen Piece (gold) . . .	41 0

* By the Valuta Regulation, or Currency Reform Measure, which became law in both Austria and Hungary (Aug. '92), the *krone* or crown was made the basis of the new coinage. Its value was made half that of the old florin, and it was divided into *hellers*, 100 *hellers* making a *krone*.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Mexico	Dollar (silver)	4 8½
Norway	Crown	1 1½
Persia	Toman	10 6
Peru	Sol	3 11½
Portugal	Milrei (about)	4 5½
Russia	Rouble (paper)	2 1
"	" (gold)	3 2
Spain	Peseta	0 10½
Sweden	Crown	1 1½
Switzerland . . .	Franc	0 9½
Turkey	L'astre (nearly)	0 2½
"	Medjidie (gold)	18 0½
West Indies . . .	Dollar	4

* * It should be noted that English money of each denomination is current in most British Colonies, also that the rate of exchange for all coins varies from time to time. Some silver coins vary according to the price of standard silver.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

Subjoined are the latest (Nov. '95) details of the progress made in naval affairs by the chief maritime Powers, and a succinct history of the year's naval events. It should be noted by those who consult these or other lists of navies that, although the larger vessels referred to therein are classified as either battle-ships or armoured vessels and cruisers, or protected vessels, such classification, by whomsoever used, is quite relative. There are many so-called "protected cruisers" which are quite capable of holding their own with certain of the so-called "armoured battle-ships"; but because this is the case, it must not be hastily assumed that all cruisers can adequately fulfil the duties of a battle-ship. If, in any circumstances, a cruiser takes her place in the line of battle, then she becomes a battle-ship; and it is obvious that where the navies of two belligerent Powers are principally composed of vessels which in Europe would be classed as cruisers and perform cruiser work, these must take their places in the line of battle. Vessels which are classified as "armoured" have protection given to them in patches by iron, composite, or steel armour, vertically placed on the hull or gun positions, sometimes in conjunction with armoured decks and sometimes without. "Protected" vessels, on the other hand, have their chief defence in sloping armoured decks and shields around the gun positions. Coal and cellulose are used as a secondary defence in both classes of vessels, and all the larger ships in both categories have armoured conning towers for the protection of the captain, helmsmen, and officers directing the movements of the vessel and the use of her armament.

Argentine Republic.—Since the issue of the ANNUAL last year a swift cruiser, the *Buenos Aires* has been added to the fleet. She is a remarkable vessel, launched by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., at Newcastle, on May 10, built upon very fine lines, and intended to attain the high speed of 24 knots. To secure this result it has been necessary to increase her length by some 70 feet, and reduce her beam by about 2 feet, in comparison with our latest second-class cruisers. Her length is 396 ft., beam 47 ft. 2 in., and draught 17 ft. 7 in. Built of steel, the cruiser has a curved steel deck, beneath which are the engines, calculated to

work up to 17,000 horse-power. The armament will be wholly quick-firing, of Elswick pattern—two 8 in., one forward and the other aft; ten 4.7 in., sixteen 3 pr., and six 1 pr., with five torpedo tubes. The launch of this vessel caused much discussion in naval circles as to the comparative advantages of high speed and undoubted stability, which are not always attainable together. In July it was rumoured that the Italian Government had sanctioned the sale of the *Giuseppe Garibaldi* to Chili, but later it was stated that the sale had been to the Argentine Republic. The *Garibaldi* was built by Messrs. Ansaldo, at Leghorn, and was launched on June 27. She is an armoured cruiser of 6,500 tons, 325 ft. long, 59 ft. beam, with 23 ft. 7 in. draught, propelled by engines of 13,000 horse-power, intended to give a speed of 20 knots. The protection is a complete belt of nickel-steel, and battery plating above it extending for about two-thirds of the length of the vessel, 5.9 in. thick, and the battery is closed in above by 1.9 in. of steel, the guns being separated from one another by screens. There is also an armoured deck, with a double bottom, and the ship has many watertight compartments. Two 10 in. guns, one fore and the other aft, in protected turrets, and ten 6 in. quick-firers in the battery, six of 4.7 in., and ten of 2.2 in., with others of smaller calibre, comprise the armament. The *Libertad*, *Independencia*, and *de Julio*, were described in edition '93, and the *Patria* in '94. The following is a list of the principal ships of the fleet:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Ordnance.
<i>Ex Garibaldi</i> . .	6,500	13,000	2 10" B., 16 6" q.f.
<i>Almirante Brown</i> .	4,200	5,380	8 8" B., 6 4.5" q.f.
<i>Libertad</i>	2,500	3,000	2 9.4" B., 4 4.7" q.f.
<i>Independencia</i> . .	2,500	3,000	2 9.4" B., 4 4.7" q.f.
<i>Los Andes</i> . . .	1,460	750	2 11" B., 2 4.5" B.
<i>El Plata</i>	1,460	750	2 11" B., 2 4.5" B.

Protected Cruisers.

Buenos Aires . .	4,500	17,000	2 8" q.f. 10 4.7 q.f.
Patagonia	1,500	2,400	1 10" B., 3 6" B.
25 de Mayo . . .	3,200	13,800	2 8.2" B., 8 4.7" q.f.
9 de Julio	3,575	14,350	4 6" q.f., 8 4.7" q.f.

Gun-vessels.

Argentina	820	850	1 6" B.
Parana	550	475	2 6" B., 2 4.5" B.
Uruguay	550	475	2 6" B., 2 4.5" B.
Bermejo	400	430	1 9" B.
Republica	400	430	1 9" B.
Pilcomayo	400	430	1 9" B.
Constitucion . . .	400	430	1 9" B.

Torpedo Gun-vessels.

<i>Patria</i>	1,225	4,500	2 4.7" q.f., 4 8-pr. q.f.
<i>Espora</i>	515	3,250	2 14-pr. q.f., 19-pr. q.f.
<i>Aurora</i>	500	2,300	220-pr. q.f., 43-pr. q.f.

Torpedo Boats: *Commodore Py* and *Muturure*, 150 ft. long, 110 tons, 25 knots speed; *Bathurst*, *Buchardo*, *Jorge*, *King*, *Thorne*, and *Pinedo*, 130 ft. long, 82 tons, 23-24 knots speed; *Alerta*, *Centella*, *Ferre* and *Py*, 100 ft. long, 52 tons, 20 knots speed; *Nos.* 1 to 8, 60 ft. long, 16 tons, 17 knots speed; *Nos.* 9 and 10, 60 ft. 6 in. long, 17 knots speed; and four vedette boats.

Austria Hungary.—On May 9th the "cast defence" ram *Monarch* was launched at Pola, and in June two ships of the same class, *Wien* and *Budapesth*. These vessels displace 5500 tons, with a length of 305 ft., 55 ft. 9 in. beam,

and 2 ft. draught. Each has a nickel steel belt, 10·8 in. maximum thickness, with deck-plate and watertight compartments. The armament includes four 9·4 in. Krupp guns in two barbettes, six 5·9 in. q.f., twelve 1·8 in. q.f., and two machine guns. The engines are to work up to 8500 horse-power, and to give a speed of 17½ knots. Water-tube boilers have been adopted for the *Budapesth*. The Austro-Hungarian government has entered into a contract with Messrs. Yarrow for the building of a first-class torpedo boat, and a cruiser of the *Maria Teresia* type is to be laid down at San Rocco, Trieste. The *Maria Teresia* has attained a speed of 17·13 knots, with 5880 horse-power, and 19·35 knots with forced draught (9753 horse-power). The maximum speed was 19·9 knots, with 10,350 horse-power. The launch of the *Monarch* in the presence of the Emperor, in May, was made the occasion of great naval festivities. The following are the more important vessels of the fleet:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal
			Ordnance.
Rudolf . .	6,940	7,500	3 12" B., 6 4·7" B.
Stephanie . .	5,150	8,300	2 12" B., 6 5·9" B.
Custoza . .	7,060	4,400	8 10·2" B.
Monarch . .	5,550	8,500	4 9·4" B., 6 5·9' q.f.
Wien . .	5,550	"	"
Budapesth . .	5,550	"	"
Tegetthoff . .	7,390	8,800	6 9·4" B., 5 5·9' q.f.

Protected Cruisers.

Franz Josephl.	4,030	9,000	2 9·4" B., 6 5·9" B.
Elizabeth . .	4,064	9,000	2 9·4" B., 6 5·9" B.
Maria Theresa	5,274	10,000	2 9·4" B., 10 5·9' q.f.

Torpedo Gun-vessels.

Panther . .	1,528	6,000	2 4·7" B.
Leopard . .	1,528	6,000	2 4·7" B.
Tiger . .	1,684	5,260	4 4·7" B.
Lussin . .	1,011	1,830	2 5·9" B.
Sebenico . .	900	1,380	light guns.
Spalato . .	850	1,200	"
Zara . .	850	1,200	"
Meteor . .	380	3,500	"
Blitz . .	360	2,900	"
Komet . .	360	2,900	"
Planet . .	500	3,500	"
Satellit . .	540	4,000	"
Trabant . .	500	3,500	"

Austria also possesses two new armoured river monitors, *Körös* and *Szamos* (448 tons), and two older like vessels. She has twenty-four first-class torpedo boats. The *Adler* and *Falke*, of 135 ft. length and 22½ knots speed, and the remainder, which are all named, of 128 ft. length and 17½ knots to 21½ knots speed. Others are in hand.

Brazil.—The following is a list of the principal vessels:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal
			Ordnance.
24 de Maio . .	5,000	6,200	4 9·2" B., 4 5·5" B.
Riachuelo . .	5,700	6,000	4 9·2" B., 6 5·5" B.
Bahia . .	930	1,600	2 7" M.
Alagoas . .	340	180	1 7" M.
Piauihy . .	340	180	1 7" M.
Rio Grande . .	340	180	1 7" M.

Protected Cruisers.

Tamandare . .	4,735	7,500	10 6" q.f., 2 4·7" q.f.
Republica . .	1,300	3,300	6 4·7" q.f., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Benj. Constant	2,750	2,800	4 6" q.f., 8 4·7" q.f.

Cruisers.

Guanabara . .	1,910	3,000	9 6" M.
Tiradentes . .	800	1,200	4 4·7" q.f., 3 6-pr. q.f.
Parnahyba . .	740	900	1 6" M., 6 32-pr. B.
Primeiro di Março	730	750	7 4·7" B.
Aurora . .	480	2,300	2 20 pr. q.f., 4 3" q.f.
Nitheroy . .	1,790	800	14 70-pr. B.

Seven screw gunboats of about 9 knots; two paddle gunboats of about 7 knots. **Torpedo Boats:** five (Nos. 1 to 5), of 52 tons and 29 knots; three (*Araguary*, *Iguacemi*, and *Marcelio Diaz*), of 150 tons and 25 knots; three Elbing boats of 130 tons and 26 knots; *Pirating* (130 ft.), *Poly* (126 ft.) and others added during the revolt; besides six second-class boats and some smaller. The *Nitheroy*, formerly *El Cid*, was the dynamite cruiser added during the naval revolt, and the *24 de Maio*, now being overhauled and repaired, was the *Aquidaban*, flagship of Admirals de Mello and Da Gama during the revolt. Some other merchant ships were embodied in the fleet. (See ed. '95.) Two small armouredclads of 3162 tons are in hand at La Seyne, Toulon. These are 267 ft. long, and will carry four 9·4 in. guns, four of 4·7 in., two howitzers of 5·9 in. for high angle fire, and some smaller pieces. Engines of 2650 horse power are being constructed to give a speed of 13 knots, or of 14 knots with 3400 horse-power, obtained by forced draught. Three cruisers of 3162 tons are to be built at Elswick. A small submarine boat resembling the French *Goubet* has been constructed at Paris and sent to Brazil. She is cigar-shaped, and built of bronze, and can remain under water, it is stated, for a period of fifteen hours. Oxygen is stored for the purpose of respiration while under water, and the vitiated air is driven out by automatic pumps. Progression is by means of a two-horse electric motor, and there are paddle-like oars for use in case of mishap. Automatic torpedoes can be detached at any depth, and the boat is so constructed as to rise or sink by means of water ballast taken in and expelled, the vertical position being always maintained. A safety weight of 1200 kilogrammes is attached to the keel, and can be set free at any time, bringing the boat at once to the surface. It may, however, as well be at once stated that there is no assurance that the boat can do so much. Two river monitors are projected.

Chili.—The following are the fighting-vessels of the fleet:—

Armoured.

Ships.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal
			Ordnance.
Capitao Prat . .	6,900	12,000	6 9·4" B., 8 4·7" q.f.
Alm. Cochrane . .	3,500	2,920	6 8" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Huascar . .	1,760	1,050	2 8" B., 2 4·7" q.f.

Deck-Protected Cruisers.

Blanco Encalada	4,500	14,000	2 8" B., 10 6" q.f.
Pres. Errazuriz	2,080	5,400	4 5·9" q.f., 2 4·7" q.f.
Pres. Pinto . .	2,030	5,400	4 5·9" q.f., 2 4·7" q.f.

Torpedo Gunboats.

Alm. Condell . .	750	4,500	3 14-pr. q.f., 4 3-pr. q.f.
Alm. Lynch . .	750	4,500	3 14-pr. q.f., 4 3-pr. q.f.

Also nine first-class and four second-class torpedo boats, two old corvettes, and eight small gunboats and transports. The two finest vessels in the navy are the *Capitano Prat*, described in ed. '93, and the *Blanco Encalada* in ed. '94. The gunnery, torpedo, and speed trials of the last named were described in ed. '95. A protected cruiser, the *Congresso*, 3500 tons, carrying four 15 in., eight 12 in., fourteen 47 in., and twelve 37 in. quick firers, is in hand. She is to steam at 22 knots. The deck-protected cruiser *Esmeralda*, 3,000 tons, 6500 horse-power, armed with two 10 in. breechloaders as her principal armament, has been sold through the agency of the Republic of Ecuador to the Japanese government, and renamed *Izumi*.

China.—The war with Japan resulted in the practical destruction of the Chinese fleet. All its strongest elements were either sunk or burnt in the battle of the Yalu (Sept. 17, '94), or captured or sunk by the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei. In the ed. of '95 the incidents of the war up to the close of the action of the Yalu were related. The result of that engagement, so far as the Chinese were concerned, was the loss by fire and sinking of the *King-Yuen* (2850 tons), *Chih-Yuen* (2300 tons), *Chao-Yung* (1350 tons), *Yang-Wei* (1350 tons), and *Kuang-Chia* (1295 tons). It has since appeared that, with real courage on the part of the Chinese seamen, and devotion on the part of a few of their officers, the majority of these were either incompetent or cowardly, while ignorance, fraud and treachery ashore had left the fleet destitute of the ammunition and stores, without which it could have won no victory. Yet so good a fight did it make that the Japanese were unable or afraid to pursue, and Admiral Ting withdrew with the remainder of his forces to Port Arthur, where he found the *Tsi-Yuen*, which her cowardly commander had carried out of the action, already berthed. After refitting his fleet Admiral Ting proceeded to Wei-Hai-Wei about Oct. 15, and Port Arthur was captured by the Japanese on Nov. 21, who shortly afterwards began their preparations for an attack on Wei-Hai-Wei. Admiral Ting had with him the *Ting-Yuen* and *Chen-Yuen*, ironclads, which had given such a good account of themselves at the Yalu, but of which the second was then only fit for harbour service; the *Ching-Yuen*, *Tsi-Yuen*, *Lai-Yuen* (badly burnt and unseaworthy), *Wei-Yuen* (old wooden training ship), *Kuang-Ping* (small cruiser), *Kang-Chi* (small torpedo depot-ship, afterwards returned to the Chinese), six small gunboats, and thirteen torpedo boats, of which all but two were valueless, while the Japanese had twenty-five men-of-war, fifteen armed transports, twenty-two torpedo-boats, and 25,000 disciplined soldiers. Admiral Ting was a brave man, for whom the half-dozen Englishmen, who were the soul of the defence, felt personal devotion, but it was impossible for him to leave the harbour, since that step would have involved the abandonment of several of his vessels and the fall of the place, while his effective ships would have had no base upon which they could have retired. General Chang, on Liu Kung-tao island, was a brave man also, and his 1200 men were well trained and disciplined, but elsewhere the generals were cowardly, incompetent, or treacherous, and the unpaid troops without training or patriotism. Great anxiety was felt lest the mainland forts should be captured, and their guns turned

upon the defenders, and Admiral Ting laboured hard that they might be dismantled. This, indeed, was done in the case of the Lung Maio-tsin fort, on the south-east, but, on the instances of General Tai, the government ordered the guns to be remounted, and this very fort afterwards wrought considerable damage to the defenders. It is unnecessary here to recount the incidents of the taking of Wei-Hai-Wei. The forts on the south-east were easily captured by the Japanese, but an intrepid naval gunner named Li blew up one, while in the case of another—and the incident has, perhaps, no parallel—five successive shots from the *Ting-Yuen* destroyed three out of its four heavy guns. By the beginning of February the whole of the mainland was in the hands of the Japanese, who made damaging use of the Chinese guns on the eastern side of the bay, the defence being now limited to the forts on Liu Kung-too, and the small island of Stao, and to the fleet. The first attack by the Japanese fleet was made on Feb. 3, when the ships steamed in, and exchanged shots with the island forts, without special result. Two nights afterwards three Japanese torpedo boats entered the harbour, and, though all were destroyed, one of these succeeded in torpedoing the *Ting-Yuen*, which, notwithstanding that her water-tight doors seem to have been closed, sank up to the main deck. She was afterwards blown up by the Chinese. On the morning of Feb. 6 another torpedo attack resulted in the destruction of the *Lai-Yuen*, *Wei-Yuen*, and a large launch. Meanwhile the unseaworthy Chinese torpedo boats were useless, and presently deserted the defence. On the following days the bombardment was continued, and, on the 9th, one 11 in. shell from one of the forts struck the *Ching-Yuen* on the starboard side, passed through her armoured deck and torpedo room, burst the water-tight bulk-heads, and passed out below water on the port side. She sank within half an hour, carrying sixty men with her, and Admiral Ting and Captain Yeh were the last to leave her. The island fort of Stao had become untenable, and exhaustion, unfitness, the want of supplies and support, mutiny, and treachery, soon brought about the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei. Without Chang's soldiers and the intrepid Chinese bluejacks a no defence would have been possible. Brave Admiral Ting had been already degraded, on the urgency of his unscrupulous associates, and, in the first result, he betook himself to suicide, the beaten Chinaman's refuge, after the alternative to be beheaded, and was associated in this chosen end with Commodore Liu, Commodore Yang, of the *Chen-Yuen*, and General Chang, the hero of Liu Kung-tao. With the surrender of Wei-Hai-Wei there fell into the hands of the Japanese the *Tsi-Yuen* (2355 tons), *Ping-Yuen* (2103 tons), *Kuang Ping* (1000 tons), and the six "alphabetical" gunboats of 440 tons, *Chen-Ping*, *Chen-Chung*, *Chen-Pei*, *Chen-Tung*, *Chen-Nan* and *Chen-Hsi*, the Pei-Yang fleet thus being practically brought to an end.

The future naval policy of China cannot yet be forecast. The small torpedo depot ship *Kang-Chi*, in which the Japanese sent the melancholy burden of the suicides' bodies to Chefoo, and the gunboat *Chen-Hai*, are all that remain to her of the Pei Yang squadron, and the southern squadron contains no ships of real value. A torpedo cruiser of 850 tons, the

Fei-Ying, built by the Vulkan Company at Stettin, has, however, recently (Nov. '93) left for China. She attained at her trials a speed of 22 knots, with 4500 I.H.P., steam being supplied by eight Yarrow water-tube boilers. The Chinese government also accepted from the Schichan works at Elbing, in May, several sea-going torpedo-boats, ordered before the war, which attained an average speed of 24½ knots at their trials.

France.—The increase or replacement of the French navy is being conducted in accordance with what is known as the "decennial programme" laid down at the close of '91, but since modified. It was then determined that 82 obsolescent vessels should be replaced by the year 1901 by 82 new ones, thus giving the French fleet the tactical composition established by the Superior Council of the Navy. In order that the programme might be carried forward, 8 vessels were to have been laid down in each year, exclusive of torpedo boats, which were not included in the programme. In practice a considerably smaller number has been laid down, so that, according to a return made in July '95 to replace 57 vessels which had disappeared from the fleet list between '91 and '96, 31 only were completed; 27 others, however, were in hand. To measure the value of the real advance which has been made it is necessary to remember that while the 57 vessels displaced cost 94,791,000 fr., the 31 built or building to replace them will have cost 552,453,000 fr. The estimates for '96 were presented in May, but have since been modified. Reductions in certain votes were made by the ministers in order to admit the introduction of a supplementary credit of 7,500,000 fr. for a further ship-building programme. Thus the total demand was for 272,701,000 fr., but, in October, the Budget Committee made some retrenchments, and cut down the supplementary ship-building vote to 5,000,000 fr. This reduction has yet (Nov. '95) to receive the sanction of the legislature. The estimates, before the curtailment indicated, which may involve the postponement of two small vessels of the gunboat class, provided for the completion, carrying forward, and laying down of 61 vessels. In the following table are grouped those which are now completing for commission, or prepared to be finished in '96:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Chas. Martel	11,282	13,500	2 11"8" B., 2 10"6" B.
Jauréguiberry	11,824	14,200	2 11"8" B., 2 10"6" B.
Carnot	11,088	15,000	2 11"8" B., 2 10"6" B.
Bouvincs	6,610	8,000	2 11"8" B., 8 3'9" q.f.
Tréhouart	6,610	8,000	2 11"8" B., 8 3'9" q.f.
Brux	4,650	8,000	2 7"4" B., 6 5'5" q.f.
Pothuau	5,345	10,000	2 7"4" B., 10 5'5" q.f.

Protected.

Bugeaud	3,722	9,000	66"2" q.f., 48"9" q.f.
Foudre (torpedo transport)	5,970	11,400	83"9" q.f., 42"5" q.f.
Descartes	3,980	9,000	46"2" q.f., 10"3'9" q.f.
Gahilée	2,317	6,500	45"5" q.f., 23"9" q.f.

Unprotected.

Casabianca	945	5,000	13"9" q.f., 32"5" q.f.
Surprise	626	850	23"9" q.f., 42"5" q.f.
Fleurus	1,310	4,000	53"9" q.f., 22"5" q.f.

Also the sea-going torpedo boats *Aquilon*, *Forban* and *Mangini*, the submarine boat *Morse*, several first-class boats, and five vedettes for the transport *Foudre*.

In the following table are classified those ships now in hand which are to be carried forward, but not completed, in '96:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armaments
Masséna	11,730	11,000	With many quick-firers.
Bouvet	12,205	11,600	
Charlemagne	10,780	14,000	4 11"8" B., 10 5'5" q.f.
Saint Louis	10,780	14,000	
Gaulois	10,780	14,000	

Protected.

D'Entrecasteaux	7,900	13,500	29"4" B., 12 5'5" q.f.
Du Chayla	3,992	9,600	66"2" q.f., 43"9" q.f.
D'Assas	3,992	9,600	66"2" q.f., 43"9" q.f.
Cassard	3,972	9,600	66"2" q.f., 43"9" q.f.
Pascal	3,988	9,000	66"2" q.f., 10"3'9" q.f.
Catinat	3,998	9,000	66"2" q.f., 10"3'9" q.f.
Lavoisier	2,300	6,600	45"5" q.f., 23"9" q.f.

Also the *Kersaint*, despatch vessel, and several sea-going and other torpedo boats.

The vessels to be laid down at the end of '95 or in '96 are as follows:—A small battleship, *Henri IV.* (8700 tons); the *Châteaurenault* and *Guichen*, commerce-destroying cruisers (about 8,600 tons); the *Jeanne d'Arc* and "D2" (8407 and 8500 tons), first-class cruisers; the *Jurion de la Gravière* and *Prolet*, second-class cruisers (4065 tons); the *D'Estrées*, *Infernet* and "K 3," third-class cruisers; "S 2," a station despatch vessel; "T 2," a gunboat; "M 1" and "M 3," torpedo gunboats or catchers; *Tenare*, *Mangini*, and "N 12," sea-going torpedo boats; seven first-class torpedo boats; and the five aluminium vedettes for the *Foudre*.

The system at present in force in regard to the squadrons is as follows: The Mediterranean squadron is in commission throughout the year, the Mediterranean reserve squadron (commanded by a vice-admiral) in commission during the summer, and, with reduced effectives, in *disponibilité* for six months from Oct. 1st. A like disposition is made in regard to the Northern squadron, of which the first division is placed in *disponibilité* during the winter. The other formations are the Divisions of the Atlantic, Pacific, Far East, Indian Ocean and Cochín China, in addition to ships on the local stations of Annam and Tonquin, Senegal and Eastern Guinea, the French Soudan, French Congo, New Caledonia, etc. Vice-Admiral Gervais has succeeded Vice-Admiral de la Jaille in command of the active Mediterranean squadron, and Vice-Admiral Cavalier de Cuverville, chief of the staff, has taken command of the Reserve squadron. The Mediterranean squadron has been considerably reinforced, and now includes the battleships *Magenta*, *Marceau*, *Neptune*, *Redoubtable*, *Amiral Baudin*, *Devastation*, *Formidable* and *Courbet*. The Northern or Channel squadron has also been very greatly strengthened, and other powerful ships are to be added to it. Its flagship is the *Hoche*, and it includes the *Suffren*, with two of the so-called "coast defence" armour-clads, *Jemmapes* and *Vainny*, besides the armoured cruisers *Dupty de Loire* and *Latouche-Tréville*. For the protection of French interests in China there are now on the station

the old *Bayard*, flag, the two new cruisers *Alger* and *Isly*, the *Duguay-Trouin*, *Forfait*, and several gunboats and despatch vessels. During the war with Madagascar the fleet rendered efficient help under Admiral Bienaimé, in command on the station. The dissectible gunboats built for the operations were carried to Madagascar in British vessels.

Launches.—The battleship *Masséna* was launched at St. Nazaire in August. She displaces 11,900 tons, and is of the class to which the *Jauréguiberry* and *Marceau* belong, with four heavy guns (two 12 in. and two 10·6 in.) in turrets fore and aft and on each beam. A mishap attended the launch. The tugs failed to take the ship in tow, and she was carried on a reef, but was got off without great damage. The *Charlemagne*, launched at Brest in October (11,130 tons), is of a new type, carrying her four heavy guns (11·8 in.) coupled in two armoured turrets in the keel line of the ship, as in our own battleships. Both these vessels are propelled by three independent screws, and each carries a heavy secondary armament. The first-class armoured cruiser *Pothuau* (5345 tons 10,000 I.H.P., 20 knots) has been launched at Havre. She failed to leave the slip on Aug. 22nd, and was not successfully floated until Sept. 20th. In September also the second-class cruiser *Pascal* (3988 tons) was launched at Toulon, and the torpedo-cruiser *Casabianca* (944 tons) at Bordeaux. At Bordeaux also, in October, the torpedo transport *Foudre* (5875 tons) was launched. She resembles our own *Vulcan*, but carries ten vedette torpedo boats instead of nine. The first of these, of aluminium, was built by Messrs. Yarrow on the Thames, and attained a speed of 20½ knots in '94. The others are built or building in France. The gunboat *Surprise* (627 tons) was launched at Havre in April.—**Trials, etc.** The *Hoche* and *Magenta* have had their superstructures and fighting masts cut down for greater stability. With the same view changes have been taken in hand for the *Furieux* and *Requin*. The *Dnpy de Lôme* steamed at 19·8 knots (mean), and 20·4 knots (maximum) in April. The *Linois* attained 19 knots with natural draught. The *Chasseloup-Laubat* gave 18·78 knots instead of the expected 19·25 knots. The *Cécille*, which has been repaired after her collision with the steamship *Fernando*, and has received a quick-firing armament, attained a speed of 19·5 knots, with something more than 10,000 I.H.P. The trials of the battleship *Brennus*, at Brest, have been interrupted by heated bearings, involving new supports for the heads of the piston shafts. The sea-going torpedo boat *Lansquenet* has been returned to her builders, having failed to attain the contract speed of 26 knots. The *Friant* has attained 19·3 knots, and the sea-going torpedo boat *Forban* the unprecedented speed of 31·029 knots.—**Events.** In January '95 M. Félix Faure was succeeded by Vice-Admiral Besnard as Minister of Marine, and more recently (Oct. '95), upon the resignation of the Ribot ministry, M. Lockroy accepted the portfolio of Marine. He is a reformer who has often attacked the naval administration, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the Extra-Parliamentary Commission of inquiry into naval abuses. That Commission has continued its work of collecting evidence, disappointing many who expected much to result from its labours. An

interesting episode of its inquiry at Toulon was the sudden mobilising of eight reserve torpedo boats in May, which, within three hours, were ready for sea with general supplies for a month and provisions for 15 days on board. Diligent inquiry has been made into the defences of Corsica. Admiral Vallon's report upon the stability of the *Magenta* and other battleships was generally unfavourable, and led to alterations in the *Magenta*, *Hoche*, *Brennus*, *Charles Martel* and *Friant*. In June Admiral de la Jaille took the Mediterranean squadron to Bizerta. The visit of a French squadron to Kiel in July, on the occasion of the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, caused much bitter feeling in France; but the visit was described as one of mere international courtesy, and, on the occasion of it, warm friendship between the French and Russian naval services was manifested. The naval manœuvres took place in the Mediterranean and Channel during July, and were of a strategical and tactical character, based upon simple themes. In May torpedo boat No. 20 sank near the Ile d'Aix, with the loss of several lives, but was raised again. A disastrous explosion occurred in July on board the *Bonvines*, during her gun trials, on the closing of the breech of a quick-firing gun. Admiral Chateauminis and sub-Lieut. Falou were wounded, the gunner was killed, and Lieut. Espinassy received such injuries that he subsequently died. On Nov. 13th, when the Mediterranean fleet was manœuvring off the Hes d'Hyères three battle-ships took the ground, of which the *Formidable* and *Conquet* got off without great damage, but the *Amiral Baudin* did not escape so easily.

Germany.—Notwithstanding steady and strenuous opposition on the part of certain sections of the Parliament, the progress of the German navy has been very remarkable. In the eds. of '94 and '95 the methods pursued in cutting down votes, whereby the programme of '89-9 has been retarded, were illustrated. Much of the opposition appears to have been due to an increasing tendency to confide warship builders to the State yards, which has given offence to the Social Democrats. The Emperor seized the occasion of a reception last January to urge upon the members of the Reichstag the high importance of granting the increased credits demanded. Again, at the War Academy on Feb. 8th, His Majesty dwelt at length upon the need of cruisers, in which the German navy is undoubtedly deficient, and he explained his ideas by means of diagrams and sketches, which showed remarkable grasp of his subject. The increase demanded was considerable, the current or continuous expenses, for example (55,994,656 marks), being an excess of 5,298,532 marks. The expansion of the fleet, moreover, calls for an augmented body of officers and men, and further credits on this head were asked. The establishment for '95-6 is fixed at 927 officers, 116 surgeons, 77 accountant officers, 12 gunsmiths, 865 warrant officers, 3947 petty officers, 14,934 men, and 600 boys, being in all 21,457. In the result, except in regard to some torpedo boats, the ship-building proposals of '95-6 were sanctioned by the Reichstag. Thus the *König Wilhelm*, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Deutschland* will be repaired and considerably altered, and the ships of the *Sachsen* class will receive new boilers and engines. The battleship in hand

to replace the old *Preussen* and other ships in course of construction will be carried forward. Votes were made for laying down a cruiser to replace the *Leipzig*, and for three second-class cruisers, *Ersatz Freya*, "K" and "L." These vessels mark the new departure in German shipbuilding foreshadowed by the Emperor. The second class cruisers will be swift armoured vessels of 5650 tons, 344 ft. 6 in. long, and 57 ft. beam, having steel turtle-back decks, and engines of 10,000 horse-power driving three independent screws, calculated to give a speed of about 21 knots. The armament will consist of two 8.2 in. breechloaders, and eight 5.9 in., ten 3.4 in., and ten 1.45 in. quick-firers, besides machine guns and three submerged torpedo tubes. The quick-firing armament of the older vessels is going forward. The four powerful battleships *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*, *Brandenburg*, *Wörth*, and *Weissenberg* (840 tons, 9500 I.H.P., with a principal armament of six 11 in. breechloaders), have entered the line, and form the first division of the manœuvre squadron. Final charges for three of them are included in the estimates of '95-6. Eight of the *Siegfried* class of armoured clads (3500 tons) are completed or in hand, the *Odin* and *Ægir* being the last of them. The last-named is being completed at Kiel with considerable variations from her sisters. Instead of being a fully belted vessel, she takes the character of a citadel ship, is to be fitted with water-tube boilers, and will have her two forward 9 in. guns (she carries three altogether) in two turrets, with a strong armoured traverse, instead of the pair being in an open breastwork turret, as in the earlier ships. The vessels of this class have received many successive improvements. **Events.**—The opening in June of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, a great strategical and commercial waterway between Brunsbüttel, in the Elbe estuary, and Hohenau, in Kiel bay, was the greatest naval event of the year. Apart from the high strategical value of the canal to Germany, as enabling her to mass her forces at will either in the Baltic or North Sea, without the difficult and dangerous, even if undisputed, course round the Skaw, the opening ceremonies were made the occasion for the greatest gathering of modern warships ever brought together. The Powers were invited to send representative fleets to the ceremonies, and, save in a few cases, every European Power, as well as the United States, responded. The whole of the German fleet in home waters was present. The manœuvre squadron (Vice-Admiral Koester) included the battleships *Friedrich Wilhelm*, *Brandenburg*, *Weissenberg*, *Wörth*, *Baden*, *Sachsen*, *Bayern*, and *Württemberg*, and the despatch vessels *Jagd* and *Pfeil*, with a large torpedo flotilla. The ships on the Baltic station (*Kaiserin Augusta* and *Gefion*, protected cruisers, *Hohenzollern*, imperial yacht, *Hagen* and *Heimdal*, armoured clads, with other vessels) also took part in the ceremonies, as did the ships in the North Sea—*Siegfried*, *Beowulf*, *Frithjof*, and *Hildebrand*, armoured clads, with several others. The following is a complete list of the vessels which represented the Powers: Great Britain (Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr and Rear-Admiral A. H. Alington): battleships, *Royal Sovereign*, *Empress of India*, *Repulse* and *Resolution*; cruisers, *Blenheim*, *Endymion* and *Bellona*; torpedo gunboats, *Speedy* and *Haleyon*. France (Rear-Admiral Ménard): battleship, *Hoche*;

cruisers, *Duport de Lôme* and *Surcouf*. Russia (Rear-Admiral Skrydlov): battleship, *Alexander II.*; armoured cruiser, *Rurik*; armoured gunboat, *Grozniatchy*. Italy (Duke of Genoa, Vice-Admiral Accinni and Rear-Admiral Grandville): the royal yacht *Savoia*; battleships, *Re Umberto*, *Andrea Doria*, *Sardegna* and *Ruggiero di Lauria*; cruisers, *Stromboli* and *Etruria*; torpedo gun vessels, *Aretusa* and *Partenope*. Austria-Hungary (Vice-Admiral the Archduke Carl Stefan): cruisers, *Kaiser Franz Josef*, *Maria Theresia* and *Kaiserin Elizabeth*. Spain (Vice-Admiral Martinez de Espinoza): battleship, *Pelayo*; cruisers, *Maria Teresa* and *Ensenada*. United States (Rear-Admiral Kirkland): armoured cruiser, *New York*; cruisers, *Columbia*, *San Francisco* and *Marblehead*. Denmark: cruisers, *Hekla* and *Geiser*. Netherlands: cruisers, *Atjeh* and *Alkmaar*. Norway: gun vessels, *Viking* and *Sleipnir*, with six torpedo boats. Sweden: armoured clads, *Gota* and *Thule*; gun vessel, *Edda*. Portugal: corvette, *Vasco da Gama*. Roumania: cruiser, *Elizabetha*; despatch vessel, *Mircea*. Turkey: yacht, *Fuad*. The fleets began to arrive in Kiel Bay in the middle of June. The Austrian and British squadrons were among the first to reach the anchorage, and were speedily followed by the Russian and French squadrons, which, as pre-arranged, entered the bay together, and by the Duke of Genoa's fleet. On June 18th and 19th the fleets wore a holiday aspect, and ceremonial visits and banquets were the order of the day. On the 19th a great banquet was given at Hohenau, there being present the Emperor, the high officers of State, the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Weimar, Hesse, and Oldenburg, the Duke of Coburg, Prince Henry of Prussia and other princes and notables, besides the Duke of York, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the Archduke Carl Stefan, the Duke of Genoa, and many more. On that night the Emperor and his guests embarked on board the *Hohenzollern* and other private vessels provided, and the passage of the canal began, the smaller vessels of each of the fleets taking part. The order was as follows: *Hohenzollern*, *Kaisersradler*, the liner *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, the yacht *Lensohn*; the British Royal yacht *Osborne*; the Italian *Savoia*; the *Trabant* (Austria-Hungary); the liners *Augusta Victoria*, *Columbia* and *Prave*, conveying the diplomatic corps and members of the Reichstag; the German gunboat *Grille*; *Aretusa* (Italy); the Admiralty yacht *Eucharist*; *Surcouf* (France); *Grozniatchy* (Russia); *Marquis de la Ensenada* (Spain); *Edda* and *Viking* (Sweden and Norway); *Marblehead* (United States); *Mircea* (Roumania); *Hekla* (Denmark); *Alkmaar* (Netherlands); *Fuad* (Turkey). On the 20th the ships emerged from the canal at Hohenau, and the remainder of the day was given up to festivities, concluding with a great ball at the Naval Academy, and an illumination of the fleets and the town. The concluding ceremonies took place on the following day with the laying of the last stone of the canal works and a naval review. An Imperial naval commission has since been appointed to the canal, and, during the manœuvres in September, the conditions of its navigability were put to a conclusive test by the passage of the four large battleships of the manœuvre squadron from Hohenau to Brunsbüttel. Little

is known concerning the scope of the manoeuvres, but they included steam tactics and much torpedo work, and ended with a review of the fleet at Jerdhoef. The *Friedrich Wilhelm* was damaged by collision with the *Baden*, one torpedo boat (S. 41) was capsized and lost in a heavy sea, three only of her crew of sixteen being saved, and two other men were drowned through the upsetting of a gig. Some other disasters have occurred during the year. In February, through the premature ignition of the charge of a 10·2 in. gun on board the *Baden*, two officers and seven gunners were killed, and eighteen others slightly wounded. In July two German warships visited Tangier to enforce the demand for an indemnity for German subjects murdered in Morocco. In August the manoeuvre squadron visited Queenstown, and was in the Solent when the Emperor arrived for the Cowes week. Some changes have been made in the vessels in Chinese waters. The following are those now on the station: *Kaiser* (flag), *Irene*, *Prinzess Wilhelm* and *Arcona*, forming the cruising division, and the *Illis*.

Italy.—The financial embarrassments of Italy have led to continued reductions in the naval votes. The naval expenditure, which reached its high-water mark of 158,000,000 lire in '88-9, has since steadily declined. The votes for '93-4 were 99,739,269 lire, and for '94-5, after much debate, votes, amounting to 95,870,411 lire, were eventually passed. "The present budget," said the Minister of Marine explaining his policy, "establishes a just mean between the exigencies of finance and defence. We cannot increase it; to decrease it would be to fail in the most elementary prudence, and lead to complete disorganisation of the navy." Nevertheless the estimates for 1895-96, excluding charges which are fictitious, as applied to the work and duties of the Admiralty, amounted to 92,863,748 lire, being a further reduction of 3,066,663 lire. The retrenchment is chiefly in the administrative and non-combatant branches of the navy, and involves the suppression of many sinecures. The Superior Council of the Navy has been reorganised, with a view of effecting economies and securing greater efficiency. The naval academy at Leghorn has been reorganised, with the double purpose of greater economy and efficiency, and its courses are now of a purely professional character. Notwithstanding the curtailment of resources every effort is made to give a sea training to the fleet, and the active squadron remains in full commission during the year, while the reserve squadron is mobilised for two months. The following were the ships included in the building programme: the *Marco Polo* and *Caprera*, and the tank-vessels *Liri*, *Polevera* and *Dora*, to be completed, and the *Ammiraglio di Saint Bon*, *Emanuele Filiberto*, *Calabria*, *Puglia*, *Carlo Alberto*, *Vettor Pisani*, *Giuseppe Garibaldi*, *Varese* and *Governolo* to be carried forward, with certain torpedo catchers, torpedo boats and harbour-service craft. The *Città di Napoli*, *Città di Genova*, *Washington*, *Maria Adelaide*, *Venezia*, *Roma*, *Palestro*, *Principe Amedeo*, *Esploratore*, *Colonna*, *Barbarigo*, *Carid-di* and *Saati* were to be sold out of the fleet. An unusual transaction took place in Italy. The armoured cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi*, named above, was sold to the Argentine Republic. She had been built by Messrs. Ansaldo, at Leghorn, and was to

have been delivered in '98. Being, however, completed, the Italian Government sanctioned the sale of the cruiser, the builders guaranteeing to furnish a like vessel in her place within the contract period. It has lately been announced that two small cruisers, named the *Regina Mar herita* and *Principe di Napoli*, are to be laid down at Taranto and Castellamare. The following are the tabulated characteristics of the most interesting recent Italian constructions:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Re Umberto	13,251	19,500	} 13'3" B., 8 5'9" q.f.
Sardegna	13,251	22,800	
Sicilia	13,298	19,500	} 4'1, 16 4'7 q.f.
Saint Bon	9,800	13,500	
E. Filiberto	9,800	13,500	} 8 4'7" q.f.
Marco Polo	4,580	10,000	
Carlo Alberto	6,500	13,000	} 12 5'9" q.f., 6 4'7" q.f.
Vettor Pisani	6,500	13,000	
Varese	6,500	13,000	} q.f.

Protected.

Calabria	2,380	6,500	4 5'9" q.f., 6 4'7" q.f.
Partenope	840	4,200	1 4'7" q.f., 6 2'2" q.f.
Caprera	853	4,800	1 4'7" q.f., 6 2'2" q.f.

Unprotected.

Governolo	1,040	1,100	6 4'7" q.f.
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The active squadron is composed thus: First division, the battleships *Re Umberto* and *Andrea Doria*; the torpedo-ram *Stromboli*, and the torpedo-cruiser *Aretusa*; second division, the battleships *Sardegna* and *Ruggiero di Lauria*, the torpedo-ram *Etruria*, and the torpedo-cruiser *Partenope*. To each division six torpedo-boats are attached. The reserve squadron consists of the *Lepanto* and *Bausan*, with the torpedo-cruisers *Piemonte*, *Iride* and *Caprera*; and its second division of the *Morosini*, *Fieramosca* and *Euridice*. The training ships *Italia*, *San Martino*, *Goito*, *Trinacria* and others, with fifteen torpedo boats, are attached as a second division to the reserve squadron. Abroad Italy has the *Lombardia* and the torpedo-ram *Liguria* in South American waters, the *Dogali* and the gunboat *Curtatone* in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to which stations the cruiser *Etna* has just (Nov '95) been ordered, and the *Umbria* in Chinese waters, while the *Christoforo Colombo*, with the Duke of the Abruzzi on board as Lieutenant, is making a cruise round the world.—**Launches and Trials.** The armoured cruiser *Vettor Pisani* (6500 tons) was launched at Castellamare on Aug. 14. Her length between the perpendiculars is 325 ft., her beam 59 ft., and her engines of 8600 I.H.P., working up to 13,000 I.H.P., with forced draught, with an intended speed of 20 knots. The armament consists of twelve 6 in., six 4·7 in., two 2·9 in., ten 2·2 in., and ten 1·4 in. quick firers, besides machine guns, and four torpedo ejectors. The battleship *Sicilia* gave excellent results at her trials, steaming at 18·5 knots with 13,800 horsepower. The cruiser *Caprera* attained 17·5 knots with 250 revolutions, and nearly 20 knots with 288 revolutions. The contract speed was 19 knots. A submarine boat, the *Delfino*, has been completed. Her ascertained speed while submerged is 10 knots an hour.—**Events.** The squadron, returning from Kiel (see ante, GER-

MANY), visited Spithead in July, under command of the Duke of Genoa, with whom were Admirals Accinni and Grandville, and received a very warm reception, the festivities, which attracted the attention of Europe, extending over more than a week. Arriving at Spithead on July 9th, the Duke and his principal officers were entertained at a banquet by the First Lord of the Admiralty. On the next day the Lords of the Admiralty visited the Italian fleet in the *Enchantress*, and there was a garden party at Government House, and, in the evening, a ball attended by 2000 guests. On July 11th the Italian officers visited Portsmouth Dockyard, as well as the gunnery school on Whale Island, where they were entertained at a garden party, to which 4000 guests were invited. Captain Douglas and the officers of Whale Island had organised an admirable gymnastic display for their entertainment. On July 12th the Duke of Genoa and his chief officers visited the Queen at Windsor, and on the following day the Prince of Wales reviewed the fleet in brilliant weather at Spithead. The review was the occasion of a very impressive display of torpedo tactics, the boats manœuvring at 16 knots, while the destroyers worked up to 26 knots, and their station was beautifully kept. Other festivities were organised in the following week, and the fleet prolonged its stay until July 18th. Captain Persico, formerly Italian naval attaché at the Court of St. James's, was in command of the royal yacht *Savoia*. The Fleet has lost, during '95, torpedo boat No. 117, which foundered near Brindisi. In July a serious explosion took place on board the sea-going torpedo boat *Aquila*, whereby five men were killed, and several injured. The *Dulio* and *Dandolo*, old ironclads dating from '76 and '78, are receiving new armament, their old 17 in. 100-ton muzzle-loading guns being replaced by 10 in. breech-loaders, and they are receiving also new quick-firers. By these changes their displacement (11,138 and 11,202 tons) will be reduced by about 820 tons. They are also to be fitted with water-tube boilers. A singular arrangement was made about March between the Minister of Marine and Finance, a number of torpedo boats belonging to the navy being lent to the customs service to act as police boats, and to be maintained at the charge of the Finance Minister.

Japan.—The defeat of China marks the rise of Japan to a high place in the ranks of naval Powers, as it does to a new distribution of forces in Eastern waters. Up to recently her naval policy was to build protected cruisers of high speed and heavy armament, but she has now entered upon the construction of armoured vessels. Two large battleships, similar in character to the *Renown*, have been laid down respectively, the *Yashima* at Elswick and the *Suma* by the Thames Shipbuilding Company. Messrs. Cammell and Messrs. Vickers, of Sheffield, have received orders for the armour-plating. Both vessels are expected to be ready for sea in the year '97. Their lengths will be 270 ft., beam 73 ft., draught 26 ft., displacement 12,250 tons. The armouring will extend to 225 ft., and be from 16 in. to 18 in. thick. The two barbettes will be armed with 14 in. steel, and the deck will be 2½ in. thick. The armament will consist of four 12 in. 50-ton guns coupled in barbettes fore and aft, and ten 6 in., fourteen 3-pounder, and ten 2½-pounder

quick-firers, with six torpedo tubes. The engines, supplied by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant & Co., working up to 14,000 horse-power, are to give a speed of 18 knots, and 1100 tons of coal may be carried. Each of these battle-ships will have two second-class torpedo boats on deck. The old Japanese armourclads—*Riujo*, *Fuso*, *Kongo*, and *Hiyei*—are almost obsolete. The only other armourclad is the *Chiyoda*, built at Clydebank a few years ago. She has a 4½-in. belt, 1 in. deck plating, and a nominal speed of 19 knots. The following is a list of the most effective vessels of the fleet:—

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Chiyoda . .	2,450	5,600	10 4'7" q.f., 14 1'8" q.f.
Naniwa . .	3,650	7,235	2 10'2" B., 6 5'9" q.f.
Takichihō .	3,650	7,500	
Itsukushima	4,277	5,430	1 12'5" B., 11 4'7" q.f.
Hashidate .	4,277	5,400	
Matsushima .	4,277	5,400	
Akitsushima	3,150	8,400	1 12'5" B., 12 4'7" q.f.
Yoshino . .	4,150	15,000	4 6" q.f., 8 4'7" q.f.
Idzumi . .	3,000	6,500	2 10" B., 6 6" q.f.

The *Idzumi* was purchased from Chili, and was the *Esmeralda*, built at Elswick in '84. The *Tatsuta*, gunboat, 875 tons, which was arrested at Aden, has joined the Japanese fleet. The Chinese vessels captured at Wei-hai-Wei have also been added to the fleet (see *ante*, China). The *Chen-Yuen* was taken to Port Arthur for repair, and the *Tsi-Yuen*, *Ping Yuen*, *Kuang-Ping*, and six gunboats to Sasebo. The first vessel to fly the Japanese flag at Shanghai after the war was the captured *Tsi-Yuen*, which her cowardly commander, Fong, carried out of action both at Asan and the Yalu. The cruiser *Suma* was launched at Yokosuka on March 9th. She is steel built, displaces 2700 tons, and, with engines of 8500 horse-power, is intended to have a speed of 20 knots. She has a steel deck, and carries two 6 in., six 4'7 in., and twelve 3-pounder quick-firers, with machine guns and two torpedo tubes. It was rumoured in Glasgow in September that the Japanese Government had placed orders with local builders for five warships, to cost as many millions, but this report was premature. It is believed, however, that Japan is about to enter upon a considerable programme of shipbuilding.—**Events.** The naval events of the war with China were related up to and including the battle of the Yalu, in the ed. '95, and the circumstances that brought about the fall of Wei-hai-Wei were described *ante* (China). According to the terms of peace the Pescadore Islands were ceded to Japan, but the possession of them was not secured without hostilities. The Japanese cruising squadron, consisting of the *Matsushima*, *Itsukushima*, *Hashidate*, *Akitsushima*, *Yoshino*, *Naniwa*, and *Takashiko*, with five transports, reached Rover Island on March 2th, and Admiral Ito despatched two cruisers to reconnoitre Fisher Island and the protected harbour of Makung in the island of Pong-hu, which Admiral Courbet made the base of his operations in '85. Fire was opened on the cruisers, and Admiral Ito determined to effect a landing upon the island of Pong-hu, about eight miles from Makung. This was accomplished, and three columns of troops being directed upon the place, the Chinese fled, some

in sampans to Fisher Island, others to the southern part of Pong-hu. Operations were then directed against Fisher Island, and after shelling the forts, Lieut. Inouye, of the *Matsushima*, with 30 bluejackets, landed at night, and found them abandoned, General Liu having fled with his troops to Amoy. The fleet continues to play (Nov.) an important part in the operations at Formosa. Admiral Viscount Kabayama was appointed Viceroy of Formosa, and Admiral Ito was appointed chief of the Navy in his stead.

Netherlands.—In the estimates of '95 provision was made for laying down three small armour-clads, to replace the old *Koning der Nederlanden*, *Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden*, and *Johan Willem Friso*. These are now named *Holland*, *Zee land* and *Friesland*, and will displace 3920 tons. They will have Yarrow water-tube boilers, developing 6500 horse-power, and cylindrical boilers developing 2500 horse-power, thus giving an aggregate of 9000, intended for a speed of 20 knots. The ordinary coal supply will be 400 tons, but this quantity may be doubled, and it will be disposed laterally for protection. Each vessel will carry two guns of 5'9 in., six of 4'7 in., four of 2'9 in., with others smaller, and will have four torpedo tubes. One is to be built in the royal arsenal at Amsterdam, and the others in private yards. They will be four years under construction. The old *Baffel* and *Guinea* have been removed from the effective list.

Portugal.—A committee for the *Difesa do Pays* has raised a fund for the construction of a cruiser, to be called the *Admiral*, which Messrs. Orlando are building at Leghorn. Two gunboats being built at Gíngal are named *Diego Cao* and *Pedro Annyao*. A shallow draught gunboat, *Honorio Barreto*, 93 tons, was launched in May. She is 99 ft. in length between the perpendiculars, her total length 106 ft. 6 in., her beam 16 ft. 6 in., and her draught 33 in. She carries two 47 mm. (1'85 in.) quick-firers, one fore and the other aft, and a Nordenfelt machine gun, severally protected by steel screens forming a sort of turret. Messrs. Yarrow have built two stern-wheel gunboats—*Lacerda* and *Serpa Pinto*—for Lorenzo Marques, and two—*Capello* and *Ivens*—for Inhambane. It is stated at Lisbon that a cruiser and two torpedo boats are to be built. The gunboat *Dom Luis*, of the *Diu* type (721 tons), was launched in June. The *Australia* visited Lisbon in June in honour of the Portuguese national feast of St. Anthony of Padua. The *Vasco da Gama* has proceeded to Goa in consequence of the rising there.

Russia.—The gross naval estimates for '95 were 54,293,579 roubles, as compared with 52,492,803 Rs. in '94, and the ship-building votes, including guns, armour and machinery, amounted to 19,085,439 Rs., compared with 18,689,783 Rs. There were also additional artillery, torpedo and electric lighting votes amounting to 5,958,107 Rs. During the year great activity has been displayed in shipbuilding in the Baltic. In Nov. '94 the *Poltavoa* and *Petropavlovsk* (10,960 tons) were launched, and, with the sister ship *Sebastopol* launched in June '95, will be ready for trials in the spring. The *Sissoi Veliky*, launched in June '94, will begin her trials immediately. The keel plates of the *General Admiril Apraxine*, *Rossia*, *Khrabry* and *Vierny* were laid by the Czar in

June. The *Apraxine*, building at the new Admiralty yard, is a sister of the *Oushakoff* and *Seniavine*, 4126 tons, 278 ft. 9 in. long, 52 ft. 6 in. in beam, 17 ft. draught, 10 in. belt and 3 in. deck; guns, two 9 in., four 6 in., six 1'85 quick-firing navy machine guns; engines, 5000 I.H.P., speed 16 knots. The *Rossia*, armoured cruiser, building in the Baltic yard, is an enlarged *Rurik*, her displacement being 12,130 tons, length 450 ft., beam 68 ft. 6 in., draught 25 ft.; partial water-line belt; guns, four 8 in. in sponsons fore and aft, eight 6 in., six 4'7 in., and thirty-six smaller quick-firers; 5 torpedo tubes, and 4 vedette torpedo boats; Belleville boilers of 14,500 horse-power driving three screws; speed 20 knots; coal capacity 2,500 tons. The *Khrabry* gun-vessel, at the new Admiralty yard, displaces 1432 tons, length 229 ft., beam 41 ft., engines of 2000 horse-power. The *Vierny* is a training corvette (1280 tons, 233 ft. long, 36 ft. beam) with mixed sail and steam power. She is in hand at the new Admiralty yard. It is stated that, after the launch of the *Rossia*, another armoured cruiser, of 14000 tons, will be laid down, and still another, of which the following characteristics have been given: displacement 12,560 tons, length 426 ft. 6 in., beam 68 ft. 10 in.; three triple expansion-engines and water tube boilers (Belleville), driving three screws, with a speed of 18 knots; four guns of 10 in. in two turrets, eight 6 in. quick-firers, five 4'7 in. quick-firers, 6 torpedo tubes. Mention is also made of a cruiser of 8000 tons indicated as to be laid down. One of the armour-clads to be built at Cronstadt has received the name of *Peresviet Ostjabja*. The *Admiral Oushakoff*, engined by Messrs. Maudslay, has recently attained a mean speed of 15 knots on a 12 hours' run, with 5764 horse-power. Her sister, the *Admiral Seniavine*, is to begin her trials immediately. There is great activity in building torpedo boats on the Neva. In the Black Sea, the *Tri Sviatitslia* is being completed, with a torpedo boat, and the *Rotislav* is going forward, but the *Paris* (12,480 tons) has been postponed. Abroad, the protected cruiser, *Svetlana*, is in hand at Gravelly, near Havre—3825 tons, 331 ft. 4 in. long; engines of 8500 horse-power with forced draught, and speed of 21 knots; six 5'9 in. quick-firers, ten 1'85 in. Hotchkiss. The *Sokol*, torpedo boat destroyer, was launched by Messrs. Yarrow, with engines, boilers and auxiliary machinery in place, in September, and within 24 hours had made an unprecedented trial on the Maplins, the successive rates (mean of each set of runs) being 25'77, 27'8, 29'36, and 30'285 knots. The maximum speed was attained with 426 revolutions, and a steam pressure of 165 lb. per square inch. The armed transport and surveying vessel, *Samayed* (1055 tons), was launched at the Thames Ironworks in August. The Imperial steel yacht *Standart* was launched at Copenhagen in April. She displaces 5537 tons, and has Belleville boilers of 10,600 horse-power. Great activity has also been displayed in developing the volunteer fleet. Messrs. Denny, Messrs. Thomson and Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie have in hand three vessels for the fleet, similar to the *Vladimir*, which the first of these firms recently completed. The following are the more important Russian warships recently constructed or in hand. Those named in italics are in the Black Sea.

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
<i>Georgi</i>			
<i>Pobedonosetz</i>	10,280	15,000	6 12" B., 7 6" B.
<i>Navarin</i>	10,000	9,000	4 12" B., 8 6" B.
<i>Tri Svitsiteli</i>	12,430	10,600	4 12" B., 8 6" q.f.
<i>Petropavlovsk</i>	10,960	10,600	4 12" B., 8 7" B.
<i>Poltava</i>	10,960	10,600	4 12" B., 8 7" B.
<i>Sevastopol</i>	10,960	10,600	4 12" B., 8 7" B.
<i>Sissoi Veliky</i>	8,800	8,500	4 12" B., 6 6" B.
<i>Sissoi Veliky No. 2</i>	8,800	8,500	4 12" B., 6 6" B.
<i>Rotislav</i>	8,800	8,500	4 12" B., 6 6" B.
<i>Rurik</i>	10,923	13,250	4 8" B., 16 6" B.
<i>Rossia</i>	12,137	14,500	4 8" B., 16 6" B.
<i>Seniavine</i>	4,126	5,000	2 9" B., 4 6" B.
<i>Onshahoff</i>	4,126	5,000	2 9" B., 4 6" B.
<i>Apraxine</i>	4,126	5,000	2 9" B., 4 6" B.

In consequence of the Chino-Japanese war and resulting circumstances much attention has been bestowed upon the movements of Russian ships in the Far East. Admiral Alexieff has succeeded Admiral Tyrtoff in command on the station. Early in the year the battleships *Nicolai I.* and *Vladimir Monomack*, with the armoured gunboats *Otvazny* and *Gremiastchy*, and the torpedo boats *Revel*, *Borgo* and *Sveaberg*, joined the flag. In addition to these—the *Rynda* and *Razboinik* having returned to Europe—there are on the station the *Admiral Nachimoff*, *Admiral Korniloff*, the armoured cruiser *Pamiat Azova*, the gunboat *s Korietz* and *Mandjur*, *Posadnik*, *Gaidamak*, *Vsadnik*, and *Zabizaca*, besides a number of torpedo boats and transports. The *Viestnik* of Cronstadt has recently announced that the *Rurik* (which was intended for the Mediterranean), *Dmitri Donskoi* (which is being improved and receiving a new quick-firing armament), and the armoured gunboat *Gozistachy*, are to replace the *Rynda* and *Razboinik*. During the year the vessels of the volunteer fleet have been conveying troops and warlike stores from the Black Sea to Vladivostok. The Russian Black Sea Fleet has reached the twenty-fifth year since Russia disavowed the binding clause of the Treaty of Paris, and the subsequent Russo-Turkish conventions regarding the Black Sea. The manœuvres were therefore, in honour of the anniversary, given greater extension this year. Admiral Dieckhoff flew his flag in the *Sinope*, and his squadron included, besides the *Georgi Pobedonosetz*, *Ekatervina II.*, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff*, and *Pamiat Mercuria*, with four gunboats and eight torpedo-boats. The reserve squadron was also commissioned. The manœuvres included a bombardment and attack upon Ouchakoff and the batteries on the left bank of the Dnieper, with landing operations at Kinburn. More recently the Black Sea squadron has been cruising near the mouth of the Bosphorus. At Ochta there were, in September, interesting trials of a 10 in. Harveyed steel plate furnished by the Châtillon and Comimentry works. The attack of a 6 in. forged steel shell was resisted, but a 9 in. shell, with high velocity, cracked the plate, which, however, was not penetrated, and was supported by its backing. The officers of the *Djigit*, returning from the Mediterranean to Cronstadt, were entertained by the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh, earlier in the year (April), while the cruiser lay in Leith Roads. The opportunity was seized to visit

Inverkeillig, where the father of the famous Russian admiral, Samuel Carlovitch Grieg, once resided.

Spain.—The following is a list of the recent armouredclads of the fleet, and of those now in course of construction:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
<i>Carlos V.</i>	9,235	15,000	2 11" B., 10 5 5" B.
<i>Pelayo</i>	9,990	6,800	2 12 5" B., 2 11" B.
<i>Oquendo</i>	7,000	13,700	
<i>Cataluña</i>	7,000	15,000	
<i>Cisneros</i>	7,000	15,000	2 11" B., 10 5 5" B.
<i>Maria Teresa</i>	7,000	15,000	8 2 2" q.f., 8 1 4" q.f.
<i>P. de Asturias</i>	7,000	15,000	
<i>Vizcaya</i>	7,000	15,000	

Deck Protected and Partially Protected.

<i>Alfonso XIII.</i>	4,800	12,000	4 7 8" B., 6 4 7" q.f.
<i>Lepanto</i>	4,800	12,000	6 6-pr., 4 3-pr. q.f.
<i>Ensenada</i>	1,060	2,700	4 4 7" B., 5 q.f.
<i>Isla de Cuba</i>	1,060	2,700	4 4 7" B., 6 q.f.
<i>Isla de Luzon</i>	1,060	2,700	4 4 7" B., 6 q.f.

The Spanish navy has been unfortunate during the year in losing the cruiser *Reina Regente* on the Bajo Asertunos reef, north of Cape Trafalgar (March), the gunboat *Tajo* near San Sebastian (May), the sloop *Sanchez Barcistequi* at Havana (September), and the cruiser *Cristal Colon* near Cape San Antonio, Cuba (October). It is understood that these will be replaced. For the operations in Cuba seven gunboats have been built in England with great celerity. The *Hernan Cortes* (300 tons), launched at Glasgow, was the first of these, built in thirty working days. The others are named *Pizarro*, *Vasco Nuñez de Balboa*, *Diego Velasquez*, *Ponce de Leon*, *Alvarado*, and *Sandoval*. Sixteen small gun-sloops have also been built: *Almendares*, *Baracoa*, *Cauto*, *Mayari*, *Guantanamo*, *Yumuri*, *Alerta*, *Arvilla*, *Cornala*, *Esrella*, *Flecha*, *Fradera*, *Gaviota*, *Golondrina*, *Ligera*, *Linca*, *Satelite*, *Vigia*, *Lanao*, *General Blanco* and *Colon*. The Spanish Government has also bought a small cruiser at Kiel, which was intended for China. The *Emperador Carlos V.*, a splendid steel cruiser of 9235 tons, inspired by our own *Blake* and *Blenheim*, was launched at Cadiz on March 12th. She is the finest vessel in the Spanish fleet. The gun-mounting trials of the cruiser *Infanta Maria Teresa* took place with the greatest success in January. Her sister, the *Almirante Oquendo*, built by the Anglo-Spanish Company at Bilbao, has been accepted from the constructors. She attained a mean speed of 18.48 knots on a four hours' run. A gunboat, the *Quiros*, built and engined by the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company for special service in the Philippines, has been under trial. The mean speed of four runs was 12 knots with 480 I.H.P. To test her range of action the coal was measured for three hours, giving a result of 44 tons for 24 hours at 9 1/2 knots, the bunker capacity being 75 tons; this consumption gives the vessel a range of 3775 knots. She carries about 3000 square feet of sail area, which, with a steady breeze, will give about 4 knots speed. The Spanish Squadron returning from Kiel, under the command of Admiral Martinez de Espinosa, after a hearty reception at Cherbourg, visited Plymouth in July, and was enthusiastically welcomed. Everything that was possible was

done to make the stay of our guests pleasant and interesting, and a round of festivities was arranged.

Sweden and Norway.—The naval estimates for '95-6 were 2,993,656 krone on the ordinary credits, and 11,925,400 krone on the extraordinary credits. The ship-building vote was 1,342,000 krone, including 500,000 krone for the building of a first-class gunboat and 100,000 krone for a torpedo-boat (No. 12). Two small armoureds of 340 tons and engines of 3703 I.H.P. are to be built abroad. Each will carry for her heaviest armament a 9.8-in. gun fore and another aft in barbettes turrets. The four monitors, *Thor*, *Mjölnar*, *Thrudvang* and *Skorpionen*, are to be reconstructed, receiving each two 2.5-in. quick-firers, and exchanging the heavy guns for two 4.7-in. breech-loaders. Quick-firing guns are also to be placed in the old gunboats.

Turkey.—The Turkish navy has lost its fighting qualities under a corrupt and wasteful system. No vessel save the yacht *Fuad* was available to represent the Porte at the Kiel celebration. Many of the old ships need re-boiling, and no sea training is given to the depleted personnel. A disastrous explosion occurred in May in the Eckenförde on board a torpedo-boat destroyer built by the Germania works for the Ottoman Government. The deck was blown out, seven men being killed and twelve badly injured.

United States.—In the ed. of '94 an account in detail will be found of the recent vessels built and building. In the following table the more important of them are classified:—

Armoured.

Name.	Tons.	I.H.P.	Principal Armament.
Maine . . .	6,648	9,000	4 10" B., 6 6" B.
Texas . . .	6,300	8,000	2 12" B., 6 6" B.
Oregon . . .	10,200	9,000	4 12" B., 8 8" B.
Massachusetts .	10,200	9,000	4 6" B., 20 6-pr. q.f.
Indiana . . .	10,200	9,000	4 12" B., 8 8" B.
Iowa . . .	11,296	11,000	4 6-pr. q.f.
Katahdin (ram).	2,183	4,800	6 8" B., 12 4" q.f.
New York . . .	8,150	16,500	8 8" B., 12 5" q.f.
Brooklyn . . .	9,150	16,500	2 12" B., 2 10" B.
Montreux . . .	4,048	5,400	

Protected.

Olympia . . .	5,500	13,500	4 8" B., 4 5" q.f.
Columbia . . .	7,500	20,000	1 8" B., 2 6" B.
Minneapolis . .	7,500	20,000	8 4" q.f.
Newark . . .	4,083	8,869	12 6" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Philadelphia . .	4,324	8,815	12 6" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
San Francisco .	4,083	10,400	12 6" B., 4 6-pr. q.f.
Cincinnati . . .	3,183	10,000	1 6" q.f., 10 5" q.f.
Raleigh . . .	3,183	10,000	1 6" q.f., 10 5" q.f.

Unprotected.

Detroit . . .	2,000	5,400	10 5" q.f., 6 6-pr.
Montgomery . .	2,000	5,400	q.f.
Marblehead . .	2,000	5,400	

Provision was made by Congress for the building of two battleships, six gunboats and three torpedo boats. The battleships will displace 11,500 tons, and, exclusive of armament, are to cost not more than \$4,000,000. Secretary Herbert has decided, after much deliberation, to introduce a new feature into them. They will have "double-deck turrets," one turret mounted on the top of the other, the lower one carrying two 13-in. guns, and the upper stage a couple of 8-in. guns; the lower turret, oval

in shape, plated with 15-in. to 17-in. armour, and the upper, round turret, 9-in. to 11-in. armour. The following will be the dimensions of the ships: Length, 368 ft.; extreme beam, 77 ft. 2 in.; mean draught, 23 ft. 6 in. The speed will be 16 knots, with 1-in. air pressure. In addition to the large guns, the armament will include sixteen 5-in. quick-firers and machine guns. The six gunboats, of composite character, will be of two types, one with sail power and a single screw (which may be uncoupled); the others with steadying sail only and two screws. The displacement will be 1000 tons, and the speed 12 knots with 800-horse-power. Each vessel will carry six 4-in., four 6-pounder and two 1-pounder quick-firers. The bottoms will be planked and coppered.—*Launches, Trials, etc.* The cruiser *Brooklyn* was launched at Philadelphia in October. Her general characteristics are tabulated above. She is a powerful, well-protected and well-armed vessel. Her speed is intended to be 20 knots, and she will have a range of 1758 miles at full speed, and 6088 miles at 10 knots. The first trials of the *Olympia* in July showed that she steamed at nearly 20 knots for four hours with natural draught. She has been commissioned at San Francisco for the Pacific. The *Minneapolis* steamed at 19.4 knots with 10,200 horse-power in April. The *Columbia*, returning from the Kiel celebration, made the passage from Southampton to Sandy Hook in 6 days 23 hours 49 min., the average speed being 18.41 knots, the maximum for a short time 25.30 knots, and 22.81 knots for a period of four hours. The coal consumed was 1474½ tons. The hull of the *Columbia* was somewhat strained in the dock at Southampton. A somewhat similar mishap appears to have occurred to the *Texas*, some twenty of her ribs being bent. Structural defects have also been developed in the *Maine*. The *Katahdin* (ram) attained a speed of 14.4 knots in preliminary trials, but subsequently failing to attain the contract rate, she is reputed to have been thrown on the contractor's hands. A method of making wood fireproof is stated to have been discovered, and is to be tried in the *Iowa*. It is also stated that Chief Engineer Melville has devised certain mechanical devices by means of which bulkhead doors can be closed automatically at a moment's notice. Aluminium plates, as a material for shipbuilding, have been tested by immersion with unsatisfactory results. There was much corrosion, and the plates were covered with barnacles. A Carnegie steel plate (8 in.) was tested at Indian Head in March with success against Carpenter shells. Extensive trials are now (Nov. '95) being made with armour plates, backing and framework, representing a section of a ship's side. Three gunboats, the *Wilmington*, *Nashville* and *Helena*, are approaching completion at Newport News. The Holland Torpedo Boat Company is about to construct a submarine boat for the United States navy at a cost of \$150,000.

Smaller Powers. The Roumanian cruisers *Elizabeta* and *Mircea*, returning from the celebrations at Kiel, visited Portsmouth in July. Messrs. Napier, Spanks & Bell have in hand a 14-knot gunboat, the *Restauracion*, for the Republic of San Domingo. A gunboat belonging to Guayaquil has been blown up, with the loss of her captain and fourteen men killed and seventeen injured.

Foresters, Ancient Order of. The origin of the Ancient Order of Foresters dates back more than a century. The earliest notice of Forestry may be said to be a list of members made in "Court No. 1" of the "Ancient Royal Order of Foresters" in the parish of Leeds. The date of this list is 1790. Slow progress marked the early years of the movement, but in 1813 "Court No. 2" was commenced at Knaresborough. General laws for the rule of Foresters were sanctioned on June 3rd, '16, but the life of this "Royal Order" was practically cut short in '34. In the first twenty-one years of its existence no fewer than 358 Courts had been opened. The "Ancient Order" soon eclipsed the "Royal Order," and within three months of the momentous meeting ('34) at Rochdale, at which the disruption in the ranks of the "Royal Order" was made apparent, 294 courts of the latter were incorporated in the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mr. G. F. Mandley became its first High Chief Ranger. Salford was the meeting-place of the first High Court ('35), when three days were occupied in discussion of the business of the Order. It was notified that 16,510 members had received certificates. In '32 Forestry was introduced into the United States, and there, as well as in Canada, it has thriven. In '40 the first Juvenile Foresters' Society was formed, in Hull. It provided for funeral benefits only. The official magazine is *The Foresters' Miscellany*, and an annual report is issued under the title of *The Foresters' Directory*. During '94 it appears that the male and female benefit members of the Order increased by 6017, and the honorary members by 708. Its funds amount to £5,488,813. The total membership is 888,072, comprising 728,574 male adult benefit members, 5475 female members, 17,029 contributing widows, 20,113 honorary members, and 116,881 juvenile members. In the year ending September '95 the Order had opened 111 Female Courts. According to the report there has been an increase in Juvenile Foresters only, during the year '94, of 4651. The meeting-place for '95 is Dundee. The High Chief Ranger for '95 is Mr. C. B. Lindsay. The Permanent Secretary is Mr. T. Ballan Stead, P.H.C.R., Oak Lodge, Constitution Road, Dundee.

Forestry. See AFFORESTATION.

Formosa. This island, which came into prominence during the Chino-Japanese war and was one of the spoils taken from the vanquished nation, lies off the Chinese coast, and is about 200 miles in length. It is very mountainous, and the almost inaccessible inland parts are held by a primitive race of the Malay type. The chief towns are Tamsin at the north and Tainanfu or Anping at the south end. The chief products are tea, sugar, rice, camphor, and coal, and these make the island a desirable acquisition for Japan, leaving out of account its proximity to the Chinese mainland. See JAPAN.

FRANCE.

France is a republic governed by a President and National Assembly under the constitution of 1871, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89. The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates of municipalities; and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected

for 4 years by universal suffrage. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid. The President is elected for seven years, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. The executive power is confided to the President, elected by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and the Ministry. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses. The unit of local government is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The communes are combined into cantons, and also into arrondissements, these arrondissements again forming the departments, of which there are 86. Prefects, with large and somewhat vague powers, control the departments. All religions are on a legal equality, every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000. But the Roman Catholics form nearly 80 per cent. of the population. Primary education is free and obligatory, and admirably organised. The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the National Assembly. At the end of '92 there were 22,114 miles of first-class railways being worked, an increase of 452 miles for the year, and 2043 miles of second-class. These railways were constructed mainly by private companies, but the Government, to encourage investors to subscribe the necessary capital, agreed to guarantee a certain rate of interest on the cost of construction. Some lines they constructed themselves. Their liabilities for guaranteed interest have increased so enormously that it was stated by *Engineering*, in an article on the subject in March '95, that during '95 £4,796,000 would be required to pay the guaranteed interest. A provision exists that when the dividends reach a certain figure from 7 to 13 per cent., the sums thus advanced by the Government should be replaced, but such a prospect appears very remote at present. Area, 204,092 sq. m.; pop. 38,343,192. Estimated revenue, '95, £136,000,000; expenditure, £139,960,000; public debt, estimated at £1,280,000,000; imports, '94, £154,016,000; exports, £123,124,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, AND FOREIGN NAVIES.

History, '95.—Political.—M. Brisson was elected President of the Chamber (Dec. 18th), in succession to M. Burdeau, deceased. The firm support hitherto accorded to M. Dupuy's Cabinet began to weaken under the continued Radical and Socialist attacks, and the election of a Radical President of the Chamber was in this connection very significant. Signor Ressiman, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, was recalled (Jan. 8th). A dispute having arisen between the Ministry of Public Works and the Midi and Orleans Railway Companies as to the duration of the State guarantee of interest, which the Ministry declared was curtailed by the conventions of '83 entered into by the Government and the companies, the Council of State was appealed to, and decided in favour of the companies, and against the curtailment. M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, thereupon resigned (13th). The Government, however, declared that they, as the executive authority, had only to carry out the law, and bowed to the decision. The Chamber, however, evinced a disposition to assert their right

to override the judgment of the Council of State, and finally the Government was defeated because they resisted a motion inferring this right (14th). This was followed by the startling news that President Casimir-Perier had resigned (15th). His letter of resignation referred to "a campaign of slander and insult" which he alleged had been going on against the army, the magistracy, Parliament, and the Head of the State, and declared that he would not consent to bear the weight of the moral responsibility resting upon him in the condition of powerlessness to which he was condemned. He further declared his conviction that reforms would only be effected with the active co-operation of a Government resolved on ensuring respect for the law, on enforcing obedience from its subordinates, and on rallying them all in common action for a common work. This, of course, left the real motive for his resignation uncertain, and the mystery was not cleared up subsequently. The crisis was, however, met without disturbance, and M. Félix Faure was chosen President by 430 votes against 361 given to M. Brisson. M. Waldeck-Rousseau was also a candidate. M. Faure had held office as Minister of Marine in M. Dupuy's Cabinet. After M. Bourgeois had in vain tried to assemble a Coalition Ministry, M. Ribot succeeded in forming a Cabinet (27th). He announced to the Chamber that he should try to rally all men of good will round a policy of order, of social defence, and of democratic reform (28th). An Amnesty Bill for all convictions pronounced or incurred up to Jan. 28th was carried by the Chamber. M. Rochefort, with a great many other *émigrés*, took immediate advantage of this, and returned to Paris (Feb. 3rd). After a somewhat prolonged struggle caused by the Senate's assertion of its right to amend the Budget, an agreement was come to between the Chamber and the Senate by mutual concessions, and the Budget was passed (April 13th) at an unprecedentedly late date. It contained provisions for making still more stringent existing taxes on ecclesiastical property, and these led to a warm controversy amongst the clergy whether the taxes should be paid or not. M. Ribot presented the new Ministry's Budget to the Chamber (May 14th). The revenue was estimated at 3,392,000,000 francs and the expenditure at 3,448,000,000 francs. The deficit M. Ribot proposed to meet by taxes on servants, farm and factory servants excepted, on horses and carriages, and increases in the stamp duty and the tax on playing cards. A notable alliance was brought about by the joint action of France, Russia, and Germany to prevent the Japanese from retaining possession of the Liao-tung Peninsula after the treaty of Shimonoseki, which closed the Chino-Japanese war. A Chinese loan of £15,000,000 was also raised in France on the guarantee of the Russian Government. The Russian Ambassador at Paris invested the President with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew (June 17th) specially bestowed upon him by the Czar. Princess Hélène d'Orléans, sister of the Duc d'Orléans, and daughter of the late Comte de Paris, was married to the Duc d'Aosta at Kingston-on-Thames (23th). The elections for the departmental councils were held (July 28th), and resulted in the return of 894 Republicans, 263 Reactionaries, 181 Radicals, 74 Rallied, and only 26 Socialists. A brilliant review terminated the grand manoeuvres of the French troops at Mirecourt (Sept. 19th), the

chief significance of which was the proximity of the spot where they took place to Germany, and the presence not only of General Dragomiroff, but of Prince Lobanof. The chief monastic orders decided to submit to the new tax which came into force (Oct. 16th), in the hope that it would soon be removed or at least amended by Parliamentary means. Another strike broke out at Carmaux, and formed the subject of a heated debate in the Chamber (24th). The Ministry fell under a vote of censure (28th), which was moved after a debate on the subject of the Southern Railway scandals; and in spite of a clear explanation of the Government's action in the matter, M. Bourgeois was called upon to form a Radical Cabinet, and succeeded in the task (31st). The Ministerial declaration foreshadowed a general income tax, a workmen's superannuation scheme, the establishment of a colonial army, and the better adjustment of the burdens and advantages of the social organisation (Nov. 4th). The Bill declaring the position of a Senator or Deputy to be incompatible with the functions of a director or administrator of financial or industrial institutions appointed by the State, or subsidised by the State, and with the capacity of contractor to the State, was introduced into the Chamber (Nov. 14th).—General. Captain Dreyfus of the General Staff was found guilty of having procured secret documents relating to the National defence for a foreign power, and sentenced to military degradation and to transportation and perpetual imprisonment (Dec. 23rd). The ceremony of degradation took place at the Ecole Militaire (Jan. 6th). Marshal Canrobert died at the end of the month, and was given a State Funeral. The trial of various Parisian journalists of repute for having extorted blackmail as the price of their silence as to a number of scandals which had been in progress for some time, ended (Feb. 21st) in the passing of severe sentences upon M. Portalis and M. Girard of the *Dix-neuvième Siècle*, MM. Declercq, Hefstler, and Camille Dreyfus, ex-editor of the *Nation*. M. Raoul Canivet, ex-Secretary of the Press Syndicate and ex-editor of the *Paris*, was released under the Statute of Limitations, although the charges against him were declared to be true. M. Percher, the Egyptian correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, and a violent opponent of English influence in Egypt, was killed in a duel (March 1st). H.M. Queen Victoria arrived at Nice (15th), where she was received by the Prefect and Governor, and heartily welcomed by the populace. She left the town *en route* for Darmstadt (23rd). A dam in the Eastern Canal at Bouzey, in the Vosges, burst (28th), and over a hundred lives were lost through the flood that followed, while great damage to property was done. The sixth annual International Miners' Congress was held at Paris (June 3rd). Mr. Burt, M.P., presiding at the opening sitting. The summer meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, the first held on the Continent, commenced at Paris (11th). The Chamber "regretting that the Council of the Order of the Legion of Honour in its recent decisions has paid so little attention to the decisions of the Courts," invited the Government to bring in a Bill for the reorganisation of the Council (July 14th). This motion, which was carried unanimously, was chiefly caused by the Council's refusal to strike the name of M. Eiffel from the list of members after his con-

viction for misappropriation of funds. The Council resigned (18th). Following on an attempted outrage on Baron Alphonse de Rothschild in August, which, however, failed, an avowed anarchist was discovered and captured in the act of placing a bomb in the Rothschilds' Bank in the Rue Lafite (Sept 5th). Considerable interest both on this and the other side of the Channel was aroused by a visit paid by Sir Joseph Renals, Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Renals to Paris and Bordeaux (6th). He was received by the President and splendidly entertained by the Municipality at Bordeaux. The centenary celebrations of the Institut de France commenced (Oct. 24th). — **Commercial.** In spite of a satisfactory harvest and of the general improvement in trade, the year was not a satisfactory one in France. The woollen and worsted industries were pretty flourishing, but even they were unfavourably affected by the extensive dealings in "futures," which take place in the French wool-markets. In iron and coal business was not brisk, and the trade in champagne was so depressed that stocks were more than double the average, and the output decreased. The trade returns for '94 showed a decrease of over 20 per cent. in exports since '90, and of over 25 per cent. in imports. Though part of this was due to general causes, there can be no doubt that much of the decline was brought about by the system of Protection, the disadvantages of which were made increasingly apparent to Frenchmen. What may prove to be the beginning of a change of policy is the fact that in June the tariff was modified in order to put an end to the commercial war with Switzerland, which was in operation for two years and a half, to the detriment of both countries. Perhaps the silk trade, which was active throughout the year, was the most profitable French industry in '95.

France, Political Parties of. The system of election in France is that known as *scrutin d'arrondissement*, which, in '89, was substituted for *scrutin de liste*, the latter system, however, having only obtained for the four previous years. To secure election it is indispensable that at least a fourth of the electors on the register record their votes; and return is further conditional on obtaining an absolute majority of the votes recorded. The principle of election is by universal suffrage. Political parties in France may be roughly divided into two camps—**Republicans** and **Reactionaries**. In each of these camps, however, there have always been a number of small groups. For instance, up till '93 the Republicans or the Left included the **Opportunists**, the **Moderate Republicans**, the **Radicals**, and a smaller group of **Socialists**. The **Reactionaries** or the **Right**, on the other hand, consisted of the **Monarchists**, supporters of the late Comte de Paris, and now of his heir, the Duc d'Orleans, the **Boulangists** (a dwindling group), the **Bonapartists**, subdivided into the **Imperialists**, followers of Prince Victor, and the **Jeromists**, adherents of the late Prince Napoleon. This successive subdivision of parties naturally made the establishment of a decisive majority very difficult; and therefore, since the commencement of the Republican *régime*, ministries had been constantly changing, and could never be sure of a long tenure of power. This was especially the case in '92 and '93; but in April '93 M. Dupuy

became Premier and held office through the general election, which took place in August. The result of this election was a complete triumph for the Republic, and to some extent a consolidation of the various groups that rendered the prospect of getting and retaining a Governmental majority a far more hopeful one. Roughly the deputies elected included **Government Republicans**, numbering 292, chiefly moderate Republicans; **Socialist Radicals**, led by M. Goblet, also including various shades of opinion, 187; the "**Rallied**" or Republican Right, that is, erstwhile opponents of the Republic who had given it at last their support under the advice of the Pope, 35; and the **Reactionaries**, including both Monarchists and Bonapartists, numbering 58. The most noticeable features of the election were the growth of the Socialist party, and the extent to which they subjugated the Radicals who had allied themselves with them; the decision of the "**Rallied**," under M. Piou, to stand for the cause of national union and an honest tolerant and open Republic; the failure of the Royalist and Imperialist parties at the election; and the complete collapse and disappearance of the **Boulangist** faction. Throughout '94 and '95 parties remained pretty much in the condition described above, except that the Radicals divided into **Government Radicals**, advocating a revision of the Constitution and the separation of Church and State, and **Socialist Radicals**, advocating a policy of collectivism or socialism. The **Rallied** consolidated themselves still more under the title of **Independent Republicans**. The departmental elections took place in July '95, and although the Socialists made great efforts their candidates formed only a quite insignificant proportion of those elected. Late in the year the Radicals overthrew M. Ribot, and formed a thoroughly Radical administration under M. Bourgeois.

France, President of. See FAURE.

Franchise. The following sketch may afford a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered, and, when registered, to vote at Parliamentary elections. There are, besides those set out below, some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the liverymen of the City of London. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien. In counties the qualifications are as follows: **Freehold** of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. or upwards. **Freehold** for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold**, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £50. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Per-

sons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July. [No person can claim in respect of a rent-charge, other than the owner of the whole of the tithe rent-charge of a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice, to which an apportionment of the tithe rent-charge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes. No more than one person can claim in respect of any estate in land or tenement, unless the same shall be derived by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement or will, nor unless the owners occupy the land or tenement, and are *bonâ fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.]—**Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house.** [The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers.] **Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held.** [In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency.] **Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10.** [Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house.] In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Occupiers need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and, in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. After the first year, lodgers continuing in the same lodgings and desiring to continue on the register may send in their claims to the overseers from the 16th to the 25th of July inclusive, and their names will then appear on the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August. [The declaration annexed to the claim of a lodger is held to be *prima-facie* evidence of his qualification.] The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year. A statute of '91 enacts that no person is to be disqualified from being registered by reason only that during part of the qualifying period, not exceeding four months at any one time, he has, in the performance of any duty in connection with his employment, been absent from his dwelling-house or lodgings or not resided within the required distance. See special article, LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94, for particulars as to electors under that statute. See also REGISTRATION PARTY.

Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke, son of Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annunziata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two

Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, in 1863, and is a major in the 4th Dragoon Regiment. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este. On Feb. 1st, '89, he renounced the fortune and name in favour of his brother, Archduke Otho. Archduke Francis is unmarried, and has never made any great figure in Austrian society. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, he became heir to the Austrian throne. Serious reports as to his health were circulated during '95.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, was b. 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles. Succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne when he abdicated ('49). The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, Venetia also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by decision of the Berlin Congress ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. The Empress is a famous equestrian, and has made several visits on hunting expeditions to England and Ireland.

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden, was b. 1826. Succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, '52. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of '70-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the struggle. In home politics he declared himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in '55 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy. His wife is a daughter of the late Emperor William of Germany.

Free Church of England. A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counteracting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Pro-

testant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. **Convocation** held yearly (June). **Bishops:** Revs. B. Price (Primus), H. O. Meyers, W. Baker and J. S. C. Dicksee (Missionary Bishop). **Hon. Secretary,** Rev. E. J. Boon, Kingston House, Worcester; **Registrar,** Mr. F. S. Merryweather, New Malden, Surrey. **Offices,** 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

Free Church of Scotland. See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Free Libraries. See PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

Freemantle. Port for Perth, capital of Western Australia (*q.v.*). At Swan river mouth.

Fremantle, The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Dean of Ripon, was born in 1831, and is the second son of the first Baron Cottesloe. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, taking a first class in classics and holding a Fellowship of All Souls '55-63. Ordained in '56, he became curate at Middle Claydon, Vicar of Lewknor, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square '65, and Canon Residentiary of Canon Cathedral '82. In April '95 he was appointed to the Deanery of Ripon. He was Select Preacher at Oxford '78-80, and Bampton Lecturer '82, and has written several theological works.

FREEMASONRY

The masons of the Middle Ages, like many other craftsmen, formed organised corporations which they governed by their own rules, and the numbers of which they kept up from their apprentices. They were called "free" because by several papal bulls they were exempted from laws regulating common labourers and from burdens borne by the working-classes in England and on the Continent. Roman Catholicism therefore acknowledged the craft, and it is only within the time of the present generation that it has opposed it. The Masonry of the present day—especially British Masonry—is famous for two things: conviviality and charity. The latter was recognised 170 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Boys' School** was started. The Institution for the Aged is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till '49. English Masonry has first of all a fund called **The Fund of Benevolence**, to which every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes a sum on his initiation; and as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province. The **Board of Benevolence** assists cases of distress, and in the first ten months of '95 this was done to the amount of £6975. In the whole year of '94 it was £8960. The **Girls' School** boards, clothes and educates 263 girls, and the **Boys'**

School 268 Boys; while the **Benevolent Institution** grants annuities to 441 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 200 men and 241 widows on the Funds. Thus £16,312 is now being paid by the Institution annually in annuities and half-annuities. The total receipts in '94 were: Boys' School, £24,186 16s. 8d.; Benevolent Institution, £20,782 3s. 11d.; Girls' School, £20,043 7s. 1d. The roll of the Grand Lodge in September '95 showed a total of 2581 lodges; but a deduction of 429 has to be made for lodges which have ceased to exist or have joined and merged in other lodges since '63, and others which have joined Colonial Grand Lodges. There is a body styling itself "The Grand Lodge of New Zealand," which ultimately will have to be recognised.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the **Craft** and the **Royal Arch**, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge higher degrees; but these, with the exception of the **Mark Degree**, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made thirty-eight years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the Mark Degree, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the Mark Masons established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856. It has already 486 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 34,472 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, an Educational Fund, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of nine decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of five widows. At the annual festival on July 10th, '95, when Lord Skelmersdale, Past Grand Warden, presided, £2110 was realised. The charitable work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating Masons' children. The great development of the charitable work of the English side of the Craft has taken place in comparatively recent years, but it has been concurrent with the large development of the Order. The Prince of Wales was made a Mason in Sweden in '69, and the United Grand Lodge of England, on Dec. 1st, conferred on him the rank of one of its Past Grand Masters. The acceptance by his Royal Highness, in Sept. '74, of the high office of Grand Master, and notices of Masonic meetings appearing in the general Press, which thirty years ago was strictly prohibited, gave an impetus to the progress of the Order, which resulted in the establishment of 869 other lodges between '74 and '95, the latter year excluded. Grand Lodge possesses many archaeological curiosities in a library and museum, to which valuable additions are constantly being presented; but it is only of late years that Masonic brethren seem to have become aware of the importance of collecting and preserving authentic traditions of the craft. In connection with Freemasonry there exists a lodge, the **Quatuor Coronati** (founded 1884), whose membership is restricted to persons possessing either literary or artistic qualifications (Sec., G. W. Speth, Streatham House, Margate). Of a similar nature is the **Savage Club Lodge**, which is restricted to members of the Club.

The Eccentric Lodge, consecrated Oct. 20th, '93, is of the same class. There are other lodges established expressly for the convenience of members of different professions and callings, such as barristers, gas engineers, physicians and surgeons, and chemists; and there is also the Gallery Lodge, 1928, which was consecrated in Aug. '81, and is composed solely of newspaper reporters and writers. Several volunteer corps also have lodges, the membership of which is restricted to members of the respective corps. The Scots' Lodge, 2319, is confined to Scotsmen, or men of Scottish extraction. There is a lodge for Cornishmen in London, one for North-countrymen in London (the United Northern Counties' Lodge), and one for Lancastrians in London. The Sir Thomas White Lodge, 1820, named after the founder of Merchant Taylors' School, is for gentlemen who were educated in that school; and the John Carpenter Lodge, 1097, having the same object in reference to the City of London School, derives its title from that school's founder. The Old Boys' Lodge is composed of former pupils of Montrose College, Brixton Hill. The Pilgrim Lodge, 238, established in 1779, is for Germans, and its proceedings are conducted in the German language. In Lodge La France, 2060, they are conducted in French, as they used to be some years ago in Lodge La Tolérance, 538. The Huguenot Lodge, 2040, established in '86, is for members of Huguenot families in England. Another distinguished class lodge is the Chancery Bar Lodge, 2456, which was established for Chancery barristers, and was consecrated on Nov. 28th, '93. On June 29th, '95, the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended the consecration of another special lodge, called the *Rahere Lodge*, which was founded for the convenience of the medical staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The consecration took place at the Hospital, and was performed by the Earl of Lathom, the Prince of Wales himself constituting the lodge. Dr. Clement Godson was installed as its first Master; and the Earl of Lathom expressed his approval of lodges being established for special classes or professions. The Papyrus Lodge, 2562, is for the paper trade; and the Justicia Lodge, 2563, for the police. The National Artillery Lodge, 2578, is in connection with the National Artillery Association; and the Empress Lodge, 2581, the youngest on the roll in October, is for people associated with the empire of India. This last was consecrated on Oct. 14th, '95, and Alderman Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Past Grand Treasurer, was installed as Master. Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemason's Chronicle*. The former has been established twenty-seven years, and the latter twenty-one. The *Craftsman*, published at Cardiff, was started in Jan. '94 as a monthly illustrated paper devoted to Welsh and general Masonic matters. The *Masonic Visitor* was first published in Dublin in May of the same year as a journal of Irish Freemasonry. The *Scottish Freemason* followed in June, and is published in Glasgow. In America Masonic papers are numerous, and they are also known in India, Australia, New Zealand, and other colonies.

French Colonies, The. See FRANCE, and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS; also under their various headings.

French Congo, or Gaboon-Ogowé region. A district of Western Africa, lying north-west of the Lower Congo, bounded inland by the Congo and its great tributary the Oubanghi, which separate the French territory from the Congo Free State, and partly on the north by the Cameroons. The Gaboon is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters. The Ogowé is a large river, which reaches the Atlantic by several mouths, forming a great delta, not far south of the Gaboon estuary. France has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843. The area of the colony is 250,000 sq. m., and the population about 6,900,000. The French have established a number of stations in the district, and are developing the country with some success. The exports are ivory, ebony, caoutchouc, and palm oil. A line of communication between French Congo and the French possessions in Soudan was secured by an agreement made with Germany in March '94 settling the boundary between the French and German spheres from the southern boundary of the Cameroons to Lake Tchad. In July of the same year French Congo was temporarily separated from the advanced positions on the Oubanghi. The former district was left under the command of M. de Brazza, and Captain Monteil was entrusted with the command of the advanced positions, with instructions to extend French influence to the north-west and the north in Baghirmi and towards Wadai. See AFRICA (map), CONGO FREE STATE (map), NIGER TERRITORIES, and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

French Guinea. See GUINEA, FRENCH.

French Soudan. See SOUDAN.

French West Africa. In June '95 the French colonies in West Africa were re-organised and placed under the control of M. Chaudie, who was given the title of Governor-General of French West Africa, while Colonel Boilre was made Commander-in-Chief of the West African troops. The colonies affected by this scheme are Senegal, the Soudan, French Guinea, and the French possessions in the Bight of Benin including Dahomey. Each colony retains its separate organisation and governor for administrative purposes, and an account of these will be found in the articles on the Colonies under their various headings.

Friendly Societies. The *Friendly Societies Act*, '75, as amended in '87 and '95, consolidates all the law upon the subject. The last annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is for the year ending Dec. '94. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, specially authorised societies for various purposes, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions (*q.v.*), certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. The number of the newly registered societies of all kinds rose

from 301 in '76 to 1063 in '94, the total number of societies making returns in '94 being 25,036. The Friendly Societies' Registry is for the registration of friendly societies, cattle insurance societies, benevolent societies, working men's clubs, and certain societies which may be specially authorised by the Treasury. The chief registrar and assistant registrar, who constitute the central office, also exercise functions and powers as respects building societies, loan societies, and certain societies instituted

for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts, and savings banks; and the chief registrar reports yearly to Parliament upon the principal matters transacted by him, and upon the valuations returned to or caused to be made by the registrar during the year preceding. The following figures give an interesting summary of the latest information available as to the various classes of societies making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom:—

	Number in Existence.	Number of Returns.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.
Friendly Societies (not collecting) and Branches	28,384	23,998	4,203,601	£22,695,039
Collecting Societies	47	43	3,875,215	2,713,214
Other Societies under the Friendly Societies' Acts	1,111	557	241,446	594,808
Industrial and Provident Societies	1,810	1,597	1,136,997	18,915,793
Building Societies	2,694	2,382	587,856	42,683,271
Trade Unions (including some unregistered)	590	401	986,817	1,515,319
Loan Societies	712	298	34,576	258,714
Railway Savings Banks	11	11	22,899	1,788,012
Total	35,559	29,287	11,089,317	£91,162,470

Central Office, 28, Abingdon Street, S.W. Chief Registrar, E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A. (salary £1200); Assistant Registrar, J. Duncan Stuart Sim (£800); Actuary, W. Sutton (£800); Chief Clerk, W. Bingham (£500).

Friendly Societies Act '95. See SESSION, sect. 46.

Friends. The religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by the special stress they lay on the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and their belief that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. The Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. The simple dress which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform. This dress has generally been given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you," and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home missions and adult First Day (Sunday) Schools, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have recently been increasing in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society are as follows:—

Members in Great Britain	16,244
" Ireland	2,611
Total membership	18,855

Attendees of meetings in Great Britain and Ireland not in membership	6,774
First Day Scholars, Adults	23,459
" " Juniors	15,132

Total connected with body 64,220

There are probably about 84,915 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "Hicksites" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about sixty years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold views somewhat bordering on Unitarianism.

Furniss, Harry, the distinguished caricaturist, who joined the staff of *Punch* in 1880, and was till '94 familiar to the public as the author of the clever Parliamentary illustrations of that periodical, was b. at Wexford, '54. Previous to his engagement with *Punch*, he had for some years been connected with the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Furniss has also contributed illustrations to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals, as well as to books for children, of which the best known, perhaps, is "Romps," published '85-6. During '91 he delivered a series of lectures, of which the theme was "The Humours of Parliament." He is one of the original Fellows of the Institute of Journalists. In March '94 Mr. Furniss left the staff of *Punch*, formed a limited liability company under the title of "The Lika Joko Publishing Co., Ltd.," of which he was managing director, and started a humorous and satirical weekly called "*Lika Joko*," price 3d., the first number of which appeared in October. On the abandonment of the *Pall Mall Budget*, in March '95, Mr. Furniss, having bought the machinery, and, in most instances, taken over the staff of the *Pall Mall Budget*, at once, and without a break, brought out *The New Budget*, a facsimile in appearance and style of Mr. Astor's defunct magazine, and has continued it ever since with great spirit. *Lika Joko* was dropped at the end of the volume, and the Company ceased. Mr. Furniss is editor and sole proprietor of *The New Budget*.

G

Gaboon-Ogowé Region. See FRENCH CONGO.

Gambia. A British colony on Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. The population is 15,000, of whom the majority are negroes. Capital, Bathurst, pop. 6138. Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and The Ceded Mile on north bank. Up river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from mouth, is the highest. The area of the whole colony is about 69 square miles. Produces ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by Administrator, a Legislative Council of seven members, two non-official, and an Executive Council. See AFRICA (map) and BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Gardiner, S. R., LL.D., the distinguished historian, was b. in 1829 at Ropley, Hants. He was ed. at Winchester and Christ Church Coll., Oxford, and is a Fellow of All Saints and Merton. His chief historical works include a "History of England, 1603-1863," and a "History of the Great Civil War," published in four volumes in '93. A "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate" appeared in '94. Dr. Gardiner was for some time Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. In '82 a Civil List pension was granted to him, and in '94 he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PEERAGE). The present holder of the office, Sir Albert Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A., is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) as Pursuivant 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald '41, and assumed his present office '69.

Garter, The Most Noble Order of the. Was originally established by King Edward III. in 1349. As reconstituted in 1831 it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and other foreigners of distinction, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are

most elaborate and imposing and include the **George**,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the **Garter**, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. There are at present fifty-one K.G.'s in all, including the Sovereign, and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1835. Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of.
 - 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
 - 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
 - 1863. Saxe Coburg Gotha, H.R.H. The Reigning Duke of (Edinburgh, the Duke of).
 - 1841. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
 - 1884. York, H.R.H. the Duke of.
-
- 1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
 - 1885. Battenberg, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
 - 1866. Belgians, the King of the.
 - 1865. Denmark, the King of.
 - 1877. German Emperor, the.
 - 1873. Hellenes, the King of the.
 - 1892. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
 - 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
 - 1878. Italy, the King of.
 - 1862. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of.
 - 1891. Naples, H.R.H. the Prince of.
 - 1873. Persia, the Shah of.
 - 1895. Portugal, the King of.
 - 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
 - 1892. Roumania, King of.
 - 1893. Russia, H.I.H. the Czar of.
 - 1893. Saxe Coburg Gotha, The Hereditary Prince of.
 - 1882. Saxony, the King of.
 - 1882. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS.

- 1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
- 1883. Argyll, Duke of.
- 1867. Beaufort, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1865. Cowper, Earl.
- 1892. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1862. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1885. Kimberley, Earl of.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquis of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1885. Northampton, Marquis of.
- 1886. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1867. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1891. Rutland, Duke of.

1878. Salisbury, Marquis of.

1885. Sefton, Earl of.

1864. Spencer, Earl.

1870. Westminster, Duke of.

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Registrar of the Order. Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A., is Garter Principal King of Arms.

Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S., was b. at Edinburgh 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55. Dr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands. On the extension of the Geological Survey in '67 he was appointed director of the survey of Scotland, and in Dec. '70 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. ('72). In '81 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. Sir Archibald is Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, and Past President of the Geological Society. He has written "The Story of a Boulder," and other works. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him on the Queen's Birthday, '91. He received the hon. degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University in June. He presided over the British Association meetings in '92 at Edinburgh.

General Assembly. See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, PRESBYTERIAN.

GENERAL ELECTION OF '95.

In the article on POLITICAL PARTIES mention is made of some of the leading political events of the year which occurred down to the Dissolution.

Parliament was prorogued on Saturday, July 6th, and was dissolved by proclamation on July 8th, all the writs being sent out the same evening. This permitted of the nomination, and, where there was no opposition, election of members in boroughs on Friday, 12th, and of polling in boroughs on Saturday, 13th. Polling was accordingly fixed and actually took place on that day in twenty-one constituencies; and, to the consternation of the Liberals, they on the results of the evening sustained a nett loss of seven seats, both Sir W. Harcourt and Sir T. Roe being rejected at Derby, and the Coalition majority in that town being 1,122, as compared with the Liberal majority in '92 of 1,961. Two seats were lost at Manchester. The Coalition majority was in many cases increased; the only Radical gain was one at Perth; which had been expected, and on that one day half the nominal Gladstonian majority of twenty-eight disappeared. On Monday, July 15th, that majority was entirely wiped out and converted into a Unionist majority of ten. Mr. Burns' elective margin at Battersea was reduced from 1,559 to 253; both the West Hams were lost, Mr. Keir Hardie's disappearance being not altogether a source of regret to many Liberals; Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. Caine were defeated at Bradford, Sir John Hibbert was unseated at Oldham, and Mr. Alpheus Morton at Peterborough. On Tuesday, 16th, five seats were taken from Liberals in London

alone, Mr. Arnold Morley was defeated at Nottingham, a Conservative won one of the Northampton seats, and by the returns of that day the Unionist majority rose to 32. In the course of that week Sir Charles Cameron, author of the Scottish Disestablishment Bill, of which the late Government had expressed approval, lost his seat; Mr. J. Morley was displaced at Newcastle (two Unionists, two Liberals, and an Independent Labour candidate contested the constituency), and Mr. Sam Woods failed to secure re-election for the Ince division of Lancashire. It was hoped by the losing party that some of the reverses they had sustained in the boroughs would be compensated for in the counties, or at least that things would go no worse; but this expectation was not realised, and the tale of disaster was continued to the end. The generosity of Mr. Warrington in West Monmouthshire provided Sir W. Harcourt with a constituency, but the other unseated ex-ministers remain out of Parliament.

At the general election of '92 the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists were in a minority of 42—that is, classing Greenock as a Gladstonian seat until on judicial investigation the right of Sir Thomas Sutherland to it was established. The Gladstonian majority rose once (Feb. '93) to 44, but immediately prior to the dissolution it had by losses at bye-elections and the withdrawal of Mr. T. H. Bolton to the Unionist party sunk to 28,* counting as a Gladstonian every member of the House who was not a Unionist or a Conservative; with Mr. Gully in the Chair the majority was 27, with the 9 Parnellites absent it was 18, if they voted against the Government it would have been 9, or 8 when the House was in Committee, and from this might be deducted 1 or 2 uncertain votes. The result of the general election was to convert the Coalition minority of 28 into a majority of 152. The number of Conservatives rose from 272 to 340 (giving them a clear majority over all the other sections of the House), the total of Liberal Unionists increased from 49 to 71, the Liberal figure sank from 268 to 177, the Anti-Parnellites lost a couple of seats, and the Parnellites gained 3. The subjoined tables show these changes in detail, and a summary is given on p. 299.

Conservative Gains.

Argyleshire 1	Cambridgeshire, 1
Ayr Burghs 1	Wisbech 1
Bedford 1	Cardiff District .. 1
Bethnal Green, N.E. 1	Cheshire, Crewe .. 1
Boston 1	Coventry 1
Bradford, E... .. 1	Cumberland, Egremont... .. 1
Bradford, W... .. 1	Derby 2
Bucks, N. 1	Derbyshire, S. 1
Camberwell, N. .. 1	Dumbartonshire .. 1
Cambridgeshire, .. 1	Elgin and Nairn .. 1
Chesterton 1	Essex, Maldon .. 1
Cambridgeshire, .. 1	Finsbury, E... .. 1
Newmarket 1	

* These changes in detail were:—Liberal gains—Colchester, Gloucestershire (Cirencester), Northumberland (Hexham), Pontefract, Walsall; Coalition gains—Forfarshire, Gloucestershire (Cirencester), Great Grimsby, Hereford, Iludersfield, Inverness-shire, Lincolnshire (Brigg), Linlithgowshire, Newington (Walworth), Norfolk (Mid), and Mr. Bolton's seat at North St. Pancras.

Finsbury, Central .. 1	Rochdale 1
Glamorgan, S. .. 1	Roxburghshire .. 1
Glasgow, St. Rollox .. 1	Salford, N. 1
Glasgow College .. 1	Shoreditch, Haggerton 1
Gloucestershire, Cirencester .. 1	Somerset, Frome .. 1
Glostershire, Stroud .. 1	Somerset, N. 1
Hackney, S. 1	Southwark, Bermondsey 1
Halifax 1	Stirlingshire 1
Hull, E. 1	Stockport 1
Kensington, N. .. 1	Suffolk, Stowmarket .. 1
Kilmarnock Burghs .. 1	Suffolk, Woodbridge .. 1
Lambeth, Kennington .. 1	Sunderland 1
Lancashire, Darwen .. 1	Swansea Town 1
Lancashire, Gorton .. 1	Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley .. 1
Lancashire, Eccles .. 1	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse .. 1
Lancashire, Ince .. 1	Tower Hamlets, St. George's 1
Lancash., Lancaster .. 1	Walsall 1
Lancash., Middleton .. 1	Warwicksh., Rugby .. 1
Lancash., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth .. 1	West Ham, N. 1
Manchester, S.W. .. 1	West Ham, S. 1
Newcastle-on-Tyne .. 1	Whitehaven 1
Northampton 1	Wilts, Devizes 1
Northants, Mid .. 1	Wilts, Westbury .. 1
Northants., S. .. 1	Yarmouth, Great .. 1
Norwich 1	Yorks., Doncaster .. 1
Nottingham, E. .. 1	Yorkshire, Otley .. 1
Oldham 2	—
Oxfordsh., Banbury .. 1	Total 82
Oxfordsh, Woodstock .. 1	
Pembroke District .. 1	
Radnorshire 1	
Reading 1	

Bury (Lancs.), Hythe, and North St. Pancras which in the last Parliament were held by Unionists, passed into the hands of Conservatives.

Liberal Unionist Gains.

Ayrshire, S. 1	Lancash., Heywood .. 1
Beds., Biggleswade .. 1	Lancas., N. Lonsdale .. 1
Bradford, Central .. 1	Lincoln 1
Bristol, N. 1	Lincolnsh., Spalding .. 1
Carmarthen District .. 1	Liverpool, Exchange .. 1
Cornwall, Camborne .. 1	Manchester, S. 1
Darlington 1	Peterborough 1
Devon, Barnstaple .. 1	Southampton 1
Durham, S.E. 1	Stoke-on-Trent 1
Edinburgh, S. 1	Wilts, Cricklade 1
Falkirk Burghs 1	Worcestershire, N. .. 1
Gloucester 1	Yorkshire, Shipley .. 1
Hartlepool 1	Yorkshire, Skipton .. 1
Inverness Burghs .. 1	—
Lambeth, N. 1	Total 28

West Marylebone and Wakefield, which were previously held by Conservatives, passed to Unionists.

Liberal Gains.

FROM CONSERVATIVES.

Bolton 1	Linlithgowshire .. 1
Falmouth 1	Perth 1
Forfarshire 1	Plymouth 1
Huddersfield 1	Scarborough 1
Ipswich 1	Stockton 1
Lanarksh., N.W. .. 1	Tyrone, N. 1
Lancash., Prestwich .. 1	—
Lincolnshire, Brigg .. 1	Total 14

FROM LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Dumfriesshire .. 1	Nottingham, W. .. 1
Grimsby 1	Staffs., Lichfield .. 1
Norfolk, Mid. .. 1	—
	Total 5

Nationalist Gains.

Clare, W. (P.) .. 1	Londonderry City (C.) .. 1
Galway, N. (P.) .. 1	

Parnellite Gains.

Kilkenny (A.P.) .. 1	Roscommon, N. (A.P.) .. 1
Limerick City (A.P.) .. 1	Wicklow, E. (A.P.) .. 1
Meath, S. (A.P.) .. 1	

The net gain by the new Government in the whole of the United Kingdom was 90 seats, but 14 of these were absorbed in wiping out their opponents' majority; and the transference of the balance of 76 from one side to the other, placed them in a majority of 152, being the largest majority any party has enjoyed since 1832, when the Liberals had a margin of 370. Counting Greenock in '92 as a Unionist seat, the majority at that election was 40. Between that date and the close of the General Election of '95, the Nationalists and Liberals each gained one seat in Ireland, but the Conservatives or Unionists gained 81 seats in England, 6 in Wales, and 11 in Scotland. Of the 81 English seats, 15 were lost to Liberals in London, where, by the way, since '85 the Liberals have never been in a majority, their total having then been 23 (out of 59) which fell to 11 in '86, rose to 23 again in '92, and is now 8 out of 59 (see London table). Of the other seats lost in England 28 were in boroughs out of London, the balance (38) being in the counties. In '92 the Gladstonians in England were in a minority of 71, in '95 their minority stood at 233. In Wales the Gladstonians in '92 held 28 out of 39 seats; in '95 the proportion was 22 to 30, six seats having fallen to the Coalition candidates. The 72 Scotch seats were in '92 (after the Greenock petition) held by 22 Conservatives or Unionists and 50 Gladstonians, in '95 the relative figures were 33 and 39; so that, although the Coalition party had won eleven seats, the Gladstonians were still in a majority of 6. In Ireland the Liberal and Nationalist members hold 82 out of the 103 seats, and so are in a majority of 61.

Among the members who sat in the last Parliament, but did not offer themselves for re-election, are Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. J. A. Bright, Mr. Cobb, Mr. J. J. Colman, Mr. Illingworth, Sir P. Manfield, Mr. T. B. Potter, Sir R. Paget, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Rathbone, Sir B. Samuelson, Mr. Caleb Wright, Sir James Stansfeld, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. Cust, the Marquis of Granby, and Sir E. Watkin. Mr. Matthews and Sir H. James were among those who were elevated to the peerage. Seventeen supporters of the present Ministry and 89 of their opponents (including in this term Radicals and Nationalists of both sections) failed to secure re-election. Among the former were Col. Bridgeman, Sir G. Sitwell, Mr. J. Ross, Lord Elcho, and Major Darwin; included in the latter were Sir W. Harcourt (subsequently returned for West Monmouthshire), Mr. J. Morley, Mr. A. Morley, Mr. Shaw Lefevre (ex-cabinet ministers), Sir J. Hibbert (ex-secretary to the Treasury), Mr. Brand, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Robert Spencer, and Mr. George Russell, subordinate members of the Ministry or Household; Mr. Walter Ballantine, Sir J. Barran, Mr. E. H. Bayley, Mr. Mark Beaufoy, Mr. J. W. Benn, Mr. R. J. Burnie, Mr. W. P. Byles, Mr. W. S. Caine, Sir C. Cameron, Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare,

SUMMARY.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.				TABLE III.				TABLE IV.				TABLE V.				TABLE VI.										
General Election,		General Election,				At the Dissolution,				General Election,				At the Dissolution,				General Election,										
Nov. 1885.		August 1886.				1892.				July 1892.				1895.				July 1895.*										
Ind.	L.	C.	P.	L.	U.	L.	O.	N.	P.	L.	U.	L.	C.	N.	P.	L.	U.	L.	C.	N.	P.	L.	U.	L.	C.	N.	P.	
ENGLAND:																												
Metropolitan	..	23	36	..	2	11	46	..	3	13	43	..	2	23	34	..	2	21	36	..	3	8	48	
Boroughs	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Metropolitan	
University	
Provincial	3	85	78	1	19	49	98	1	15	56	95	1	12	70	84	1	13	70	83	1	21	42	103	1	
Boroughs	
Provincial	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Universities	1	133	100	..	34	65	135	..	28	75	131	..	17	103	114	..	18	102	114	..	27	65	142	
Counties	234	465																										
WALES:																												
Boroughs	..	9	2	..	1	7	3	..	1	8	2	9	2	9	2	1	5	5	
Counties	..	18	1	..	1	17	1	..	1	17	1	19	19	17	2	
		30																										
SCOTLAND:																												
Boroughs	..	30	1	..	8	22	1	..	5	24	2	..	5	24	2	..	6	23	2	..	9	17	5	
Counties	..	32	7	..	9	21	9	..	9	22	8	..	5	27	7	..	5	24	10	..	5	22	12	
Universities	2	2	2	2	2	2	
		72																										
IRELAND:																												
Boroughs	5	11	4	12	3	11	2	2	..	4	6	4	2	4	6	4	2	..	3	5	6	
Counties	11	74	2	..	11	72	2	..	11	44	28	..	13	65	5	2	13	65	5	2	1	12	64	6		
Universities	2	2	2	2	2	2	
		103																										
GRAND TOTAL	..	670	4	331	249	86	77	192	316	55	65	215	304	56	30	72	268	9	49	268	272	72	9	71	177	340	*70	*12

* At the bye-election for Limerick City an A.P. was returned, so these two parties, assuming one of the seats for which Mr. Davitt was returned to be filled by another A.P., will number respectively 71 and 11. There are now (Nov. 20th, '95) vacancies in Kensington S., Dublin Univ., Montrose Boroughs and Liverpool (E. Toxteth); but the table is left as though these had not occurred.

Mr. W. R. Cremer, Mr. C. Dodd, Q.C., Sir F. H. Evans, Mr. R. L. Everett, Sir Theodore Fry, Mr. F. C. Frye, Mr. Archibald Grove, Mr. J. Keir-Hardie, Sir A. D. Hayter, Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., Mr. George Howell, Sir W. J. Ingram, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, Mr. J. A. M. Macdonald, Sir D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. Rochford Maguire, Mr. Walter S. B. McLaren, Mr. A. C. Morton, Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., Mr. D. Naoroji, Sir G. Newnes, Col. Nolan, Mr. Herbert Paul, Sir E. I. Reed, Mr. H. J. Roby, Sir T. Roe, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. T. Snape, Mr. Halley Stewart, Mr. Samuel Storey, Mr. S. Woods.

One hundred and eighty-nine new members (though 27 of these had sat in some previous Parliament and were now re-elected after an interval) were returned, as compared with 217 in '92. Of the 189 sixteen were in the Metropolis. Fifty-nine were in English boroughs and included Mr. H. Benrose, Lord H. Bentinck, Mr. J. C. Bigham, Sir H. Bullard, Mr. D. H. Cogbill, Sir J. Colomb, Mr. G. Drage, Mr. G. C. A. Drucker, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. S. Gedge, Mr. F. J. Horniman, General J. B. Edwards, Marquis of Lorne, Viscount Milton, Mr. C. J. Monk, Mr. J. F. Oswald, Mr. A. Pease, Mr. H. Byron Reed, Colonel F. Russell, Sir B. Simeon, Sir J. T. Woodhouse. Sixty-seven were in English counties, among them being Col. H. B. Blundell, Mr. A. Brassey, Hon. R. Cavendish, Capt. Chaloner, Lord A. Compton, Mr. C. A. Cripps, Hon. E. S. Douglas Pennant, Mr. T. Fielden, Mr. G. J. Goschen, Sir W. C. Gull, Gen. Sir H. Havelock-Allan, V.C., Mr. R. T. Hermon-Hodge, Mr. A. Hopkinson, Lord E. Manners, Mr. Hugh M'Calmont, Mr. Walter Morrison, Commander A. S. Philpotts, Mr. T. Skewes-Cox, Visct. Weymouth, Mr. F. W. Wilson, and Mr. Yoxall. Among the 12 in Wales were Sir J. J. Jenkins, Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Major W. H. Wyndham Quin. The twenty in Scotland included Sir W. Arrol, Sir T. D. G. Carmichael, the Earl of Dalkeith, Mr. F. Faithfull Begg, Mr. R. B. Finlay, Sir H. E. Maxwell; and in the 15 from Ireland were Right Hon. J. Atkinson, Q.C., Mr. W. J. Corbet, Mr. John Daly, Mr. Michael Davitt (who was in the '92 Parliament, but resigned), Sergeant H. Hemp-hill, Mr. J. O'Kelly, Mr. J. H. Parnell. Three members—viz. Mr. Knox, Mr. Kilbride, and Mr. Davitt—were each returned for two constituencies. Messrs. George Howell, J. Rowlands, W. R. Cremer, and S. Woods, who were regarded especially as Labour members as well as Liberals, lost their seats; no Socialist candidate or member of the Independent Labour Party was returned, although the candidature of one of these in some cases lost a Liberal his election, and Mr. Keir Hardie himself, their only representative, was unseated at West Ham. Not the least interesting feature of the whole series of contests is that out of thirteen constituencies wherein a party change took place at the bye-elections which were held between '92 and '95, just over half reversed their interim verdict. Up to the date of issue only one change has taken place which affects the summary of parties printed herewith, and that to only a very minor extent; it occurred at Limerick City, where, after the resolution of the House in the case of Mr. John Daly (P.), there was a contest which resulted in the return of an Anti-Parnellite—the

Nationalist representation of Ireland consisting now, therefore, of 71 and 11 instead of 70 Anti-Parnellites and 12 Parnellites. (See POLITICAL PARTIES.)

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1509 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. Its members were "chosen of Gentlemen that be common and extracte of Noble Blood." Towards the close of last century it fell into great degeneration, and the posts were systematically bought and sold. But the corps is now of a far higher social standard. It contains over forty members, all of them ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry (*q.v.*).

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '95.

Interest in geographical progress was this year focussed in the Sixth International Geographical Congress, which met for the first time in London. The Congress considered, amongst other questions, the means by which the stores of knowledge already acquired might be made more readily available; surveyed those fields in which the need for research is most urgent, and discussed methods for the extension of geographical knowledge. The necessity for obtaining from the university authorities official recognition of geography as a special and distinct branch of learning, and the importance of securing improved geographical teaching in the higher schools of the country, were points strongly insisted upon by British geographers, who had to acknowledge that in this respect our nation is still gravely deficient. Progress has, however, been made in recent years, mainly owing to the persevering efforts of the Royal Geographical Society; and a growing consensus of opinion as to the importance of the subject is to be noted. As to actual exploration, the chief interest gathered around the hardy young Norwegian, M. Borchgrevink, who told the story of Captain Kristensen's Antarctic expedition. He had shipped on a whaler to glean some knowledge of the great unknown land, the area of which, whether continent or archipelago of ice-joined islands, is estimated to exceed that of Europe. Although the circumstances of this voyage prevented the explorer from accomplishing much, he and his companions effected a landing on Cape Adair, the first human beings, so far as is known, to set foot on the Antarctic continent. Possession Island, untouched since its discovery by Sir James Ross, nearly half a century before, was also visited. Further exploration in Antarctic regions was held to be urgently needed for the elucidation of various scientific problems, including questions relating to magnetism and oceanic currents. As to Arctic exploration (which will be found treated of under its separate heading), it will suffice to say here that Mr. H. J. Pearson's party succeeded, after three attempts, in effecting a landing on Novaya Zembla; that the *Windward*, which took out the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, has returned, having left the explorers in Franz Josef Land awaiting a favourable opportunity to pursue their journey; that Lieutenant Peary returned unable to make any important advance on his former most northerly post; and that Dr. Nansen is still enshrouded in the

mists of the Silent Region. A scheme for reaching the North Pole by balloon has been seriously projected by Mr. Andree, of Stockholm.

In Africa, where there are still some lands to be possessed, the zeal of explorers of different nationalities shows little abatement. In the Niger region Captain Decoeur and Captain Toutée have been for some time actively at work. The former has discovered that the Weme penetrates the Dahomey Hinterland further than was supposed. Lieutenant Baud, his second in command, was entrusted with a special expedition, the object of which was to link the French possessions on the Ivory Coast with Dahomey, *via* the Hinterland of Togoland and the Gold Coast. Captain Toutée, after parting from his companion, Lieutenant Targe, at Bajibo, on the frontier of the Niger Company's territory, proceeded to Bussa and Say, from whence he explored the Niger for over 100 miles to above Sinder, and also the basin of the Murza. Captain Toutée claims to have discovered some errors in Barth's account of the region visited. Important work has also been done in the Niger basin by Dr. Gruner and Lieutenant von Canap, who have explored the region between Say and Gomba, as to which the previous topographical information was almost *nil*. M. Clozel, exploring between the Congo and Shari basins, came on an important river called the Wom, which he believes to be the upper course of the Logone, an affluent of the Shari basin. In the Sahara M. Fournieu, obstacles notwithstanding, continues his efforts to open a route *via* Air. In the region of the Upper Congo Captain Gillain describes a mountain *massif* trending S.S.W., near the sources of the Lurimbi, and containing the head-waters of many affluents of the Sankuru, Lomami, and Lukassi. The water-parting between the Luembi and Lomami he found to consist of a broad plateau, that between the Lomami and Lualaba of wooded slopes. Dr. Maloney and other explorers are at work in the countries west of Lake Nyasa. Herr Oskar Neumann, engaged chiefly in zoological investigations in East Africa, has also supplied interesting information with regard to the country and the people. In the neighbourhood of Mount Gurui, near Iranji, he found traces of volcanic action, as also in the Donge Ngai Mountains, the steep lava slopes of which were encrusted with natron, while an active steam vent was observed about 500 feet below the summit. According to native accounts, an eruption of the mountain has occurred in recent years. Dr. Donaldson Smith has completed his explorations in Somaliland, and succeeded in reaching Lake Rudolf from the north. A Russian scientific expedition has been organised to explore Abyssinia. It is expected to be absent two years. The route projected starts from Obok, across the desert to Ankoba and Antoto, thence to the northern highlands, and, if possible, to the Soudan. An expedition sent by King Menelik of Abyssinia has reported that the Omo makes a bend towards the Nile.

Arabia was again visited by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bent. They were unable to carry out their project of crossing the desert to Hadramaut, but spent some time in exploring the "frankincense country" of Dhofar, a fertile plain about nine miles in width, between Capes Risut and Mirbat, encircled by the Gara Moun-

tains. On this plain Mr. Bent found the ruins of several cities, one of which, near Takha, he identifies, in agreement with Sprenger, as the *Abyssapolis* of the Greeks. An interesting valley in the Gara Mountains was explored. Calcareous deposits formed precipitous cliffs 300 to 550 feet in height, over which descended feathery waterfalls. In Asia, Dr. Sven Hedin and Mr. and Mrs. Littledale have been continuing their explorations. The former renewed his attempts to scale the Mustaghata, and succeeded in reaching a height of 19,450 feet, or more than 3,000 feet above the head of the great Jam-bal'k glacier, which lies between the two peaks of the mountain. He also crossed the desert between the Yarkand and Khotan, encountering severe hardships in the journey. A French scientific expedition, conducted by M. Jean Chaffanjon, reached Samarkand in the early part of the year, whence it was to proceed to Tashkend, Tibet, and other parts. A Danish scientific expedition, under the leadership of Lieutenant Olufsen, and assisted by the Russian Government, is also about to engage in exploration in Central Asia, the special objects being to examine the passes of the Pamirs and the Hindu Kush, and to endeavour to reach Kafristan from the north. Still further east, Prince Henry of Orleans has been traversing a hitherto unexplored country in a journey of 750 miles between Mong-tse and Tali-fu. An account of M. Obrucheff's explorations in Mongolia has been published this year. In North America the geological surveys of Canada and the United States contribute to a better knowledge of the physical features of the country. The recent division of the unorganised parts of Canada into the provisional districts of Ungava, Mackenzie, Yukon, and Franklin—the latter embracing the Arctic islands—may also be noted. As to South America, there is little to record, though M. Geay, who has recently returned to Paris, after a seven years' scientific mission in the interior, will doubtless have fresh facts to make known. In Europe, Dr. Kurt Hassert has been examining the Karst phenomena in the Apennines; while Dr. Robert Sieger is engaged on similar work in the glaciers of the Austrian Alps. Dr. K. Grossman, who with Dr. Cahnheim has been travelling in Iceland, visited the desert and lake region of Hvitarvatn, where he found enormous glaciers descending to the lake on the N. and N.W., and the Hveravillir region, containing hot springs and beautiful sinter deposits.

Geographical Society. See ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Geological Survey. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. In '45 it was placed under the office of Woods and Forests, and in '54 under the department of Science and Art. The entire geological survey of England on the one-inch ordnance maps (scale 1: 63,360) has been completed; the six-inch scale (1: 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The Geological Survey of the South Wales coal-field on the six-inch scale has been commenced. The drifts were formerly neglected; but for many years past these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid

geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. An index map (scale 4 miles to 1 inch) is in progress, and some of the sheets are about to be printed in chromolithography, all the maps having hitherto been hand coloured. The large survey maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The most important publication of the Survey in '95 was a Memoir on the Middle and Upper Oolites of England, by Mr. H. B. Woodward. The geological survey of Scotland was commenced in '54, and that of Ireland in '45. The geological map of Ireland on the one-inch scale having been completed, the Irish survey was broken up in '90; but a small staff is retained at the Dublin office to revise the maps of certain districts as occasion may require. The Scotch survey is engaged principally on complicated work in the Highlands. The survey of each country was formerly placed under a director, and all united under a director-general. The successive directors-general have been Sir H. T. De la Beche ('45-55), Sir R. Impey Murchison ('55-72), Sir A. C. Ramsay ('72-81), and Sir A. Geikie (*q.v.*) ('81).

Geology, '95. Since Geology deals essentially with the history of the earth, no geological topic can be of greater interest than that of the probable age of our planet—a subject which has recently been discussed by some very competent authorities in *Nature*. Lord Kelvin long ago argued, from certain physical data, that its age, from the time when a crust first formed, was probably not more than one hundred million years, but he admitted a possible maximum of four hundred millions; subsequently, however, this estimate was reduced to about twenty millions. It is these figures which Professor Perry seeks to correct. He shows that, assuming greater thermal conductivity for the rocks at a high than at a low temperature, the consolidation of the earth might have taken place much earlier than even four hundred million years ago. While physicists base their arguments on the cooling of the primitive globe, on the shape of the earth, and on tidal retardation, the geologists look rather at the vast thickness of the strata, and on the development of life suggested by organic remains. Prof. Sollas considers that since the Cambrian period the lapse of time has probably not been less than seventeen million years; but the pre-Cambrian was a vast interval of unknown duration. Prof. Le Conte, of California, considers that in the course of the evolution of the earth there have occurred occasional readjustments of the crust of almost world-wide extent, and these, by simultaneously affecting all parts of the crust, have produced great unconformities of stratification, separating the principal geological periods. He believes, therefore, that the breaks in time were more than local phenomena. Geologists have been greatly interested in the work of the Eastern Counties Coal-Boring Association, and Mr. Whitaker, of the Geological Survey, has described the first boring undertaken by this Association in quest of Coal in East Anglia. The site selected was at Stutton in the Stour valley, a few miles from Ipswich; and the boring, after reaching the base of the Gault, at a depth of 994 feet, passed immediately into palæozoic rocks, perhaps belonging to the Carboniferous series, and referable to the same group as the old rocks touched at the famous

Harwich boring, but utterly unlike the red rocks found at a great depth in the London basin. This trial-boring is to be followed by others in the Eastern counties. Geologists have hitherto been puzzled to determine the direction of dip in rocks at great depths; for though the amount of inclination is shown by the cores the rotation in boring renders the direction of slope difficult of determination. An ingenious mechanical means of overcoming this difficulty has been devised by Mr. J. Francis. The importance of extending the work of the Geological Survey to deep-seated rocks has been advocated by Mr. F. W. Harmer, who points out the value of a *subterranean survey* on a large scale by means of numerous borings. Prof. Harrison and Mr. Jukes-Browne have shown the resemblance of the globigerina-ooze and the red clay of the deep sea-bed to certain rocks of Barbados, known as "the Oceanic series," and regarded by Dr. Gregory as probably of Miocene age. Mr. Hill and Mr. Jukes-Browne have detected remains of radiolaria in the nodules of the Melbourne rock in the English chalk. It seems likely that the siliceous tests of these organisms were abundant in the original calcareous ooze of the chalk, but have been removed in solution, and so contributed to the formation of flint. The geology of the Witwatersrand and of Mashonaland and Matabeleland has been sketched by Dr. Hatch and Mr. Chalmers, partly in a work on the Rand, and partly in the *Geological Magazine*. Prof. Liversidge, by acting on sections of gold nuggets with chlorine water, has developed a crystalline structure resembling the well-known Widmanstätten figures on an etched surface of meteoric iron. M. Moissan has described, before the French Academy, the largest piece of "carbon," or black diamond, hitherto discovered. It was found on July 15th, '95, in the diamond-bearing earth of Bahia, in Brazil, and when unearthed weighed 3,167 carats. Many minerals have been found by Prof. Ramsay to yield helium, originally described as a hypothetical solar element by Lockyer and Frankland. Terrestrial helium was first found in the gases evolved from the Norwegian mineral cleveite, a variety of pitchblende or uraninite; but it has since been obtained from several minerals containing certain compounds of uranium, yttrium, and thorium. Lord Rayleigh has shown that helium exists in the thermal waters of Bath. The subject of *petrology*, or the study of rocks as distinguished from that of minerals, has been recently advanced by the publication of a text-book by Mr. Harker, of Cambridge; and by a guide-book to the rocks in the British museum, by Mr. Fletcher. Two American palæontologists have recently visited this country, with interesting information from the west. Prof. Marsh, of Yale, has described his restoration of many of the Jurassic dinosaurs, and he holds, as many others have done, that certain of these reptiles assumed normally an erect attitude, being supported mainly on their large hind-limbs. The foot-prints in the Connecticut valley, formerly referred to birds, were probably the bi-pedal tracks of dinosaurian reptiles. Prof. Claypole has described some gigantic armour-clad fossil fishes from the Devonian rocks of Ohio. Geology is represented in this country by the Geological Society. President for '95-6, Dr. H. Woodward; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Marr and Teall. Offices, Burlington

House, W. There is also the Geologists' Association, at University College, Gower St., W.C. President, Gen. Macmahon. The London Geological Field Class has been formed, under Prof. Seeley, for the systematic study of the London district. The Palæontographical Society is a publishing body for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils.

George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), King of Greece, is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, and a brother of the Czarina and the Princess of Wales; was b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '64, in succession to Otho I. The vacant throne had previously been offered to Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), and to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine.

George of Wales, H.R.H. Prince. See YORK, H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF.

GERMANY.

The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William II., of Hohenzollern, King of Prussia. According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union; direction of political and military affairs vested in an Emperor, who may declare war, but if not defensive, consent of Federal Council required. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in a Federal Council called the **Bundesrath**. This body, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of fifty-eight delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, seventeen sit for Prussia, six for Bavaria, four each for Württemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. The following states are included in the confederation: The kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony; the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hesse, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and fourteen smaller states.—Religion. Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Protestants form 62·7 per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics 35·9 per cent., Jews making up 1·2 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory through-

out the empire, and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, with special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Most of the railways, which traverse 27,439 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,738 sq. m.; pop. '91, 49,627,490. Revenue, '94-5, £64,326,800; expenditure, £64,326,800 (the revenue is derived from the customs and other Imperial sources, and the balance is made good by contributions from the confederate States, so that the revenue is always just equal to the expenditure); public debt, £84,300,000; imports, '93, special trade, £224,163,000; exports, special trade, £177,702,000. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

History. 95. Political.—The "Reichshaus" or House of Parliament of Germany, was inaugurated by the Emperor (Dec. 5th), and on the same day the new session of the Reichstag was commenced. In his speech from the throne the Emperor foreshadowed Bills extending certain provisions of the Penal Code, for the purpose, it was understood, of checking Socialistic agitation, reforming the laws of procedure, preventing abuses on the Stock Exchange, and raising the duties on tobacco. At the first sitting of the Reichstag the next day, the Socialist members remained seated when the President called for cheers for the Emperor, their attitude rousing the House to fierce indignation against them. The Government afterwards took steps to prosecute them for *lèse majesté*, but this the Reichstag refused to sanction by 168 to 58 votes. The Budget for the ensuing year estimated the revenue and expenditure at 1,247,256,963 marks, 40,000,000 less than the previous year. The Imperial Finance Bill for reforming the financial relations between the Government and the Federal States was introduced in the Diet (Jan. 27th). It proposed that the sums paid by the Imperial Treasury to the Federal States out of the revenues derived from the customs, the tobacco tax, and the stamp and spirit duties, should not exceed the matricular contributions. If these revenues should not equal the matricular contributions, the latter should not be increased. If the revenues should exceed the estimated amount, the surplus should be used to form a fund to make good possible deficits in succeeding years. The Tobacco Taxation Bill, simultaneously introduced, imposed an *ad valorem* duty on manufactured tobacco, instead of the existing specific duties. It proposed to increase the duty on cigars and cigarettes, while that on smoking tobacco was reduced, on the ground that this was the luxury of the poorer classes. A deputation of the Agrarian League, representing 200,000 German agriculturists, which waited on the Emperor (Feb. 18th), stated that such great depression prevailed that the German peasantry was struggling for its very existence. The Emperor in reply advised abstention from all sensational agitation, and promised the earnest help of the State Council. An attempt was made to enlist the League as supporters of Bimetallism, and a German Bimetallist Association was formed (20th). The Emperor addressed the Select Committee of the State Council on the unfavourable condition of agriculture (March 12th), and urged them

to seek means of relief without prejudicing other interests, or violating treaty obligations. Count William Bismarck, the ex-Chancellor's second son, was appointed President of the Province of East Prussia (13th). The State Council closed its deliberations (21st), having pronounced emphatically against the State administration of the trade in cereals. The reduction of the costs of production and transport, the protection of the sugar and spirit industries, and a reform of the loan system, on the other hand, it considered would benefit agriculture. An investigation of the currency question also might prove of service. The Reichstag refused by 163 to 146 votes to empower the President to convey the congratulations of Parliament to Prince Bismarck on his 80th birthday (24th). The Emperor at once expressed his deepest indignation at this decision, and the President, Herr von Levetzow, resigned. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the heads of the civil, military, and naval departments, with a representative body of troops, visited Friedrichsruhe, to do honour to Prince Bismarck (26th), and a grand banquet was given to celebrate his birthday by the Emperor. The second reading stage of the Anti-Revolutionary Bills began (May 8th), but eventually they were rejected *in toto*, and without the formality of a division. The Tobacco Taxation Bill was rejected (13th), but the Spirit Taxation Bill was afterwards carried by a large majority. In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet a motion urging the Government to request the Chancellor "to take immediate and energetic steps calculated to lead to an international regulation of the currency question, with the final object of securing international bimetalism with the participation of England," was carried by 187 to 92 votes (21st). Somewhat similar resolutions had also previously been carried by the Upper House, and also by the Reichstag, though the chief demand in the latter case was the summoning of an international conference. The session of the Reichstag closed (24th), Germany took part with Russia and France in protesting against and preventing the Japanese retention of the Liaotung Peninsula after the Chino-Japanese war. Sir Frank Lascelles, then at St. Petersburg, was appointed British Ambassador at Berlin in succession to Sir Edward Malet (Sept. 11th). Baron von Hammerstein, the leader of the Conservative party, who was suspended from his editorship of the *Kreuz Zeitung* in July, was also deposed from his position in the party (16th). He resigned his seats in the Imperial and the Prussian Diet, and the matter, said the *Kreuz Zeitung*, was put into the hands of the Public Prosecutor. The Baron was arrested (26th) on a charge of forgery, fraud, and breach of trust. The Social Democratic Congress, assembled in annual session at Breslau, declined to sanction or adopt the Agrarian programme (Oct. 14th) in spite of its energetic advocacy by Herr Bebel and others. Herr Liebknecht was sentenced to four months' imprisonment on a charge of *lèse-majesté* committed in his speech opening the '95 Social Democratic Congress in Breslau. General. — The boycott of various breweries in Berlin, which had been enforced by the Socialists since the previous May was terminated (Dec. 25th). The brewers agreed to found a labour registry by Jan. 1st, to give preference to their old *employés*, and to grant

them various advantages in return for the repeal of the boycott. The first national congress of German miners was held at Essen (27th). Before taking part in the opening of the Kiel Canal, a distinguished party, including Mr. Gladstone, visited Hamburg and other ports as the guests of Sir Donald Currie on board the *Tantallon Castle*, and were accorded a grand banquet by the Burgomaster of Hamburg (June 16th). The Emperor arrived at Hamburg (16th), where representatives of almost every fleet in the world had assembled, and the festivities in honour of the opening of the Canal commenced. The *Hohenzollern*, with the Emperor on board, led the procession through the Canal, and arrived at Kiel (20th), where a grand banquet was given by the Emperor on board his yacht. The keystone of the Canal was laid (21st), and then the Emperor steamed through the assembled fleets. The Cowes Regatta, as usual, saw the Emperor come to England, and after the Regatta he went on a visit to Lord Lonsdale at Lowther Castle. The foundation stone of the national memorial to the Emperor William I. was laid by the Emperor on the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Gravelotte (Aug. 18th). Sedan Day (Sept. 2nd) was kept up with great enthusiasm and ceremony in Berlin and the principal cities of the Empire, this being the 25th anniversary. During a ceremonial visit to Alsace Lorraine the German Emperor unveiled a statue of the Emperor Frederick at Worth (Oct. 18th). Commercial. — A steady but by no means rapid improvement in trade has been in progress during the year. The coal trade was inactive during the early months, but afterwards improved, while the iron trade, as a whole, was better throughout. In nearly all branches of the textile trades exports improved, particularly to the United States. Considerable progress was also made in business with South Africa, Australia and South America.

Germany, Emperor of. See WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

Germany, Political Parties of. The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag or Imperial Diet, in which, together with the Bundesrath or Federal Council, are vested the legislative functions of United Germany. The political constitution of the Reichstag is somewhat complex. It contains no fewer than nine distinct parties, besides smaller groups. The general election of June '93, following on the defeat of the Army Bills, resulted as follows: Centre, 96 members; Conservatives, 75; National Liberals, 53; Social Democrats, 44; Radical Popular Party, 24; Imperialists, 23; Poles, 19; Anti-Semites, 17; Radical Union, 14; and a miscellaneous assemblage of the South German People's Party, Guelphs, Danes, Alsatians, etc., making 32 in all. The year '93 was an eventful one for most of these parties. The Conservatives split at its beginning, owing to the action of some of its members who took up Anti-Semitism, and commenced an agrarian agitation which attained to formidable dimensions, and eventually disclaimed all connection with any political party. The Conservative party strongly supported the Army Bills of the Government, and got well through the elections, gaining 6 seats. The strong Centre party resolutely opposed the Bills, but in May it became evident that its famous solidarity was threatened. One of its prominent members, Herr von Huenne, had voted

with the Government for the Bills, and others had followed his example, so that there was no longer unanimity. The more aristocratic members of the party declared themselves in favour of the Bills, but the great democratic majority remained firm. At the election, however, this rupture had its effect, for in the result the Centre lost 9 seats. The **National Liberals** recovered themselves in a marked degree, and won 8 votes at the general election. The **Radicals**, led by Herr Richter, opposed the Army Bills, but many of them most reluctantly, and some of them actually broke away and voted for the Government, thus splitting the party. The followers of Herr Richter coalesced with the South German People's Party, under the name of the **Radical Popular Party**, and the two came back 35 strong. The Moderate Radicals formed the **Radical Union**, and came back only 14 strong. The loss of the two parties at the general election was 32. The **Social Democrats**, who met the elections with a complete and admirable organisation, scored a notable triumph, and won 8 seats, their general advance being even more significant than this would indicate. The **Anti-Semites** also gained largely, no less than 10 seats. The **Imperialists**, who much resemble the Free Conservatives, and support the Government, gained 6 seats. On the reassembling of the Reichstag the Government rallied a sufficient majority to at once pass the Army Bills. The chief features of '94 were the severe rebuke administered by the Emperor to the nobles at the head of the agrarian party, which resulted in their submission, and the dead set made by members of all parties, notably the Conservatives, against Count Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, who ultimately resigned in October, and was succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe. The policy of Count Caprivi, however, was continued by his successor, and the strong repressive measures against the Poles and against the Social Democrats generally which had been urged by the Conservatives, and which the Emperor was said to have favoured, were not undertaken. The expulsion of Baron von Hammerstein from the Conservative party and from the editorial chair of its organ, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and the decision of the Social Democrats not to support the Agrarian policy, were the most noticeable events of '95. See GERMANY, History, '95.

Gibraltar. The name is a corruption of **Jebel el Tarik**, the Mount of Tarik. Anciently **Calpe**, one of the pillars of Hercules. Is a rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ½ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area, 2 sq. m.; pop. 25,755, including a garrison of 586 men. The rock rises to 1,439 feet, and is impregnably fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also a coaling station of first-rate importance. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor, General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMACY.

Gibson, Rev. J. Monro, D.D., Ex-Moderator ('91) of the English Presbyterian Synod, was born in Wigtownshire in 1838. Educated at Brechin and in Canada, whither his family had

emigrated. Ordained at the age of twenty-six, and became colleague, and afterwards successor, to the Rev. Dr. W. Taylor, of Montreal. Lectured on Hebrew and Greek Exegesis at Montreal College. After a pastorate lasting six years at the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, Dr. Gibson returned to England as pastor of the **St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church**, in '80. In his writings, which include a work entitled "Christianity according to Christ," Dr. Gibson has exhibited all the freshness and vigour that distinguish his pulpit utterances.

Gilbert, Sir John, R.A., was b. 1817, and is Pres. of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, to which position he was elected in '71. He first exhibited in '36, since which time he has constantly contributed to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. He has been well known for many years as an illustrator of books and pictorial magazines. Many of the best editions of the British classics have been enriched by his art, and he was for many years engaged in illustrating an edition of Shakespeare. Knighted '71. Elected A.R.A. '72, R.A. '76. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a member of various home and foreign art societies. In April '93 he announced his intention of presenting his magnificent collection of paintings to the nation as a free gift, distributing them amongst the art galleries of London and the other principal corporations. The City of London presented him in September with the freedom of the City.

Gilbert, William Schwenck, Barrister of the Inner Temple, was b. 1836. Entered the literary world as contributor of "**Bab Ballads**" to *Fun*, and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" ('70-71). Mr. Gilbert has written the librettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The list comprises "Trial by Jury," "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Ruddigore," "The Yeomen of the Guard," and "Utopia, Limited" ('93), produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, all of which have attained great popularity. Mr. Gilbert's other notable productions are "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," and "Sweethearts." Published "Songs of a Savoyard" in Nov. '90. He was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in June '91, and in that year also wrote "The Mountebanks," which the late Mr. Cellier set to music. He wrote "His Excellency" to the music of Mr. Osmond Carr in '94, the piece being produced at the Lyric.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class scientific lectures for the people, at a charge for admission of 1d. each per lecture. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. Office, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society. See YOUNG WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR.

Girton College. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., is the son of a Liverpool corn merchant—Sir John Gladstone, M.P., sometime of Leith—and of Ann, dau. of Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Stornoway, and Provost of Dingwall. The greatest Liberal statesman of his time has ever been proud to boast of his Scottish nationality and middle-class origin. He was born at Liverpool on Dec. 29th, 1809, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and at both places early developed High Church tendencies, and those Tory principles which he apparently inherited from his father. At school he contributed largely to the *Eton Miscellany*, and subsequently took an active part in the discussions of the Oxford Union. Married in '39 Miss Catherine Glynné, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynné, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. Shortly after the passing of the first Reform Bill, in '32, Mr. Gladstone made his entry into public life at Newark, where he was elected, as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee, in the Tory interest, defeating Sergeant Wilde, the popular candidate. It was on May 17th, '33, that he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord Howick, on the slavery question, when he expressed himself as opposed to slavery, but not in favour of hasty and wholesale enfranchisement. On the dissolution of the Melbourne Ministry, at the end of '34, Sir Robert Peel called Mr. Gladstone to his first public appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, which post he resigned in February of the following year for that of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. A month afterwards (March '35), however, Lord John Russell introduced his motion with regard to the temporalities of the Irish Church, which Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed; but the ministry were beaten, and Lord Melbourne again came into power. The death of William IV., in June '37, caused another general election, when Mr. Gladstone was once more returned for Newark. In '41, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel, after the defeat of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone accepted office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. He took an active part in the Corn Law debates of '41-2, and although opposed to Mr. Villiers, the champion of the Repeal party, the revised tariff scheme was said to be chiefly Mr. Gladstone's work. He became President of the Board of Trade in '43; but at the commencement of '45 resigned, owing to his opposition to the extension of the Maynooth Grant and the establishment of non-sectarian colleges. In '46, it having been announced that an immediate revision of the Corn Laws was pending, Sir Robert Peel resigned, finding that certain members of his government would not go with him; but Lord John Russell declining to form a cabinet, Sir Robert returned to office with Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and member for Oxford University. On the death of Sir Robert Peel, in '50, Mr. Gladstone paid his memorable visit to Naples, which laid the foundation of his future friendship with Cavour and Garibaldi. During this period he finally severed himself from the Tories, although holding aloof from the Liberals for a time; and in '52 became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's Administration,

but fell with the collapse of that cabinet after the Crimean war. Subsequently he was appointed by the Earl of Derby Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands. In '59 he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Government. His budgets were always looked forward to with absorbing interest; but no little sensation was caused by that of '61, which announced the total repeal of the much debated paper duty. On the dissolution of '65 Mr. Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but was returned for South Lancashire, receiving great ovations at Manchester and Liverpool. On the death of Lord Palmerston, in the autumn of that year, Earl Russell became Premier; his old foe, Mr. Gladstone, being the leader of the lower House. During the debates on the new Reform Bill a "cave" was formed in the House of Commons, and the ministry fell in '66, to be succeeded by the Earl of Derby's Government, with Mr. Disraeli as leader in the Commons, who passed a Bill in '67, by the operation known as "dishing the Whigs." It was in this year that Mr. Gladstone made his famous declaration in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church. In Feb. '68 Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, but Parliament was dissolved in the following November, when Mr. Gladstone, defeated in South-West Lancashire, was elected for Greenwich. In the Parliament of '69 he became Premier for the first time, and thence up to the dissolution of '74 a number of important measures were placed on the statute book. The Irish Church having been disestablished, and while Europe was distracted with the Franco-Prussian war, the Liberal Government carried the Elementary Education Act (7.2.), the Irish Land Act, the Abolition of Purchase in the Army (by Royal warrant), the Act for abolishing University Tests, and the Ballot Act; but they were beaten on the Irish University Education Bill in '73, and Mr. Disraeli returned to power in '74. Mr. Gladstone then decided to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, but in '75 aroused much public indignation against the atrocities which the Turks were perpetrating in Bulgaria. In '79 he made his first visit to Midlothian, and on the dissolution of '80 he was returned for that constituency, and became for the second time Premier. Amongst the important Acts he carried between '80 and '85 may be mentioned the Employers' Liability Act, the second Irish Land Act, the Hares and Rabbits Act, a reform in the Land Laws, and chief of all, the third Reform Act and Redistribution Act. After the dissolution of the autumn of '85, Mr. Gladstone again came forward for Midlothian, and was re-elected by an enormous majority. On the fall of the Salisbury Administration, Jan. 26th, '86, Mr. Gladstone was summoned by the Queen to again take office. He then held as Premier the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In consequence of a divergence of views between some of the leading members of the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone with respect to his proposed Irish policy, several of his old colleagues, notably Lord Hartington and Sir H. James, did not join his cabinet—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, who accepted office, resigning March 27th. Mr. Gladstone introduced bills

relating to the government and land of Ireland, the former in a great speech on April 8th, and the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill on the 16th. But the revolt of the Liberal Unionists became pronounced, the Government were defeated by a majority of 30 on the Home Rule Bill, and resolved to resign. On July 2nd, at the General Election following, Mr. Gladstone was elected for both Midlothian and Leith, and chose to sit for his old constituency, but the result of the general election was to deprive him of power. During the remainder of that year and throughout '87 little of special importance occurred. He visited Italy early in '88, and was most warmly received. In December he again visited Italy, returning in Feb. '89. His golden wedding was celebrated on July 25th, '89, and the anniversary of his 81st birthday in '90 was made the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial fountain at Hawarden (Dec. 29th, '90), which had been erected to commemorate the golden wedding. During '92 Mr. Gladstone carried out yet another Midlothian Campaign. He was returned at the general election, though by a greatly reduced majority, and in August he became Premier for the fourth time. On Oct. 24th an enthusiastic welcome was given to him at Oxford, where he delivered the first of the Romanes lectures, choosing "Medieval Universities" for his subject. On April 6th, '93, he moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill (see '94 ed., Session, sects. 79-101) in the House of Commons, but the Bill was thrown out by the Lords. During his stay at Biarritz, in Feb. '94, a London journal announced his retirement; but the report was contradicted in very guarded terms. After his return to England the report was renewed, and in the midst of the uncertainty Mr. Gladstone made his last speech in the House of Commons as Prime Minister (March 1st)—the occasion being the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils Bill. The next day his resignation was made public, the chief cause being the discovery that he was suffering from cataract in both eyes; and on March 3rd he had an audience of the Queen, and gave up the seals of office. A successful operation for the removal of the cataract was performed in May, and during the summer Mr. Gladstone got continuously stronger. He paid a visit to Cannes early in '85, and in June visited Kiel, Hamburg, and Copenhagen on board Sir Donald Currie's *Tantallon Castle*. Rumours afterwards became prevalent of his disagreement with the Government as to their Welsh Disestablishment Bill, but there appeared to be little foundation for them; and although Mr. Gladstone did not seek re-election in Midlothian, and generally held aloof from politics, yet during the election a number of letters to Liberal candidates showed his attitude to be unchanged. He spoke strongly in favour of small holdings at the annual show of the Hawarden Horticultural Society, and delivered a stirring speech on the Armenian question at Chester in August. Mr. Gladstone's literary efforts have resulted in many valuable works, and cover a most extensive field. In his early manhood he published "The State in its Relations with the Church," and his pamphlet on the Neapolitan atrocities in '51 caused a remarkable sensation. "Studies in Homer" followed, and "Juventus Mundi," while the pamphlet on the "Bulgarian Horrors"

is still fresh in memory. In '86 Mr. Gladstone and Professor Huxley crossed swords in the *Nineteenth Century* over Science and Revelation. In '90 he published "Landmarks of Homeric Study," and also "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," which reached a second and much amplified edition in '92. A volume of translations of the Odes of Horace was published in Nov. '94, and a Commentary on the Psalter in '95.

"Glasgow Herald." A morning newspaper, Independent in politics. Founded in 1782. It circulates all over Scotland, and has the highest reputation in commercial circles throughout the United Kingdom. Some interesting figures compiled by the proprietors, show that in the number of its advertisement columns during the period from January to May '95, it came next after the *Times* and *Telegraph*, while in the number of columns of news and advertisements combined, it took first place above even the *Times*. Editor, Charles Russell. From the same office are issued the *Weekly Herald* and the *Evening Times*. Head Office, 65 to 69, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; London Office, 65, Fleet Street.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 1903 students (28 women), and of the total 828 were students in Arts (148 women) and 680 students of Medicine (56 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See article on HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T., LL.D. Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P. (elected Nov. 15th, '93). Principal and Vice-Chancellor, John Caird, D.D. (appointed '73). Parliamentary representative, J. A. Campbell, LL.D. Registrar, James Coutts, M.A. Degrees: M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and C.M., M.D., B.D., D.D. Among the distinguished alumni are Adam Smith, Thomas Campbell, Francis Jeffrey, Archbishop Tait, Principal Shairp, Rev. R. S. Candlish, and Lord Kelvin.

"Globe, The." Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated with *The Traveller*. It was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters, its contributors including some who held high office in the State. It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party. Its original matter includes letters from the chief continental cities; and a special feature is the "Turnover" appearing on the front page, written on a social topic by writers who rank among the foremost *littérateurs* of the day. Editor, George Elliot Armstrong. Offices, 367, Strand, W.C.

Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Goa. A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Goethe Society, English. Was formed to promote and extend the study of Goeth's

work and thought, but its scope has now been so extended that, while always keeping Goethe as the central figure, the attention of members might be also directed to other fields of German literature, art, and science. The meetings of the Society are held in February, April, June, October, and December. Vol. vii. of the Society's *Transactions* appeared in '93. The President for '95 is Prof. Dowden, LL.D., D.C.L.; Secretary, Dr. E. Oswald, 49, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.

Gold Coast Colony. A British Crown colony on the Guinea Coast, West Africa, consisting of towns, forts, and stations, with the country around. Formerly styled the Protectorate. The colony has a coastline of about 350 miles, and though the interior boundaries are not strictly defined, the area of the colony may be put at about 40,000 square miles, and the population at 1,500,000, including 37,500 professed Christians. The native state of Ashantee lies inland at the back of the central portion of the colony. The unfriendly attitude of the Ashantee rulers has diverted much of the trade that would otherwise have naturally passed through the Colony. The King of Coomassie is the principal ruler, and indeed declared himself King of Ashantee in '94. Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 16,267. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of nine, none of whom are elected. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, ivory, caoutchouc, palm kernels, rubber, monkey skins, gum, copal, camwood, kola nuts, timber, etc.—**History.** '95. Trouble arose in Ashantee during November, apparently through the action of the French agents who were trying to establish French influence there. The British authorities thereupon told the king that if he allowed this to be done he would be at once called upon to pay the balance of the war indemnity owing to the British Government. The Ashantees thereupon proposed to send Prince John, the eldest brother of the King, to England, to represent their views to the Government, but this was forbidden by the Governor at Cape Coast Castle. Mr. W. E. Maxwell was afterwards appointed Governor of the Colony, and left England in March. A deputation, headed by Prince John, afterwards visited England, but was accorded no reception. With the advent of the Unionist Ministry in August, a good deal was heard about a forward policy in the Gold Coast Colony, including the construction of a railway to develop the resources and the trade of the colony and the interior. It was reported in September that the great Mahomedan Chief, Samory, had established himself at Bontuka in the *hinterland* of the Colony. An ultimatum was at length despatched to the King, requiring him, by Oct. 31st, to signify his consent to the presence of a British Commissioner at Coomassie, and to the establishment of a British protectorate over Ashantee. It was also stipulated that he should abandon human sacrifices, slave trading and the subjugation of neighbouring tribes. Captain Donald Stuart was sent as Special Commissioner, with an escort, to deliver this ultimatum. The King, however, took no notice of it, and after waiting some time it was decided (Nov. 12th) to send an expedition against him, under the command of Sir Francis Scott. A battalion of troops of the Line was also chosen for service.

Gold Fields and Production. Gold is found in every quarter of the globe: in reefs or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing, and treatment with mercury; in alluvial deposits, from which it is extracted by washing, in dust, grains, laminae, or nuggets. Alluvial deposits are of several kinds—namely, (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus; (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single-handed; (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock, necessitating thorough mining; (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hill-sides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines. Mining in quartz entails the employment of large capital, machinery, etc. The annual production of gold throughout the world is estimated as follows:—

Epoch.	Production in Australia.	Production in America.	Total World's Production.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
'71-75	10,533,131	9,475,723	28,026,514
'76-80	7,526,912	9,530,510	26,349,054
'80-85	6,909,642	7,730,324	24,567,749
'86-90	6,885,653	8,070,221	27,030,438
'91	1,470,585	1,604,840	6,055,189
'92	1,550,000	1,650,000	6,615,611
'93	—	1,739,323	7,566,055

The increased production in the world's supply between '85 and '90 was mainly due to the expansion of gold mining in South Africa. It was in '86 that the discovery was first made near the site of the town of Johannesburg on the southern slope of a range of hills known as the Witwatersrand. The usual rush at once took place, and the usual collapse followed, because of the undue appreciation of shares. But by the introduction of suitable machinery the mines are now paying excellent dividends. The steady progress that has been made is evident from the following figures. In '87 35,000 oz., worth £120,000, were produced. In '88 the yield was 240,266 oz., in '90 507,750 oz., and in '92 1,200,000 oz., worth about £4,250,000. In '94, 2,827,365 tons of ore, coming from 50 mines, yielded 2,024,162 oz., worth about £6,980,000, and experts estimate that this yield will increase annually. Indeed, Mr. Hamilton Smith, the American mining engineer, has estimated, from investigations on the spot in '92 and '94, that by '97 the output will amount to £10,000,000, and reach a maximum of £12,500,000 by 1900. The Witwatersrand lies about 35 miles to the north of the Vaal river. The beds extend over an aggregate length of 11 miles east and west, and are owned by 36 companies. Mr. Hamilton Smith has estimated that in the stretch of 11 miles above mentioned there are probably 97,000,000 tons, which, when crushed, will yield £215,000,000. Outside this stretch the yield may be half as much again, making about £325,000,000 in all as the probable total quantity of gold that the Rand may be expected to yield.—New gold fields have been recently opened up at Coolgardie and the neighbouring districts in Western Australia, and there can be no doubt that they are very rich.

Goluchowski, Count Agenor, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born in 1849. He entered upon his diplomatic

career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in '72 was appointed Attaché and afterwards Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. He then went to Paris as Counsellor of Embassy, and there married a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat. He was Minister at Bucharest, '87-93. He is a large landed proprietor in Galacia, and has sat as a Conservative in the Austrian Chamber of Peers. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on Count Kalnoky's resignation in May '95.

Good Templars, The Independent Order of, a total abstinence fraternity originated in New York in 1851. In '68 it was extended to England by Joseph Malins, who, by '70, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of sixpence or one shilling per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis; but an auxiliary provident fund is allowable. The order consists of (1) local "subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "district" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an "International Supreme Lodge." In '76, when the International Supreme Lodge met in Kentucky, a disruption occurred on "the Negro question"; and there have since been two Orders—one mainly American, and the other mainly British. In '86 the American leaders invited the British to a Reunion Conference, which was accordingly held at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. '86. A basis for reunion, declaring illegal any exclusion on account of colour or race, was unanimously drafted and sent to all jurisdictions, and was indorsed by each. As then agreed, both international courts met separately at Saratoga, New York, May '87, and then reunited. The Order publishes about forty newspapers and magazines in various languages. The International Supreme Lodge has met in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden, and next meets at Zurich, Switzerland, June '97. The united International Supreme Lodge has a membership of over 500,000, in about 12,000 branches, governed by 100 different Grand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom nearly 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 60,000 adults and 40,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose title was altered in '92 to "The Grand Lodge of England and the United Services," and whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has over 1300 lodges, of which 70 are in the army and navy. The Grand Lodge annual session at Cambridge, Easter '95, was attended by 500 representatives and officers. Their greatest festival has been a **Crystal Palace fête**, when over 40,000 persons attended. There is also attached a **Juvenile Order**, enjoining abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling and profanity, which has 70,000 British members, in 1000 branches. The members have founded a **Temperance Orphanage** at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 647 adult and 380 junior branches, with a total of 67,000 members; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly organ is *The*

Good Templar. Ireland and Wales have about 500 adult and junior branches, and have an increasing membership. The organ in England is *The Good Templar's Watchword*, weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter from the Grand Lodge printing presses, at 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Gore, Rev. Charles, M.A., was b. 1853, and is the son of the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, the brother of the 4th Earl of Arran. He is a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Gore has taken a prominent position in Oxford as the exponent of High Church tenets. The publication of "*Lux Mundi*," for which he was largely responsible, caused almost as much controversy as that of "*Tracts for the Times*." He published in Nov. '91 "*The Incarnation of the Son of God*," being the Bampton Lectures for that year. In May '93 he resigned the headship of Pusey House, and in '94 became Canon of Westminster.

Gorst, Sir John, M.P. See under COMMONS.
Goschen, Rt. Hon. George J., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Gosse, Edmund William, was b. in London 1849. Ed. privately. His book "*From Shakespeare to Pope*" was published in '85. "*The Masque of Painters*," which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in May '86, was written by Mr. Gosse. In '89 he published "*The History of 18th-Century Literature, 1660-1780*." His later works include a volume of most interesting essays entitled "*Gossip in a Library*" ('91); a novel, "*The Secret of Narcisse*" ('92); a collection of essays, "*Questions at Issue*" ('93); a critical volume on "*The Jacobean Poets*"; and a collection of lyrical poems, "*In Russet and Silver*" ('94).

Gothenburg System, The. This system of regulating the trade in intoxicating liquors was first brought under the notice of the English public by Mr. Chamberlain some years ago, and recently interest in it has been revived through the Bishop of Chester's laudatory advocacy of it as a means of temperance reform. The essential feature of the scheme is that the trade in spirits, etc., is placed in the hands of State-controlled and chartered companies, and is not left, as now, to private companies who naturally desire, for the sake of their own profit, to push the trade as much as possible. The conditions imposed by the State on these chartered companies are that, after the payment of a fixed rate of interest on their capital, they shall expend the remainder of the profits made by them on objects of general utility. The effect of the system, at least, so far as it has been seen in Norway and Sweden, where it has been thoroughly and successfully tried, is that the trade, not being pushed for reasons of private gain, is not swollen to the gigantic proportions which it has now attained in England. Further, the nation benefits both by the public works created out of the profits, and by the employment of labour thus rendered possible. During '94 the Norwegian Legislature adopted a reform of the system, by which it was provided that only 15 per cent. of the profits realised should go to the Communal Treasury, 20 per cent. to the company to provide for the legal rate of interest on capital, and for donations in aid of temperance and charitable institutions, and the balance—viz., 65 per cent.—to the State. The Act also provided that

from Jan. '96 every man and woman twenty-five years of age or upwards, in each district, should have a direct vote for or against allowing the establishment or continued working of a Samlag—i.e., an association for the sale of spirits, a bare majority of those voting to decide the question, subject to a new poll every five years, if demanded. All rural Sweden has had such a "Local Veto" power for many years, and once nine-tenths of its rural areas have thus vetoed the traffic. With this money it was understood that a special fund would be formed, probably for the creation of old age pensions. This reform was specially framed to remove the great objection to the system, that the profits were so largely applied to purposes which would otherwise be defrayed out of the rates, that the ratepayers tended to push the sale of drink, and consequently increase the profits, so as to keep their rating low. Mr. Gladstone has spoken of the system as follows: "For many years I have been strongly of opinion that the principle of selling liquors for the public profit only offered the sole chance of escape from the present miserable and almost contemptible predicament, which is a disgrace to the country." Mr. J. Malins, the chief of the English Good Templars, who revisited Sweden and Norway in Nov. and Dec. '94, to further investigate this subject, spoke strongly against the system at the National Temperance Congress at Chester in Oct. '95, and said that in '64, before the Gothenburg or "Bolag" system came into operation the convictions for drunkenness in that city were 22 per 1000 per annum. Then in '65 the Bolag came into operation, and after thirty years the convictions were still about 22 per 1000, in spite of the great growth of Temperance Societies. Then, within a few years of the Bolag starting the convictions dropped 30 per cent.—but prior to them the police were allowed a large share of the fines, and on this being abolished in '64, a decrease of arrests was to be expected. True, beerhouses had much to answer for this, but the Bolag had stimulated the beer traffic as a supposed remedy. The net result was that the convictions had risen to the proportions existing when the Bolag started. Cardiff had 648 convictions in '94; Gothenburg, with a smaller population, has reached 4,400 convictions, while Liverpool, with five times the population of Gothenburg, has brought down its convictions to 4800 in '94. Mr. Malins gave full details as to his contentions in the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* for Oct. '95. See also "The Gothenburg System of Public-house Licensing," published by the Church of England Temperance Society, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster; a book on the Gothenburg system, by Mr. Edwin Goadby, "Sober by Act of Parliament," published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., and "The Gothenburg and Bergen Schemes," by D. Lewis, J.P., published by Elliott, Edinburgh.

Gould, F. Carruthers, one of the greatest cartoonists of the day, was b. at Barnstable in 1845, and was ed. in that town. He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. As a boy his genius for caricature was noticeable, and on the Stock Exchange he found plenty of material ready to his hand. In '79 he began to illustrate the

Christmas number of *Truth*, but his first journalistic work was done on the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* when Mr. Stead was editor. He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette* when the former paper passed into Mr. Astor's hands. For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme, and latterly he has done the literary commentary as well, with equal success. His "Cartoons for the Crisis" during the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, put his name into all men's mouths, and firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist.

Government. See MINISTRY, TREASURY, and other articles.

Grace, Dr. W. G., the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848, and made his first appearance in important matches in West Gloucestershire v. Bedminster, at Mangotsfield. Between '64 and '79 he made 20,842 runs in a total of 415 innings. His exploits as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the title of "champion" was spontaneously conferred upon him. On July 22nd, '79, at Lord's, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a presentation of the value of £1400. Although pursuing the medical profession, Dr. Grace has still kept his place in first-class cricket, and during the '95 season he completed his 100th century, and came out with second place in the averages. (See CRICKET article.) Testimonial funds to him were started by the *Daily Telegraph*, and taken up by the M.C.C. An interesting book upon Cricket was published by him in '91.

Grants in aid of Local Taxation.—This subject has long given rise to sharp political controversy. For years it was an article of the Conservative creed that real property was subject to burdens which should properly be regarded wholly or in part as national charges. The Government of 1874—80 made, with the assent of Parliament, considerable grants towards the relief of local burdens, and Mr. Goschen, in the ministry of 1886—92, largely increased these subventions, but replaced many of the grants by transferring certain sources of taxation to local authorities, who administer or distribute the money though it is collected by imperial officers. As against the system even in its present form it is urged that the general public has to bear burdens which should properly fall upon property, and which, by the admission of some of the supporters of the system, relieve it to that extent; in other words, if the subventions were withdrawn, rates would go up and rents would sooner or later go down. Further it is contended that money received by local bodies from imperial sources is not administered so economically as that paid directly by the ratepayers. Particulars regarding the taxation transferred to the local authorities or charged upon imperial funds will be found under FINANCE, NATIONAL. The subject was much referred to during the general election and the subsequent sittings of Parliament. See LOCAL TAXATION, POLITICAL PARTIES and SESSION, sect. 111.

"Graphic, The," founded 1869, by Mr. W. L. Thomas, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events. Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a

very wide circulation. Editor, Mr. T. Heath Joyce. See also DAILY GRAPHIC. Office, 190, Strand.

GREECE.

A kingdom under George I. (*g.v.*), of Glücksburg. The country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-9 after centuries of subjection to Turkey. The present monarch, who is the second son of the King of Denmark, was elected in '63, after the expulsion of King Otto. Executive vested in King and responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the *Boulé*, a chamber of 150 representatives elected for four years. The system of election, which takes place every four years, is by *scrutin de liste*, as formerly in France. The Greek orthodox Church is the State religion; other sects tolerated: complete liberty of worship. Education is not in a very satisfactory condition. The chief exports are currants, ores, and olive oil. There are 560 miles of railway open. Area, about 25,041 sq. m.; pop. 2,267,267. Estimated revenue, '95, £3,733,454; expenditure, £3,721,426; total funded debt, £2,984,366; imports, '94, £4,398,353; exports, £2,971,636. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

History, '95.—Political. The Chamber resolved by 74 to 69 votes that the current crop should be detained and destroyed (Dec. 12th), the reason alleged being that the course would save the current trade from otherwise inevitable ruin. The Bill was, however, ultimately thrown out by 63 votes to 45 (18th). The British, French, and German representatives joined in urging the Government to reconsider the demands of the foreign bondholders (26th). Meanwhile, the Government were in great difficulty through the opposition raised in Parliament to the passage of the Budget, and the general distress in all parts of the country. The Government replied to the British, German, and French representatives that they were willing to reopen negotiations on the basis of the agreement of July 22nd, '94 (Jan. 15th). On the same day the Association of bondholders issued a document demanding the repeal of the law of Dec. 10th, '93, 50 per cent. of the interest due for '95, '96, and '97, and the full amount afterwards; and the payment of arrears in the shape of 5 per cent. bonds. The Government proposed to meet their difficulties by fresh taxation, and great popular demonstrations against this policy began. In the course of one of them (Jan. 20th) the Crown Prince appeared and urged the people to remain quiet, but to send a deputation to lay their grievances before the King. It afterwards appeared that the Athens Army Corps, which the Crown Prince commanded, was used to repress the popular demonstrations, and he resented not being consulted. He therefore ordered the Prefect of Police to withdraw his suppressive measures, but the Prefect declined to obey any orders save those of the Minister of the Interior. Out of this incident arose a rupture between the Government and the King, and M. Tricoupi resigned (22nd). M. Nikolaos Delyanni formed a new Ministry (24th), and a decree was issued dissolving the Chamber, and appointing a general election. This resulted (April 30th) in the complete overthrow of the Tricoupi party. M. Tricoupi himself was defeated at Missolonghi, and his opponent M. Delyanni found himself at the head of an overwhelming

majority. M. Tricoupi announced his determination to retire from political life (May 1st). The Government authorised the *Chargé d'Affaires* in London to reopen negotiations with the bondholders (8th). M. Zaimis, the Delyannist candidate, was elected President of the Chamber (June 10th), and the Cabinet resigned. M. Delyanni's Cabinet taking office on the next day. His first speech in the Chamber announced that the service of the public debt would be taken away from the Finance Minister and entrusted to a special body, consisting of the Minister of Finance, the President of the Supreme Court of the *Areopagus*, the President of the Audit Board, and the directors of the National, Ionian, and Epiro-Thessalian Banks (14th). The Government's policy he declared to be to meet all needs out of the regular revenue, and to rigorously economise. **General.**—The Greek Committee entrusted with the arrangements for a series of proposed international Olympic games reported satisfactory progress (Dec. 25th) in spite of opposition on the part of many of the leading Greek capitalists. The great current question again caused trouble in the summer months, but M. Delyanni's Government, on coming into power, passed a Bill authorising the taking over for one year by the Government of 20 per cent. of the crop, but not for purpose, of consumption (July 13th).

Greece, King of. See GEORGE I.

Greece, Political Parties of. In the Greek Legislative Assembly, or *Boulé*, until '90 the two chief party leaders were M. Tricoupi and M. Delyanni. But in '90 a section of the Opposition under M. Delyanni broke away from him to follow M. Ralli, who posed as the chief of the Neo-Hellenic party. M. Delyanni ruled the country from '90 till March '92, but the financial condition of the country led to a crisis, and M. Tricoupi secured an overwhelming majority at the general election in June '92. With the exception of a few months during '93 he remained in office till Jan. '95. A general election followed in April, and M. Delyanni was returned to power with 140 supporters. There were also returned 16 supporters of M. Tricoupi, though he himself was defeated, 18 of M. Ralli, 24 Independents, 8 Progressists, and others. M. Tricoupi thereupon announced his withdrawal from political life.

Greenland. An extensive region or island on N.E. of America, extending into Polar regions. Interior is all ice, but part of south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. **Principal exports:** oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark, to which country the colony belongs. Area, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 10,516, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives. See COLONIES, ETC., of EUROPEAN POWERS.

Grenada. An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the Windward Islands. It is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 square miles, and a lofty range of hills runs from north to south. Capital, St. George, with a population of 4919. **Products** are sugar and rum, cacao, cotton, coffee, fruits, spices, and turtles. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of six, and a Legislative Council of thirteen—

six official, and seven nominated by the Crown. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Grenadines. A cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6031. Exports: fish, oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. Area, 86 sq. m.; pop. 6400.

Gresham College. In connection with this College lectures had been regularly given since Nov. 1843. For many years previous to that time they were read in a room over the Royal Exchange. There was a certain fitness in the temporary establishment of the lectures under this roof; for the Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth. By his will, dated July 5th, 1575, Sir Thomas bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The bequest of Sir Thomas Gresham, who died Nov. 21st, 1579, did not come into effect until the death of his widow, Dame Anne Gresham, in December 1596; and the lectures were organised and commenced in June, 1597. Sir Thomas further left for the professors, who should be appointed under his will, his house in Bishopsgate Street, with its gardens and other appurtenances, "for them and every of them there to inhabit, study, and daylie to read the said severall lectures." The buildings of Gresham House, which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site, the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500. Sir Thomas enjoined that the Lecturers of his College should be unmarried at the time of their appointment, and also that marriage, subsequently contracted, should void their preferment. This injunction was formally set aside by Act of Parliament. In '76, whilst the Earl of Selborne was Master of the Mercers' Company, the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: Physic, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; Rhetoric, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; Astronomy, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; Law, J. T. Abdy, LL.D.; Geometry, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; Music, J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc. (q.v.); Divinity, Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan, M.A.; Clerk to the Gresham Committee, John Watney, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.

Grey, Sir George, K.C.B., was b. at Lisbon in 1812. Was ed. at Sandhurst, and became a captain in the 83rd Regt. before he was twenty-four years old. Occupied himself in exploring Western Australia '39, and was appointed Governor of South Australia two years later, and New Zealand in '45. Here he took on himself the responsibility of suspending the Act of Settlement for New Zealand which Earl Grey

sent out to him, and thus saved the future of the colony. Was also Governor of Cape Colony '54, and again of New Zealand in '61. He took up his abode permanently in New Zealand, and became an active politician. He has been more than once Premier of the colony. A biography of him was published in Aug. '92, and in the spring of '04 he came to England. In '95 he resigned his seat as a member of the New Zealand Parliament.

Ground Values, Taxation of. See SESSION, sect. 30.

Guadeloupe. Consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow salt water river. Situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. One of the principal French colonies in the West Indies. Capital, Point-à-Pitre. Products: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Paris, and has a total population of 165,899. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Guatemala. The most northern republic of Central America, bounded on the east and north by Mexico, west by Belize, the republics of Honduras and Salvador, and south by the Pacific. Governed by a President, elected for six years (President, J. M. Reina Barrios, elected '92), and a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. Proposals were made in '94, and a protocol was signed for the consolidation of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras into a Central American Republic. Chief products: coffee, hides, bananas, and sugar. Area, 46,800 sq. m.; pop. 1,548,064. Capital, Santiago de Guatemala (or Guatemala la Nueva), pop. 70,000. Revenue, '94, £1,920,000; expenditure, £1,646,000. The national debt in '94 was £2,770,000. Imports, '94, £1,068,000; exports, £3,128,000. Army numbers about 3800 officers and men, with militia about 68,000. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Guernsey. One of the Channel Islands (q.v.).

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Students are nominated by an alderman or a member of the Court of Common Council. The school commenced with 62 pupils, but now there are more than 3,400 pupils. Its origin is traceable to the Guildhall Orchestral and Choral Society, founded in '78. The Common Council having had a report of this school laid before it, granted £350, and lent some buildings in Aldermanbury with which to establish the present school. Its speedy success led the Corporation of London to vote £20,000 for the fine buildings in which the school has carried on its work since '87. The total sum which the Corporation have expended on the school is £50,000, in addition to an annual contribution of £2300. There are several exhibition scholarships in connection with the school. Principal, Sir Joseph Barnby; Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles P. Smith; Secretary, Mr. Hilton Carter.

Guinea, French. This colony was detached from that of Senegal in 1891, and now contains three districts geographically distinct from one

another, and since March '93 administered by separate governors. The three possessions are (1) French Guinea proper, capital Conakry; (2) the Ivory Coast (formerly called Gold Coast) settlements, capital Grand Bassam; and (3) the Benin settlements, capital Porto Novo, comprising the districts of Porto Novo, Grand Popo, Agoué, and Kotonou. A convention with the Republic of Liberia settled the boundaries of the French possessions on this side in Aug. '94. France gave up all rights over the coast west of the Cavally river, and Liberia gave up similarly her rights over the coast to the east of the river, which was thrown open for navigation and traffic to French subjects, with the right for France to construct works on the banks. As to the interior, the boundary agreed on passes up the Cavally river to the intersection of 6° 30' N. lat. and 9° 12' W. long. (Paris), and thence so as to interpose the *Hinterland* of Liheri between Sierra Leone and the French Soudan. The entire basin of the Niger and its tributaries in this part of its course was ensured to France. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, palm oil, sesame, gun. The coast is generally low and sandy, and the climate is unhealthy. See AFRICA (map), SIERRA LEONE (map), and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.—History, '95. An agreement was concluded at Paris between England and France with regard to the Sierra Leone frontier, by which the watershed of the Niger from its source northwards was given to France, and the connection between French Guinea and the French Soudan was assured

(Jan. 21st). It was also arranged that the caravans and traders of the two countries should be placed upon a footing of entire equality as to the use of roads and other means of land communication in Sierra Leone and the adjoining French possessions. The export and import duties on the new frontier are not in any case to be higher than those levied on the sea frontier of Sierra Leone and of French Guinea respectively. The export duties will in no case exceed 7 per cent. of the value calculated according to the standards (*mercantiles*) of each colony. Custom-houses are to be established at fixed points on the frontier, selected so as not to divert trade from its usual routes. A joint commission to delimit the frontiers of French Guinea and Sierra Leone was appointed in September, and commenced work in November. A new trade route from the Ivory Coast to the Niger, by way of the Bandamma river, was discovered by Captain Marchand. He claims that this route brings Say within thirty days of Paris.

Guy's Hospital and Medical School, S.E. This institution, which was founded in the year 1725 by Thos. Guy, a city bookseller, has recently had two important additions: (a) a Dental School for complete instruction in Dental Surgery and Mechanics, and (b) a Residential College for the accommodation of 50 students and the junior medical staff. The former makes Guy's the only institution in London in which the whole of the dental curriculum can be taken. New laboratories and the Dental School buildings were opened July 17th, '93.

H

Haggard, Henry Rider, was b. at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, 1856. He was private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer at Natal, and was subsequently on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, H.M. Commissioner to the Transvaal, during the temporary annexation of that territory in '77. He was afterwards appointed **Master of the High Court of the Transvaal**. At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant-lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse. He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours" in '82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn," "The Witch's Head," and "King Solomon's Mines." This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his wildly romantic story "She." "Allan Quatermain," "Jess," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "Maiwa's Revenge," "Colonel Quaritch, V.C.," "Allan's Wife," and "Cleopatra" followed. Then came "The World's Desire," in collaboration with Mr. Andrew Lang, "Beatrice," "Eric Bright-eyes," "Nada the Lily," "Montezuma's Daughter," "The People of the Mist" ('94), and "Joan Haste" ('95). At the general election in '95 Mr. Haggard stood as a Conservative candidate in Norfolk, where he lives, but he was not successful.

Haileybury College, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. Pupils 500. **Head Master**, Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Albans.

Hallé, Lady, the famous violinist, known before she married the late Sir Charles Hallé in '83 as Madame Norman-Néruda. She comes of a famous musical family, and was b. at Brunn, in '40. After studying under Jansa, she made her *début* at Vienna in '46, and at once excited enthusiasm by her wonderful execution. Her first appearance in London was at a Philharmonic concert in '49. Thenceforward her career has been one long success, both here and on the Continent. Her first husband was a Swedish musician, Ludwig Norman. Sir Charles Hallé died Oct. 25th, '95.

Halsbury, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Hamed Ben Thwain, Sultan of Zanzibar, succeeded to the throne on the death of Seyyid Ali in March '93. He is a great-nephew of the late Sultan, and was placed in power by the British agent, in spite of some slight opposition from one of the late Sultan's sons.

Hamilton, Lord George, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Harcourt, Sir W. See under COMMONS.

Hardie, James Keir, of Lochnorris, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, was b. in Lanarkshire in 1856. Of regular schooling he had none, for he commenced work in the colliery at the age of eight. He was boycotted in '79 for attempting to organise the Lanarkshire miners, whereupon the miners appointed him their paid secretary. In '81 he became secretary of the Ayrshire Miners' Union, and in '82 sub-editor of a Cumnock journal. At the Trades Union Con-

gress at Swansea, in '87, he became prominent by reason of his advocacy of the Eight Hours Movement. In '88 he contested Mid-Lanark, and was defeated. In '92 he won South-West Ham from Major Banes (Conservative) with a majority of 1232; but at the election in July '95 Major Banes won back the seat with a majority of 775. In politics Mr. Hardie was at first a Radical, and a follower of Henry George; he is now an ardent Socialist. Whilst in Parliament he made the question of the unemployed specially his own. He had much to do with the formation of the Independent Labour Party, of which he was elected president in '94. He is a temperance advocate who believes in the Gothenburg system. He founded, and still conducts, the *Labour Leader*.

Hardy, Thomas, novelist, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as an architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of British Architects. His first noteworthy literary effort was a novel published in '71, entitled "Desperate Remedies." In '74 the work by which he is best known appeared in the pages of *Cornhill Magazine*—"Far from the Madding Crowd." Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree," "A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "The Trumpet Major" ('80), "A Laodicean" ('81), "The Hand of Ethelberta," "The Return of the Native," "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "Wessex Tales," and "A Group of Noble Dames." In '91 appeared "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which was held by some of the critics to be the finest of all his works. In June '93 Mr. Hardy followed an early dramatic version of "Far from the Madding Crowd," with a dramatic piece, called "The Three Wayfarers," which achieved a striking success, and is said to have persuaded him to attempt further dramatic work. He was made a J.P. in '94, when also appeared a new volume of tales, entitled "Life's Little Ironies." "Jude the Obscure" was published in '95.

Harris, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Harris, Sir Augustus, actor, dramatist, and manager (b. 1852), is a son of the late Augustus Harris. He made his first appearance on the stage in '73. Since '79 he has been lessee and manager of Drury Lane Theatre Royal, and has produced and collaborated in several popular pantomimes and plays. He was elected one of the Sheriffs of London for '91. In the year '88 he acquired, in addition to Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre, since when he has conducted the opera with success. After the visit of the German Emperor in '91 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. His services to the cause of opera in England have been invaluable.

Harrison, Benjamin, was b. 1833, at North Bend, near Cincinnati. He claims descent from Commissioner Harrison, who signed the death warrant of Charles I. He is a great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, and a grandson of General W. H. Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in '40, and died a month after his installation. He was educated at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated at the age of eighteen, and distinguished himself as an extempore speaker. He subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, in '54 removed to

Indiana, and in '60 was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of that State. After the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the 70th Indiana regiment as colonel, and during the Atlanta campaign greatly distinguished himself. In '80 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and in the following year was returned by that State to the United States Senate. He then became the leader of the Republican party, and was elected President of the United States of America in Nov. '88. The result of the Presidential Election of '92, however, was to deprive him of power and to reinstate his rival, President Cleveland (*q.v.*). Mr. Harrison afterwards accepted a law professorship in the Leland Stanford University, California. He was active in the election campaign which resulted in the defeat of the Democrats (Nov. '94), but in '95 it was announced that he would not be a candidate at the Presidential election of '96.

Harrison, Frederic, M.A., was b. in London 1831; educated at King's Coll., Lond., and Wadham Coll., Oxford; scholar, '48; first class in classics, '53; fellow and tutor, '54. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; practised in the Equity Courts; examiner in jurisprudence for Inns of Court '69-76; for London University '75-9; Professor of Jurisprudence, Inns of Court, '78-89; member of Royal Commission on Trades Unions '67-9; secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law '69-70. Is a member of the State Trials Committee and Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society. Is President of the London Positivist Committee, Newton Hall, and has published numerous essays and addresses on Positivism. Author of very many articles in the *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, *Nineteenth Century*, and *Positivist* Reviews from their commencement; of "The Meaning of History," '62; of "Order and Progress," '75; "Social Statics," the second volume of Comte's "Positive Polity" (a translation), '75; the "Choice of Books," '86; "Oliver Cromwell," '88; "Annals of an old Manor House" ('93); "The Meaning of History" ('94); *Early Victorian Literature* ('95); and a great number of lectures, printed privately, on historical, social, and religious questions. He is editor and part author of "The New Calendar of Great Men," a dictionary of general biography. He was elected an alderman by the London County Council in Feb. '89, but resigned in Oct. '93. He resides at Blackdown Cottage, near Haslemere, in Surrey.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Among the scholarships to either University are Isabella Gregory's of £100 a year for four years, Earl Spencer's, £30 a year for three years, Botfield's, £60 a year for three years; to Hertford College, Oxford, Baring's three of £100 a year for five years; to Caius College, Cambridge, Sayer's two of £52 10s. for four years; and to any College, Oxford, Neeld's two of £30 for three years. Pupils, about 600. Head Master, Rev. J. E. C. Weldon, M.A. Motto, *Stet fortuna domus*. Some distinguished alumni: Butler, afterwards head master, Sir R. Peel, Cardinal Manning, Byron, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Parr, Lord Palmerston, Rodney, Theodore Hook, Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord Knutsford, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P., Earl Spencer,

K.G., and the present Master of Trinity Coll., Cambridge. About six or seven Entrance Scholarships, one of not less than £80 a year, two of not less than £60 a year, and the rest of not less than £30 a year each, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) who were under fourteen years of age on the previous 1st of January. These scholarships are held during the scholar's stay in the school, provided that both his conduct and diligence continue satisfactory. One at least of the scholarships is given for proficiency in mathematics, or in modern subjects. No boy can be elected under twelve years of age. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. There are also two scholarships, each of £20 a year for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, which are awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school.

Harte, Bret, was born at Albany, New York, 1839. At the age of fifteen he settled in California, and went through a variety of experiences. He worked for a time in the mines, and subsequently served a short apprenticeship to a printer, and also acted as teacher in a school, express messenger to a newspaper editor, and secretary to the Mint at San Francisco. He became the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in '68. His reputation as a humorist was established by his well-known poem "The Heathen Chinee," which appeared in that journal in '69. "The Luck of Roaring Camp" greatly increased his popularity. Was appointed United States Consul at Crefeld, and at Glasgow in '80. In '82 he published a collected edition of his works. His latest works are "Cressy," "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," "A Waif of the Plains," "A Ward of the Golden Gate," "A Sappho of Green Springs," "Sally Dows" ('92), "Susy" ('93), and "A Protégée of Jack Hamelin's" ('94).

Hausa Association, The. This association was formed in '92, for the purpose of securing scientific study of the Hausa language, so that the Scriptures might be translated into the Hausa tongue, and the higher interests of the people be furthered in other ways. Hausa is the *lingua franca* of the Central Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the pagan tribes near the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Egyptian Soudan to the French colony of Senegal. The greater portion of this region is in the sphere of British influence. It is estimated that no fewer than fifteen millions of persons speak the Hausa tongue, and many of these can read and write it in a modified form of Arabic character. The first student, the Rev. C. Robinson, was sent out in April '93. Since then he has visited Loko and Kano, the commercial centre of Hausaland, and collected the materials for a grammar of the Hausa language, besides having translated two of the gospels into Hausa, and revised and corrected Dr. Schon's dictionary. **Hon. Secretary**, Rev. J. O. F. Murray, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. J. H. Iriton, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank, G.C.M.G., Governor of Madras, is a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Havelock, and was b. in 1844. He entered the 32nd Light Infantry in '62, and became captain in '73. His civil career commenced in '73. He was appointed President of Nevis, '77; Chief Civil Commissioner, Seychelles Islands, '79; Governor of West Africa

Settlements, '81; Governor of Trinidad, '84, Natal, '85, and of Zululand, '87. He was Governor of Ceylon from '90 till '95, when he was appointed to Madras.

Hawaiian Islands. A group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. Area, 6677 sq. m.; pop. 97,554. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 20,487. Until '93 the Government of the islands was that of a limited monarchy, under Queen Liliuokalani; but then a revolution broke out, and a President and provisional executive were appointed. The Hawaiian Republic was proclaimed and a new Constitution was promulgated on July 4th, '94. All the Crown lands were taken by the Government, and the franchise was conferred on all supporters of the Provisional Government and to natives and naturalised aliens acknowledging the new Constitution. Mr. Dole was elected President for a term of six years. Exports: sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China. Revenue, '94, £655,920; expenditure, £755,720; imports, '94, £805,660; exports, £1,600,000; debt, '92, £643,430. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. — **History**, '95. A rising of the supporters of the dethroned queen occurred (Jan. 6th). Mr. Carter, a member of the Legislature, was killed during the fighting, which went on for two days, and was only quelled by the advent of regulars and artillery. Five hundred rebels were captured, and their leaders fled to the mountains. The ex-queen Liliuokalani was arrested as an accomplice (19th). On the 24th she formally abdicated the throne, and promised allegiance to the existing Government. She was, however, sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5000. Three of the chief insurgents were sentenced to death, and others were given long terms of imprisonment, or banished from the islands. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was pardoned and released (Sept. 13th), and the sentence of exile on her supporters who took part in the rising in her favour was revoked.

Haweis, Rev. H. R., was b. at Egham, Surrey, April 3rd, 1840, and ed. at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated (61), M.A. ('64). In '66 he was appointed to the Crown living of St. James's, Marylebone, which he still holds. He is well known as an able preacher and speaker. He was present at the siege of Capua during the Italian Revolution, and also at several other engagements. He is an author of repute, his principal work being "Music and Morals." Amongst his other works are "American Humorists," "Thoughts for the Times," "Christ and Christianity," "The Broad Church; or, What is Coming?" "Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties," a memoir of Garibaldi, and a "Life of Sir Morel Mackenzie, besides several pamphlets and articles on social subjects, etc.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. 1,400,000. There are two states in the island. The largest is the Republic of San Domingo (the mulatto republic) (q.v.). The Republic of Hayti (the negro republic) was formerly a French colony, and occupies the western portion of

the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. 1,400,000. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop 50,000. It has a President, Senate, and House of Representatives. The government, nominally republican, is in reality military, the powers of the elective President greatly outweighing those of the legislature. There is an army of about 7000 men, commanded by numerous generals; and a navy of five small gunboats. Revenue, '93, £1,500,000; expenditure, £1,700,000; debt, '94, £3,000,000; exports (coffee, mahogany, logwood, and cotton), '93, £2,433,000; imports, £2,030,000. See DIPLOMATIC.

Healy, T. M., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Henley, W. E., poet, critic, and dramatist, LL.D. St. Andrews '93, was b. in 1849 at Gloucester, at which city he was also educated. In his youth he suffered greatly from ill health, and his "In Hospital: Rhymes and Rhythms" ("A Book of Verses," fourth edition '93) was a reflection of certain experiences in the Old Infirmary, Edinburgh between '73 and '75. In the latter year he began to contribute to various London magazines, and was one of the founders of *London* ('77-9), which he edited for some time, and in which many of his verses first appeared. His editorial career subsequently led him to the chair of the *Magazine of Art*, and in '89 to that of the *Scots Observer*, now the *National Observer*, which he left in '94. He is now editor of the *New Review*. In these journals and in others—the *Athenaeum* and the *Saturday Review* among them—Mr. Henley's critical work has been done; but a reprint of some selected passages appeared in '90 as "Views and Reviews" (second edition '92). His dramatic work in collaboration with the late R. L. Stevenson, included "Deacon Brodie," "Beau Austin," and "Admiral Guinea," published in '93, when also his second book of verse, "The Song of the Sword" ('92), went into a second edition. To the literature of art-criticism his most important contribution is the "Catalogue of French and Dutch Pictures at the Edinburgh Exhibition" ('87). He is also the editor of a series of "Tudor Translations," the editor and compiler of "Lyra Heroica" (second edition '93), a book of verses for Englishmen, and, in collaboration with Mr. Charles Whibley, the editor and compiler of an anthology of English prose.

Hereford, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Herkomer, Hubert, R.A., was b. 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled with his parents first in America and subsequently in England. Joined the Institute of Painters in Water Colours ('71), and to the gallery of this Society and to the Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects. His oil picture, "After the Toil of Day," in the Academy exhibition of '73, was followed by his "Last Muster," the memorable picture of the Chelsea pensioners ('75). He was ('79) elected an A.R.A. Since '80 he has devoted much time to portraiture, and his portrait of Miss Grant is one of his many successes in that branch of art. He personally directs the well-known Art School at Bushey, of which he is the founder, and in connection with which a new theatre was opened in '88 with the performance of a romantic fragment entitled "The Sorceress," composed by the Professor himself. Elected a Royal Academician in '90.

Herschell, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Hervey Archipelago, or Cook's Islands. Seven small coral islands in the South Pacific, between the Friendly Islands and the Society Islands. Discovered by Captain Cook in 1777, and in 1823 became the scene of the missionary labours of John Williams (of Raratonga). Annexed to Britain '88. A Resident, paid by the New Zealand Government, and reporting to them, represents British interests. Pop. about 2500.

Hesse. See DIPLOMATIC.

Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, M.P. See under COMMONS.

High Church. -See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women movement has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in '68. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and 10,000 pupils, entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. The National Union also founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the *Maria Grey Training College*, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury (Principal, Miss Alice Woods), and, indirectly, the *Cambridge Training College for Women*, incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Hughes), and the *St. George's Training College*, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker) opened '86. Bursaries of from £30 to £10 are offered at the latter college, and its women students attend lectures in the University on the Theory and History of Education.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At *Cambridge* the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to women. The conditions of entrance are (1) residence for a specified number of terms (five to thirteen, according to circumstances) either at Girton or Newnham College, or within the precincts of the University, under the regulation of one or other of these colleges; (2) a pass gained at either (a) certain parts of the higher local examination, or (b) the University Previous examination ("Little Go"), or any examination which ordinarily excuses a member of the University from this. To all women who pass any one or more of these triposes, certificates are formally granted by the University, declaring that they have attained the standard of a first, second, or third class in an honours examination for the B.A. degree; but this degree, for various reasons, is not conferred upon them. Candidates who attain a standard equivalent to that required for the ordinary B.A. (or "Poll") degree, have a certificate to this effect conferred upon them. *Girton College* (Mistress, Miss Welsh) was

founded at Hitchin in '70, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '73. It now numbers about 115 students, with six resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in London in the months of March and June. £5000 recently received from the funds of the Pfeiffer Bequest is now devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £105 per annum. An extension of the college buildings is in contemplation. The South Hall, Newnham College, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss Gladstone) followed in '80, and Clough Hall in '88; 158 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. The college was enlarged during the past year. An entrance examination is held annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £25 to £32 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bona fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £9 per term. A scheme of correspondence teaching was inaugurated in '70 by Mrs. Peile, and numbers students in all parts of the world. Information respecting it can be obtained from Miss M. Bateson, 74, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

In Oxford the principal final honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., and the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music), are open to women, who, during the examination, sit in the same room, and do the same papers as the men. In modern languages, where no final honour examination for the B.A. degree is as yet provided by the University, a special women's honour examination is held, with a standard equivalent to that of the University honour degree examinations. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is now open to women as well as Pass Moderations. Before a candidate can enter for either pass or honours Responsions must be taken, unless some equivalent (as the first examination for women at Oxford, the Cambridge "Previous," the higher examination of the Oxford and Cambridge board, the London matriculation, the final pass of the University of Ireland, the Victoria University entrance examination, the Cambridge higher local in two languages of group B and group C, or the Oxford senior local in two languages, and mathematics) has been passed. Graduates of

Colleges which are admitted to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae (U.S.A.) are excused this examination if they become candidates for honours at the second examination. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. The question of granting degrees to women is now ('95) under consideration by a committee of the Council of the University. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, H. J. Gerrans, Esq., Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, Oxford. Somerville College, Oxford (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, incorporated '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" '94, has 70 students and 4 resident tutors. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Reponsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £92, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 55 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance, who have not yet passed the Oxford first examination, or an equivalent, are expected to pass an entrance examination in two foreign languages and elementary mathematics. Scholarships are offered each June. Arrangements are being made for an extension of the hall buildings. St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, is intended for students unable to bear the expenses of Lady Margaret Hall, and has about 25 students and 1 tutor. The fees for board and lodging, exclusive of tuition, are from £45 to £65 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. Lecture arrangements for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this association (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in '83, and a scheme of teachers' training is under the management of Mrs. Scott, Merton College. "St. Hilda's" (Lady Resident, Mrs. Burrows), is a Hall of Residence for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a final year or more of study before entering on professional work. All residents must be serious workers, but examinations will not be pressed upon any who can do better work without. Eleven students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College and Lady Margaret Hall.

The University of London confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women students are received at the Royal Holloway College. Egham, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss

Bishop). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., and for the examinations of the University of Oxford. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in September, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are 88 students, 8 resident women lecturers, and 10 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £90 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. **Bedford College**, London, incorporated '49 (Principal, Miss Emily Penrose), offers scholarships and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science, with special classes in chemistry for the first M.B. examination. It receives an annual sum of £700 from the "Grant to the University Colleges of Great Britain." £4000 have also fallen to its share from the Pfeiffer Bequest to be expended in scholarships, and a grant of £500 from the Technical Education Board has been used for the equipment of the laboratories. Fees for board and residence from £58 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £44 a session. Students are not admitted under sixteen except in special circumstances, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Visitor, Hubert Herkomer, R.A. Professor, E. Borough Johnson), with teaching based on the method of Professor Herkomer, is attached to the College as well as a Teachers' Training Department (Head, Miss M. Vivian Thomas). With the session of '95-6 there was instituted a complete and scientific course of instruction in Hygiene, under Dr. Louis Parkes, M.D., to enable women to qualify for the various professional posts in Hygiene now open. **Queen's College**, Harley Street, and the ladies' department of King's College, Kensington Square (Lady Superintendent, Miss L.M. Faithfull), provide lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. **Westfield College**, Hampstead, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives students for the same object; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic, and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Students of University College, London, or of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Grove).

Victoria University follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Houses of residence for them are recommended at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds in connection with the men's colleges. (Secretary of the Women's Department, 223, Brunswick Street Manchester, Miss Edith Wilson.) The provincial colleges of Birmingham, Bristol, and Nottingham also provide for women. The University of Durham by special Supplementary Charter ('95), now grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. The

Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of science, medicine, and engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is now opened at Islington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mistress, Miss Royce). Fees for board and residence from £30 to £40 per annum. In Ireland the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) offers degrees to women, and also exhibitions and scholarships. In Scotland the University of St. Andrews grants the degree of LL.A. to women on the result of examination in the subjects taught in the University, together with history, music, fine arts, aesthetics, modern languages, and the natural sciences. It is expected that a University Hall for women students (warden, Miss L. I. Lumsden), will be ready for students in '96-97. Meanwhile Argyll Lodge, St. Andrews, serves as a Temporary Hall of Residence. Fees for Board and Residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. At **Edinburgh University** (*q.v.*) women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Crudellius University Hall, 457, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, was inaugurated in June '94, and is intended for the accommodation of women students of the University, artists, teachers, and others, and is the first step towards a University Hall of Residence. All particulars of Mrs. Salmon, 8, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh. **Queen Margaret College**, Glasgow (Hon. Sec., Miss T. A. Galloway), by recent incorporation is now the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow. Matriculated students are entitled to vote for the Lord Rector of the University, and now women graduates become members of the General Council of the University. For a small fee students can have the use of the University library, with access to the University museum and chapel, and, in part, the use of the laboratories. A large new building for the anatomical department is now ('95) added to the College. It was erected by means of a gift of £5000 from the Bellahouston Trust. **Queen Margaret Hall** (Lady Superintendent, Miss Kate Hurlbatt) is now established to provide, at a moderate cost, a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Particulars from Mrs. Riddock, 2, Lawrence Place, Dowanhill, Glasgow. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per annum.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts and science and the faculty of medicine are open to female students, with special scholarships for residents at Aberdare Hall, Cardiff, Incorporated Oct. '93 (Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt). New buildings for 43 students were opened Oct. '94, £2000 from the Peiffer Bequest being devoted to this object. Terms for board and residence from £30 to £40 per annum. "Normal" students in school management, etc., may reside in Aberdare Hall, and spend the necessary time in teaching in the Board Schools of the town. A school of cookery and a Teachers' Training Department is attached to the college. Scholarships

are competed for in September. The **University College of North Wales (Bangor)** gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In connection with the college is a "Women's Hostel for Students" (Lady Sup., Miss Mary Maude), which is un denominational in principle. A new hostel to accommodate 50 students in now ('95) in course of construction. Open entrance Scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike. **University College, Aberystwith**, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. In connection with the college is a Hall of Residence for Women (Principal, Miss E. A. Carpenter). The Queen's Hotel has been secured as a temporary home pending the erection of a permanent Hall building. Balmoral House, Marine Parade, has been purchased, and a fine site adjoining this building has been offered to the college at a nominal rent by the Town Council. It is hoped that the completed permanent building, towards which £2000 is allotted from the Pfeiffer Bequest, may soon be ready for occupation.

For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the **University of London** (Burlington Gardens, W.) the **Royal University of Ireland** (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint examination of the **Royal College of Physicians** and the **Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland** (Dawson Street, Dublin), the **Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh**, the **Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow** (conjoint), the **Society of Apothecaries, London**, and the **University of Durham**. It is easier, and takes a shorter time to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the new regulations ('92) five years instead of four is now the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the **New Hospital for Women**, 244, Euston Road, or at the **Royal Free Hospital**. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals. At the **Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh** arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the **Triple Qualification Board**, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards." All particulars and details of study are obtainable from the Secretary, Miss Heaton, **London School of Medicine for Women**, 30, Handel Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London school in September. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are boarding houses for medical students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Mrs. Greene), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Keer), and at 23, Mecklen-

burgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Lambwin Cock). As has been mentioned above, instruction in medicine is given to women by the faculties of the **University Colleges at Cardiff, Bangor, Aberystwith, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne**.

Hire Purchase Agreements. See SESS. '95.
Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in '69 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law and general literature. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: Lord Esher (chairman), Lord Carlingford, Marquis of Lothian, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Rosebery, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Limerick, Bishop of Chester, Lord Acton, Sir G. W. Dasent, Sir W. Hardy, and Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte, with Mr. John Romilly as secretary.

Hockey. This outdoor pastime, in its present scientific form, is rapidly growing in popularity, more especially with football players, and new clubs are continuously being formed. In the London district alone there are about thirty affiliated to the Hockey Association, and in the provinces about a score, whilst there are just as many affiliated to the Northern Counties Association. Mr. R. S. Lucas, Teddington, is hon. secretary to the former, and Mr. R. R. Deane, Barrington-road, Altrincham, acts in a like capacity for the northern counties.

Hohenlohe, Prince, appointed Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia in Oct. '94, was b. in 1819. He is a native of Bavaria, and a Roman Catholic, and his long public career has given him exceptional experience and influence. So long ago as '65 he was Prime Minister of Bavaria, and in the war of '70 he took a most important part. In '74 he was chosen to succeed Count Arnim as the German Ambassador to France, and held the post till '85, when he became Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine. When the crisis which resulted in the resignation of Count Caprivi and Count Eulenbergh arose, he was chosen as their successor by the Emperor, a mark of the highest confidence and honour, and entrusted with the continuance of Count Caprivi's policy. He is married to Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein, a daughter of an aide-de-camp of the Czar Nicholas I.

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Holland, Queen of. See WILHELMINA I.

Holloway College, The Royal. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association, and through such training to revive hand work, and keep the people from the evils of idleness and drink. President, Earl Brownlow; Hon. Treasurer, Sir Walter Besant; Secretary, Mrs. H. King-Salter. Office and studios, **Royal Albert Hall**. Bankers, London and County Bank, High Street, Kensington, Branch.

Home Colonisation Settlement, The, West-morland. This is an attempt to establish an industrial village for the relief of the unemployed on a self-supporting basis. Ten years ago the Rev. Herbert Mills began to lecture as

the advocate of Home Colonies, and published his "Poverty and the State," in which he proposed that agricultural occupations and manufactures incidental to the production of the necessities of life should be carried on in country settlements. As far as possible the work should be done for the use of the workers, and not for sale. A fund was subscribed, amounting to about £7,000, and Mr. Mills undertook to act as director of the enterprise gratuitously for seven years. A farm of about 130 acres was purchased, lying between Windermere and Kendal, a considerable portion being peat moss land. It is known as Browhead Farm, and consists of a group of cottages, together with a waterwheel, corn-mill, and timber-saving machinery. The practical work began in May '92. There are 30 colonists, all of whom belonged formerly to the class of the unemployed, and several were taken from the workhouse. The farm has been brought into a thorough state of cultivation, and about 20 acres have been reclaimed. The farm has realised its chief income from pig-breeding and market gardening; but cows, sheep, and poultry are also kept, and about 13 horses have been bred and reared. Hand-loom weaving and the building of additional farm buildings, workrooms, and a new house has occupied a considerable portion of time. The regular work in the manufacturing department at present consists of corn-milling, the making of gates and hurdles in the carpenters' shop, and the manufacture of peat moss litter. There are about four acres of orchard, producing apples, pears, damsons, and small fruits. The colony has now become very nearly self-supporting. Fully 50 per cent. of the food required is produced on the colony. There is sufficient peat moss to supply all the necessary fuel. The cottages near Starnthwaite mill are lighted by electricity supplied from a small dynamo driven by the waterwheel. The colonists include men, women, and children, several of whom have been residents since '92. Accommodation is offered for visitors, and every summer friends interested in the work stay with the colonists for periods varying from one day to three months. The colony is situated in a very beautiful valley lying about three miles to the east of Windermere Lake.

Home Office. This is a many-sided department, and makes great demands upon the time and judgment of its parliamentary chief. He grants certificates for the naturalisation of aliens. Addresses to the Sovereign and the gracious replies thereto pass through his office; reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament; he nominates the principal officers of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, and most civil knighthoods are conferred upon his recommendation. Heavy fees are paid to the Department by those upon whom peerages and other dignities are bestowed. The Home Secretary may grant Provisional Orders for the improvement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of vivisection, schools of anatomy, and retreats for habitual drunkards are vested in him. One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous mines; another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of explosives are properly carried

out; and a third visits factories, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops (see article **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT**). The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the **Burial Acts**, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burial grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is suspicion of foul play. Under the **Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act** he is given authority to direct a factory inspector to see that the conditions and restrictions of any licence granted in respect of the employment of children of between the ages of seven and ten years in theatres are duly complied with. His consent is required before certain steps can be taken under the **Building Societies Act, '94**, and he may, on the application of a County Council, make orders, under the **Wild Birds Protection Act, '94**, for the protection of wild birds, or prohibiting the taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs. His duties in connection with the police include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer (see **POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**); he must be satisfied, before granting his certificate under the **County and Borough Police Act**, that the police of a county or borough has been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers and discipline; and should his certificate of efficiency be withheld, the sum annually payable by the County Council in substitution for local grants towards the cost of pay and clothing of the police is forfeited. The prevention and suppression of local disorder lies with the local authorities, but he may authorise the employment of the armed forces of the Crown in order to aid the local forces in the suppression of riot and disorder. He appoints and frequently puts in motion the **Director of Public Prosecutions**. The control of the prisons and convict establishments, and the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of criminal lunatics and insane prisoners. He may recommend to the Crown the remission of punishment passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this connection being in regard to petitions for commutation of the death sentence; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. The present Home Secretary is the Rt. Hon. Sir M. White Ridley, Bart. See **MINISTRY AND SECRETARY OF STATE**.

HOME RULE BILL.

From the opening of the '93 session to its adjournment in September, the time of Parliament was practically taken up completely by the Home Rule Bill. In the '94 edition, under the heading **SESSION**, Part I., sect. 3, some interesting particulars are given as to the progress of the Bill through the Commons and the Lords, and the time occupied in the various stages. Further on in the same article, under **SESSION**, Part II., sects. 79-101, there are set forth full particulars as to Mr. Gladstone's explanatory statement (sects. 79-81 inclusive); **Financial provisions** (sects. 81, 88, 89, 93, 95,

100); First reading debate (sects. 82, 83); Land question (sect. 82); Second reading debate (sect. 84); Divisions (sect. 85); Committee (sects. 86-96 inclusive); Supremacy (sects. 79, 87, 100); Veto (sects. 80, 90, 100); Retention of Irish Members (sects. 81, 92, 97); Closing resolutions (sects. 90, 98); Second chamber (sects. 80, 86, 91, 97); Third reading in Commons (sect. 99); As finally shaped by Commons and presented to Lords (sect. 100); Second reading in Lords (sect. 101).

Honduras, a republic in Central America. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. 450,000. Capital, Tegucigalpa, pop. 12,000. Governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these lie neglected because of internal disagreements and the consequent paralysis of enterprise. A proposal was made and a protocol was signed in August '94 for consolidating Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador into one Republic. **Chief products:** tobacco, sugar, coffee, indigo, wheat, mahogany, hides, and cattle. **Revenue**, '92, £300,000; **expenditure**, £437,280; **imports**, '92, £334,200; **exports**, £312,000; **debt**, £5385,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. Army small, but there is a militia of about 20,000. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Hong Kong. An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Lyee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in '41, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and the small adjacent **Stonecutter's Island**, now strongly fortified, appertain to the colony. Capital, **Victoria** (commonly called **Hong Kong**—see previous eds.). Area, 29 sq. m.; pop. 221,500. **Government** is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Religion and education are most abundantly provided for. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. **Imports**, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; **exports**, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. For latest financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC.—**History**, '95. A petition was presented to the House of Commons on the part of the inhabitants praying for an amendment of the constitution of the colony in the direction of representative government (**March**).

Hope, Anthony, is the *nom de guerre* of one of the most brilliant of the younger novelists of the day. His real name is Mr. A. H. Hawkins, and he is a younger son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and was b. in London, Feb. 9th, 1863. He was ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, of which college he is a scholar. He gained a first class in Classical Schools in '85, and took his M.A. degree in '89. He took the step which is apparently necessary to success in literature by devoting himself at first to the law, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87. His significantly named first book, "A Man of Mark," was published in '90, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's

Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," and a collection of exquisitely finished dialogues, which first appeared in the *Westminster Gazette*, and have since been published as "The Dolly Dialogues." The three last-named books were all issued during '94, and revealed literary powers of great range and an astonishing versatility. During '95 he contributed a good deal to various magazines, and published a complete story entitled "Count Antonio," which was after the manner of, but not so successful as "The Prisoner of Zenda." Mr. Hawkins was the Liberal candidate for South Bucks at the General Election of '92, but was defeated.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E.C., and certificates of competency are granted. It is in union with the City and Guilds Institute, and publishes monthly the "**Horological Journal**," which circulates among watchmakers, jewellers, and silversmiths. There are 322 members, and 15 associates. Secretary, F. J. Britten.

Horton, Robert F., M.A., Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, whence he went to New Coll., Oxford ('74), where he commenced a brilliant college career by obtaining First Class in Moderations, and was President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79. The exclusion of Mr. Horton from an examinership in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion at Oxford by reason of his Nonconformist views attracted attention at the time; but by his severance from college work London has gained a decided acquisition to its ranks of preachers. He began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his success there soon necessitated the building of a larger church, in the Lyndhurst Road, which was opened in '84. A work of his on "**Inspiration**," caused considerable discussion. In Oct. '92 he published "**Revelation and the Bible**," Yale College conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in July '93, after the delivery thereof of a course of lectures on "**Preaching**," which he subsequently published in book form as "**Verbum Dei**." Since then he has published, in '94, "**The Cartoons of St. Mark**," "**The Life of John Howe**," and, in '95, a volume in Messrs. Isbister's series, entitled "**The Teaching of Jesus**." A notice of this book, which attracted considerable attention, will be found in the article on the LITERATURE OF THE YEAR, and it is also referred to under the heading THEOLOGY OF THE YEAR.

Hospital Saturday. See METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

Hospital Sunday. See METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The following list comprises most of the important hospitals and dispensaries in London, with their last annual income and secretary's address:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£2350), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Bethlehem Royal Hospital (£25,000), Major W. R. Baggallay, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (L1252), Albert Wills, Hon. Sec., 61, Great Marlboro' St., W., 29, Euston Road, N.W., and 5, Newington Butts, S.E.

British Lying-In Hospital (L1506), F. Gardner, Endell St., Long Acre.

Cancer Hospital, The, free—no letters of admission required (L7433), W. H. Hughes, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (L1127), W. Abrams, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital (L2080), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Charing Cross Hospital (L14,269), A. E. Reade, West Strand, Charing Cross.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (L5269), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (L2500), Reginald Blunt, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

City Dispensary (L1098), F. J. T. Moore, 98, Cannon St.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (L10,455), T. Storrar-Smith, 24, Finsbury Circus.

City of London Lying-in Hospital (L5004), No. of patients 2197, R. A. Othwaite, 102, City Rd.

City Orthopædic Hospital (L1600), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden.

Convalescent Hospital for Seamen (included under Seamen's Hospital Society), P. Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

Dental Hospital of London (L2260), J. F. Pink, Leicester Sq.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (L7853), T. Hayes, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (L4843), T. S. Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finsbury Dispensary (L937), D. W. Williams, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (L24,085), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.

German Hospital (L7637), H. Gulich, Superintendent, German Hospital, Dalston.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (L961), Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Hon. Sec., Thurgoland, Sheffield. Office, London Hospital.

Great Northern Central Hospital (L7721), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N. The local hospital for North London.

Guy's Hospital (L24,500), H. Williams, Clerk, Counting House, St. Thomas St.

Hampstead Hospital (L3278), R. A. Othwaite, Hon. Sec., 1, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (L24,596), W. H. Theobald, Brompton.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (L4957), W. Holt, 32, Golden Sq., Regent St.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (L1643), H. Howgrave Graham, 32, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood Station.

Hospital for Sick Children, The (L20,945), A. Hope, 49, Great Ormond St. and Cromwell House, Highgate.

Hospital for Women, The (L7491), D. Cannon, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (L14,250), Rev. N. Bromley, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Lock Hospital (L8271), A. W. Cruikshank, Westbourne Green, Harrow Rd.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (L10,539), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

London Homœopathic Hospital (L5121), G. A. Cross, Superintendent, Great Ormond St.

London Hospital (L69,621), G. Q. Roberts, M.A., Sec. and House Governor, Whitechapel Rd.

Magdalen Hospital (L3532), Rev. W. Watkins, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (L978), W. Norvell, 9, Fore St., Cripplegate.

Metropolitan Hospital (L7530), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

Middlesex Hospital (L32,982), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis (L2268), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Sq.

National Orthopædic Hospital for the Deformed (L2116), H. J. Tresidder, 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (L13,923), B. B. Rawlings, Director, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Rd., N.E. (L5731), T. Gleuton-Kerr, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

North London or University College Hospital (L22,481), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras.

North-West London Hospital (L4407), A. Craske, 18, Kentish Town Rd.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital (L2819), W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents (L5444), Lieut.-Col. Feneran, 303, East India Rd., E.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (L3355), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd.

Royal Free Hospital (L8397), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Children and Women (L3188), George H. Southern, Waterloo Bridge Rd.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (L6692), John Harrold, City Rd., E.C.

Royal Hospital for Incurables (L26,950), F. Andrew, 106, Queen Victoria St.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (L7627), R. J. Newstead, Bloomfield St., E.C.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor (L12,268), E. Morgan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.

Royal Orthopædic Hospital (L2000), B. Maskell, 297, Oxford St.

Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary for Scrofula only (L7060), M. Biddulph, Esq., Treasurer, 30, Charing Cross.

Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (L1538), Major Henry Marle, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (L2376), T. Beattie-Campbell, 19, King William St., West Strand.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (about L69,500), W. H. Cross, B.A., Clerk, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (L25,477), C. L. Todd, Hyde Park Corner.

St. John's Skin Hospital (L3645), St. Vincent Mercier, Leicester Sq., W.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home (L6628), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

St. Mary's Hospital (L19,231), F. Ryan, Cambridge Place, Paddington.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases (L3695), Irwin H. Beattie, Henrietta St., Covent Garden.

St. Thomas's Hospital (L47,394), J. G. Wainwright, Esq., Treasurer, Albert Embankment, Westminster, S.W.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children (£7534), G. Scudamore, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society (£13,524), P. Michelli, Greenwich.

University College, see North London.

Victoria Hospital for Children (£5037), Capt. W. C. Blount, R.N., Queen's Rd., Chelsea.

West London Hospital (£7123), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£9657), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

For Charitable Societies see CHARITIES.

Hospitals Association, The (Street Ambulance Branch). Was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 59 stations, of which 30 are public thoroughfare stations, 15 are at fire brigade stations, 13 are at hospitals, and 1 is at an industrial dwelling. Office, 428, Strand, W.C. Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Ryan, Secretary of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

House, Adjournment of the. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

House of Commons. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

Howard Association (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by the Howard Association. A remarkable work, entitled "Penological and Preventive Principles," which has received high official recognition, and reached a second and enlarged edition in '95, is the work of Mr. William Tallack, who is the Secretary of the Association. Office, 5, Bishopsgate Street Without E.C.

Howells, William Dean, the eminent American novelist, was b. in Ohio, 1837. After serving his time with his father as a printer, he adopted journalism as his profession, and in '71 was appointed editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which he retired in '80. His poems, sketches, and stories are characterised by a lightness of artistic touch which marks the individuality of their author, and have had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Howells was American consul at Vienna '61-5. One of the most popular of his writings is "A Foregone Conclusion." In '92 he became the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, but after a short tenure resigned the post. Published "The World of Chance" ('93) and "A Traveller from Altruria" ('94).

Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A. the leader of the "Forward Movement" of Wesleyan Methodism, is a native of Wales, and was b. 1847. Ed. at Richmond Theological Coll., and graduated M.A. at London Univ. Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, and Brixton. Is a member of the Legal Conference. Has edited, with conspicuous success, the *Methodist Times* since '85, and is the superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission to the West End. During '88 Mr. Hughes

joined in the Education controversy relating to the majority report of the Commission. He has published some of his St. James's Hall discourses in two volumes entitled "Social Christianity" and "The Philanthropy of God." In '92 he took a prominent part in the "Review of the Churches" Conference at Grindelwald, and provoked some dissent and much comment by his utterances as to the possibilities of union between the Dissenters and the Church of England. At the same place, in '95, a suggestion of his for a concordat on the question of denominational education led to much discussion, but to nothing else. See EDUCATION.

Hughes, Thomas, Q.C. was b. 1823. Ed. at Rugby and Oxford. Called to the bar ('48). Radical M.P. for Lambeth '65-8, and for Frome 68-74, Q.C. ('69). In '70 he made a tour in the United States. He is the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" ('57), "The Scouring of the White Horse," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and a "Life of Livingstone" (a volume in Macmillan's "Men of Action" series). Appointed a County Court judge ('82). The holding of a judgeship has not, however, prevented occasional but welcome appearances of "Tom Brown," as Mr. Hughes is affectionately dubbed, on the public platform. He has taken an active part in the Anti-Gambling crusade. On the subject of Co-operation he is a well-known speaker.

Humanitarian League, The, was founded in 1891, its main object being to apply and emphasise, wherever possible, the principle "that it is iniquitous to inflict suffering, directly or indirectly, on any sentient being, except when self-defence or absolute necessity can be justly pleaded." The League proposes a thorough revision and more equitable administration of the present criminal code. It deprecates the various provocations and incentives to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, denounces the practice of vivisection as incompatible with the fundamental principles both of humanity and sound science, aims at the prevention of the terrible sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles, and advocates, as an initial measure, the abolition of private slaughter-houses. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. Henry S. Salt, and the offices are at 79A, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Humbert I., King of Italy, was b. 1844; succeeded his father Victor Emmanuel '78. While Crown Prince he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting Italian Unity. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Prince Humbert served with distinction in the war of '66, and displayed much personal bravery in the moment of disaster at the battle of Custoza, in which the Italians were defeated. He married in '68 his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa. Their son, the Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born Nov. 17th, '69. During his Majesty's visit to Naples, Nov. 17th, '78, a would-be assassin named Giovanni Passaranti made an attempt upon his life with a poniard. His Majesty is very popular among his subjects, and his appearances in public are always hailed with delight. The Queen is well known as an admirable artist. The royal silver wedding was celebrated at Rome with splendid pomp in April '93.

Hungarian Political Parties. The legislative power of Hungary is vested in the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, the Delegations (see AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES), and a *Reichstag*, consisting of a House of Magnates (*Magnatentafel*) and a House of Representatives (*Repräsentantentafel*). The former comprises 286 hereditary peers, some 50 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 82 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and others—460 magnates in all. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected by open voting and limited suffrage for periods of five years. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. The present House was elected in Jan. '92. The parties are distinguished as Liberals, Independents, the Croatian delegates, who usually vote with the Liberals, and the Nationalists, who vote now with one party and now with another. The Liberals number 240; the Independents, who aim at the liberation of Hungary from all but the monarchical tie with Austria, 61; and the Nationalists number 49. There is also a *Moderate Opposition*, consisting of about 70 members led by Count Albert Apponyi. Count Apponyi is a statesman of great ability, and the differences between his followers and the Liberals are very slight. M. Tisza, who commanded the support of the majority in the Chamber during his seventeen years' leadership, retired in '91. His colleague, Count Szapary, who was Minister of Agriculture in the Tisza Cabinet, succeeded him. But he only held office till Nov. '92, when he fell over the civil marriage question, and was succeeded by Dr. Wekerle, who formed a strong ministry, and entered office pledged to a reform of the marriage laws. This reform he in great part accomplished, but owing to the persistent attacks of the Clericals he was compelled to retire during '95, and Baron Banffy took his place, and completed his programme of reforms, the Liberal party proving strong and homogeneous enough to overcome all opposition. A

new party, called the Hungarian People's Party, was formed in Jan. '95, with a showy programme, but with the real object of organising Catholic opposition to Liberal measures. During the year also a split occurred in the Independent Party, owing to M. Ugron's objections to M. Kossuth as leader. M. Ugron is the head of the clerical section of the party.

Hungary. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hutton, Sir John, late Chairman of the London County Council, was b. in London, 1842, and educated by private tutors. For more than 20 years he was connected with the *Weekly Times* newspaper, during the latter half of which period he was its editor and proprietor. He was also part proprietor of the *Sporting Life* newspaper, and at one time had no less than four large irons in the literary fire. In '89 he was elected as senior member for South St. Pancras, and again in '92 and '95. For three years he acted as Chairman of the Building Act Committee, in which he made his well-deserved reputation for hard work. At the first meeting of the second Council he was elected Vice-Chairman, and upon the resignation of Lord Rosebery he was elected Chairman of the Council, and in March '93, and again in March '94, was re-elected to the post. During Sir John's Chairmanship he devoted the whole of his time to the Council, and received the honour of knighthood in May '94. He is a member of the Reform and the National Liberal Clubs. Residences, 10, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, and Ongar Hill Cottage, Addlestone, Surrey.

Hypnotism. See '95 and previous editions for an exhaustive article upon this subject. Also consult Vincent's "The Elements of Hypnotism: the Induction of Hypnosis, its Phenomena" (Kegan Paul); Moll's "Hypnotism" (Walter Scott); Binet and Féré's "Animal Magnetism" (Kegan Paul); Bernheim's "Suggestive Therapeutics" (Pentland); Tuckey's "Psycho-Therapeutics" (Baillière); Kingsbury's "Practice of Hypnotic Suggestion" (Simpkin); Felkin's "Hypnotism" (Pentland).

I

Ibsen, Henrik, Norwegian dramatist and poet, was b. in 1828, at Skien. The childhood of his "Peer Gynt" is said to be largely autobiographical. After serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, he went to Christiania Univ. to study medicine. In '50 he produced his first play, "Catilina"; and in '51 was appointed director of the National Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In '52 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany; and in '57 he received the post of director of the *Norske Theatre* at Christiania, which he managed till '62. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. Most of his works are translated into German, and many into English. His "Doll's House" was produced at the Olympic, in London, July '89, and his drama "Römersholm" at the Vaudeville Theatre in Feb. '91, followed by "Ghosts," and "Hedda Gabler." Ibsen's characters are most powerfully

drawn, and impress even the reader of his plays as being living men and women. The "Pillars of Society" perhaps represents his social philosophy as closely as any of his plays, while "Brand" is held to be his masterpiece. "Ghosts" is a striking, almost ghastly, study of heredity. "The Master Builder" was translated, published, and performed in English early in '93. It produced violent dissensions amongst the critics, and even alienated some who had before been pronounced Ibsenites. Two English translations of "Brand" were published in '94, and a new play, "Little Eyolf," appeared in November of that year.

Iceland. A large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway, belonging to Denmark. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 70,927. Capital, *Reykjavik*. The legislature, called the *Althing*, consists of two houses, the Lower containing twenty-four members

elected by household suffrage and the Upper twelve members, six elected, and six nominated by the King of Denmark. A movement in the direction of more independence of Denmark in the administration of the country began during '94. **Exports:** sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, sealskins and oil, whale-oil and baleen, eiderdown, bird-skins and ponies. Manufactures domestic. There has lately been a considerable exodus from the island of emigrants to Manitoba.

"Illustrated London News," established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, then a Nottingham printer, in 1842. Published weekly, contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon current events and subjects of interest, with explanatory letterpress. The popular weekly article, "Our Note Book," is written by Mr. James Payn. Other contributors include Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. Andrew Lang, and Dr. Andrew Wilson. A list of wills of persons deceased, a careful summary of Home and Foreign News, and engraved portraits of notabilities, form interesting features of the paper. On May 13th, '92, the paper celebrated its jubilee. Its first editor was Mr. Bailey, who was succeeded by Dr. Charles Mackay ('48-'50), and Mr. John Lash Latey ('59-'90). The managing directors are Sir William Ingram, Bart., and his brother, Mr. Charles Ingram. Editor, Mr. Clement K. Shorter. From the office of the *Illustrated London News* are also issued the *Penny Illustrated Paper* (edited by Mr. John Latey), the *Sketch*, the *English Illustrated Magazine*, and the *Album*.

Imperial British East Africa Company, The, was incorporated in 1888 to administer and develop certain territories on and behind the Suahili coast of Africa, extending from the Umbe river north and west to the Juba river and the basin of the Nile. In June '93, after having done much to develop the country, the Company offered the Government to surrender all its rights, property, and interests in consideration of the payment of 10s. 6d. in the pound of its expenditure up to that date. No reply to this offer, however, was received, and at a special meeting, held on May 8th, '94, the offer was withdrawn, and it was resolved to maintain "the full rights of the Company under its charter and concession." An agreement with the Government, however, was come to in March '95, whereby the Company retired from the country on July 1st and went into liquidation, leaving the administration in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. £150,000 was paid for the surrender of the Company's concession by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and £50,000 for the Company's assets, while £50,000 was paid for the surrender of the charter to the Government. A history of the formation and work of the Company was published in Sept. '93 under the title of "British East Africa; or, Ibea," written by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. P. L. M'Dermott. See EAST AFRICA, BRITISH.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The Imperial Federation League was formed at a Conference held in '84 under the chairmanship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster. A special committee of the League appointed in '91 prepared a practical scheme of Federation, and presented its report on Nov. 12th, '92. The substance of the report was as follows:—It being admitted that in order to

combine the resources of the empire for the purpose of defending and maintaining its common interests, some central body, in which all its parts are represented, is essential, the question of the nature and functions of such a body at once arises. It remains then to consider—(1) How shall a council of the empire be constituted? The Council should consist of members appointed by the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies. The three great groups of self-governing colonies, North American, Australasian, and South African, should be directly represented in that Council. India and the Crown colonies would be represented through her Majesty's Secretaries of State at present charged with the administration of their affairs, and in such other manner as might become desirable. The Council might include on the part of the United Kingdom, the Indian Empire, and the Crown Colonies, the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, Colonies, and India; the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and on the part of the self-governing colonies, of representatives of the three groups. (2) By what means can the resources of the Empire be most effectively combined? Such a council, being furnished with adequate information relating to matters of foreign policy, should deal with Imperial Defence; and in matters of defence should supervise the appropriation of any moneys provided for the defence of the empire by the common contribution of the United Kingdom and the colonies. It is in the maintenance of the sea communications of the empire that the community of interests is most absolute. The primary requirements of combined defence therefore are a sea-going fleet and naval bases. It may be laid down as a leading principle that as all parts of the empire enjoy the benefits of Imperial Defence they should contribute to its cost. In the case of India and the Crown colonies the United Kingdom would continue to be responsible for all matters relating to their respective contributions. There is no reason to doubt that if the necessities of the case were made clear, the colonies would be prepared to take their share in the cost of the general defence of the empire, provided that they were given a proper share in the control and expenditure of the common fund. It is pointed out that by so doing those countries would be undertaking an incomparably smaller financial expenditure than would be required for their own defences if these did not form part of the general scheme of defence adopted for the empire. The method of raising contributions would be left at the outset to the choice of the individual self-governing states. But future developments may disclose a means of raising the necessary contributions upon some uniform principle throughout the empire, by the allocation to this purpose of special sources of revenue or otherwise. The amounts to be contributed by each country should be fixed in the first instance for a term of years by a conference, and be subject to periodical revisions.

After the adoption of this Report by the Council it was recognised by the leaders of the movement that its first stage, that of general discussion without any plan, had been passed, and that it would be necessary in future to advocate practical steps for bringing the matter

to an issue. As the League had been avowedly founded without any defined policy as to the way in which Federation should be carried out, and as it was evident that opinions within the League would be likely to differ upon this point, it was decided to dissolve the League at the end of '93, in order that complete freedom of opinion should be afforded in advocating practical steps. The League was accordingly dissolved on Dec. 31st, '93, by resolution of the Council adopted some months previously. This step has had the effect of giving increased activity to the movement in some directions, and it is now being prosecuted by several bodies in the United Kingdom, as well as by branches founded by the League in Canada and Australia. Among the former may be mentioned **The United Empire Trade League**, Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., Hon. Sec., which advocates a commercial union of the empire by means of Protection; **The City of London Branch of the Imperial Federation League**, Botolph House, Eastcheap, which advocates commercial union by means of Free Trade; **The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee**, Hon. Sec., A. H. Loring, 25, Old Queen Street, Westminster, which advocates combination for the purposes of Defence on the lines of the Report quoted above, in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy; The "Group of Lecturers," Hon. Sec., H. F. Wyatt, 1, Abingdon Street, S.W., which gives lectures in London upon the subject generally. Consult "Round the Empire" and "Imperial Federation," by Mr G. R. Parkin; "Britannic Confederation" (Philip); Publications of Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee (P. S. King & Co.).

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, which is to stand for all time as a record of Her Majesty's Jubilee, has been taking shape since Jan. 1887. (For history of the origin of the Institute see ed. '87, and for detailed statement of its special objects see ed. '88.) In the main, the aims of the Institute may be said to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade. The Government of the Institute is carried on by a chartered body, whose form of constitution was approved by a royal warrant, dated April 21st, '91. The governors are 125 in number, 12 being nominated by the Sovereign, 6 by the President, 36 by Colonial Governments, 15 by the Government of India, 21 by county and municipal authorities of the United Kingdom, and 27 by the various learned and technical societies and institutions of the empire. The full complement is made up with certain *ex-officio* governors, who are principally high officials of the State. The foundation-stone was laid by Her Majesty on July 4th, '87. (For the work accomplished from '88 to '94, see previous eds.) The buildings were partially opened in June '92 with an exhibition of Indian art metal work, and the utilisation of various rooms established for the convenience of the Fellows, who number over 800, but nearly 1500 of them are Chartered Life Fellows, principally by reason of being original sub-

scribers, and therefore exempt from payment of subscription. The annual subscription for the United Kingdom is £2; for Indian and Colonial Fellows £1; the wives of Fellows are entitled to Fellowship on election at half rates. The Institute practically offers all the advantages of a first-rate club-house, in addition to its primary objects. Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the empire are in the galleries. Collections of products have been prepared and transmitted by the Governments of India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Mauritius; the Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba; Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, West Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, Cape Colony, Natal, Bahamas, Bermuda, Hong-Kong, British North Borneo, and Malta. Collections of products are in course of preparation and transmission by the Governments of New South Wales, West Australia, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, the Canadian province of New Brunswick and the North-West Territories, and the Falkland Islands. Curators and officers in charge of collections have been appointed by the Governments of India, Ceylon, the Canadian provinces, New South Wales, Victoria, Cape Colony, Jamaica, and Bahamas. Conference-rooms have been furnished and fitted for British America (Canada) by the Governments of the Canadian provinces; for British Australasia by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; for British Africa by the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal; for British India and Ceylon by private munificence; for the Eastern Crown Colonies by the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia, Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon, and the British North Borneo Company in respect of Labuan; and for the Western Crown Colonies by the Governments of Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, British Honduras, Granada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Bahamas, and the Falkland Islands. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir's generous gift to the Institute of 200,000 rupees, or about £12,500, has been, in accordance with the stipulations of the donor, devoted to the decoration of a free Indian conference room and to the construction of a hall (East Hall) for the delivery of lectures on Indian subjects.

The formal inauguration by the Queen took place on May 11th, '93, and was admittedly one of the most brilliant State functions of the present reign (see '94 ed.). The year '95 was marked by the International Railway Congress, and the Sixth International Geographical Congress being held at the Institute; a very successful exhibition of Railway appliances; an interesting display of Photography as applied to arts and industries; an exhibition in connection with the Geographical Congress, the largest and most complete ever brought together; a special reception of the Shahzada Nazrullah Khan and other receptions in connection with the International Railway, Geographical, and Medical Congresses; and the engagement during the summer months of the celebrated Strauss Orchestra from Vienna. Admission to the Institute during the summer season '95 is free from mid-day to 2.30 p.m. on every week day except Wednesday; after 2.30 p.m. on payment of 1s. On Wednesdays the Institute is exclusively reserved for the

inspection of Fellows and friends introduced by them with tickets. During the summer months the best home and European orchestras play in the gardens every afternoon and evening except Sundays. In Jan. '95 was published the first number of the *Imperial Institute Journal*, which is issued every month as a record of the trade and commerce, finance, and agriculture of the British Empire. The Journal has been universally approved, both in its matter and methods, as serving most useful purposes, apart from its great value as an adjunct of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Institute, both being under the charge of Sir Somers Vine. The *Imperial Institute Year-book* is a unique and most valuable compilation dealing with the history, physical geography, natural resources, industries, and commerce of the Colonies and India, and collating facts and figures with regard to those mainly taken from official sources which had never before been comprehensively brought together. A most valuable feature of the book is the inclusion in it of diagrammatic charts, showing the fluctuations in money and discount in the exchange value of silver, etc. A supplement annually brings its contents into accord with the latest results. The total number of visitors to the Institute between the date of opening (May 10th, '93) and Oct. 30th, '95, was 1,102,899. During the winter season (Nov. '94 to March '95) 34 lectures and papers, attended by 16,930 visitors, and 19 concerts, patronised by Fellows and their friends to the number of 25,886, were arranged. Secretary and Director, Sir Fredk. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Assistant Secretary and General Sub-Director, Sir J. R. Somers Vine, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., F.S.S. Offices, Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.

Income Tax. The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged from '42 to '95 are as follows. £100 but under £150: '53, '57-8, 5d. in the £; '54, 10d.; '55-6, 11d.; '59, 6½d.; '61-2, 6d. £150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, 7d.; '54, 1s. 2d.; '55-6, 1s. 4d.; '58, 5d.; '59, '61-2, 9d.; '60, 10d. Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200: '63, 7d.; '64, '68, '71, 6d.; '65-6, '70, 4d.; '67, 5d. Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300: '72, 4d.; '73, 3d.; '74-5, 2d. Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatement to £120 on Incomes under £400: '76-7, 5d.; '78-9, '81, '83-4, 5d.; '80, '84, 6d.; '82, 6½d.; '85-6, 8d.; '87-8, 7d.; '88-93, 6d.; '93, 7d. '94, 8d. and exemptions extended to £160, and abatements to £160 on Incomes under £400: '95-6, 8d. The Finance Act of '94 fixed the charges at 8d. in the £ for Schedules A (lands and houses, etc.), C (annuities and dividends), D (from professions, trades, railways, mines, etc.), and E (salaries and public offices); and at 3d. in the £ on Schedule B (occupation of lands). These rates apply to Great Britain and Ireland. The 3d. tax on profits of farms was made uniform throughout the United Kingdom, whereas Scotland and Ireland were wont to pay a slightly lower rate than England. Nurseries and market gardens are charged as before, like the trades and professions—i.e., at 8d. in the £. The exemption from tax of incomes under £150 was extended to incomes not exceeding £160. The relief, or abatement, scale was also extended. Incomes not exceeding £400 are now subject to a relief of £160, instead of on £120; and special relief is granted

by an allowance of £100 on incomes above £400, but not exceeding £500. The joint incomes of man and wife not exceeding £500 benefit by an abatement on their incomes separately, provided the wife's income is derived from a profession, etc., and not from investments. The most important and fundamental change was, perhaps, that which makes the assessment of "annual value" under Schedule A what may be called the net as against the gross annual value, as heretofore. Lands, houses, tenements, etc., in Schedule A, are taxed rather on annual value than on profits, the basis of the other schedules. The tax is charged on an assessment less than the full annual value—in the case of lands by one-eighth, in the case of houses, etc., by one-sixth. These allowances, however, cannot be made in those cases where the assessments are below the net rent by these several proportions. Penny and savings banks paying interest not exceeding 5 per cent. (the old limit was 3 per cent.) are made free of income tax. But depositors in such banks whose income exceeds £160 per annum cannot profit by this concession. The following table shows the effect of the abatements on small incomes to be really that of a graduated income tax:—

Income.		8d. Tax.		7d. Tax.
£200	pays	13d. in £	instead of	2½d. in £.
250	"	2½d. "	"	3½d. "
300	"	3½d. "	"	4½d. "
350	"	4½d. "	"	5½d. "
400	"	5½d. "	"	6½d. "
450	"	6½d. "	"	7d. "
500	"	7d. "	"	7d. "

Farmers should substantially benefit by these abatements on the lower incomes. When assessed under Schedule B, the usual way, the law is that in England and Wales the profit from the occupation of farm lands is deemed to be equal to one-half, and in Scotland and Ireland to one-third, of the full annual value. Farmers may be assessed under Schedule D, and in such cases will find themselves benefited according to the above table. English and Welsh farmers should certainly benefit by the substitution of 3d. instead of 4d. as the rate of charge, and especially by an abatement of £160 instead of £120. It is clear that farmers whose rents reach as high as £320 are exempt from income tax; and this provision reaches a large number. During '92-3, of 1,602,927 properties assessed under Schedule B, 1,196,078 were exempted as under the £150 limit, thus leaving 406,849 from which duty was levied. Only 25,876 properties yielded incomes on which abatements were allowed. The value charged to duty was—gross, £57,619,381; net, £23,891,780; and the yield was £254,994 duty. This includes duty charged on nurseries at the same rate as Schedules A, C, D, E.—viz. (for that year), 6d. A striking fact showing the progress of exempting small incomes is that Mr. Gladstone, in '63, proposed on an income of £175 a duty of £4 6s. 3d., to replace £6 11s. 3d. of the previous year, whereas under the Harcourt scheme the duty will be 10s. only.

Incorporated Law Society, The. From papers not long ago discovered at the Incorporated Law Society it appears that in the year 1739 a society called the "Society of Practisers in the several Courts of Law and Equity" was established, for the promotion of

fair and honourable practice and the detection and discountenance of all unfair practice. This Society continued in active existence from that time till 1816, from which period all trace of it is lost. From '16 to '25 solicitors were without any sort of professional organisation beyond a few local societies. In that year certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." The deed of settlement of the Institution was completed in Feb. '27, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in '72. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. The members of the Society at present number 7490. Its buildings are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of nearly 34,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of the profession. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court. The Society exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the public and of the profession. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, or the Conveyancing Act of '81. The improved standing of solicitors is in great part due to the exertions of the Society. Secretary, E. W. Williamson. Office, Chancery Lane. Consult the *Calendar*.

Incorporated Society of Authors The, established in 1884 by the late Sir F. Pollock, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of the late Lord Tennyson. Its object is to defend the interests of literary property, to maintain authors' rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works. Also to further the establishment of an **International Copyright Union**—which has now been fortunately accomplished—and to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and

consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright. This Bill has been twice read in the House of Lords, having been brought forward on the motion of Lord Monkswell. It is the only association of the kind in England, but its model, "*La Société des Gens de Lettres*," has been flourishing for over fifty years in France. The works published by this Society are "Grievances of Authors," "Literature and the Pension List," "History of the *Société des Gens de Lettres*," "The Cost of Production," "The Methods of Publication," "Copyright Law Reform," and a short record of the Society's work from its foundation down to '92. The organ of the Society is *The Author* (monthly). It has issued various circulars and reports. It has also been enabled to point out to the Secretary of State for the Colonies certain infringements of the Copyright Law, and so to secure the punishment of the offenders. Office, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Chairman, Sir W. Martin Conway; Secretary, G. Herbert Thring. Affiliated to the Society is an agency, the Authors' Syndicate, which undertakes business arrangements for members. Mr. W. Morris Colles is the editor.

Independent Labour Party. See LABOUR MOVEMENT, Other Congresses, and SOCIALISM.

Independent Order of Oddfellows. See ODDFELLOWS.

INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The British territory was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in '76, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "*Empress of India*," *Kaisari-i-Hind*. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State for India**, together with a Council (selected from among Indian officials for the most part), in which is vested the authority of the Crown. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a cabinet minister of the first rank. In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is usually a peer of political distinction, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of some six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown. One of these is the Commander-in-chief; another must have legal qualifications; another has charge of finance; another may be appointed with special reference to public works; the rest are usually

experienced members of the civil service. The members of the Council are appointed for a term of ten years. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The seat of the supreme government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the work of administration, India is divided into several divisions. Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with councils modelled on that of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal and the North-Western Provinces each have legislative councils. Three of the other provinces (Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab) are under a Lieutenant-Governor. Three more, of less importance (the Central Provinces, Burmah, and Assam), are under a Chief Commissioner. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. New rules for the guidance of provincial councils were issued in March '93, increasing the number of members, making provision for the election of a certain proportion of them, and giving them additional powers in the direction of interpellation and discussion. Within the provinces the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Judicial functions are, as a rule, vested in other hands, subordinate to the High Courts, with an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. There still remain a number of native or feudatory states, over which the British Government has indeed control, but not control of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a political resident, who assists the native princes. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the supreme Government, nor can they maintain more than a limited military force. The latest census of India ('91) states that the total area of these states was 731,944 sq. m., and pop. 66,050,479. The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,068,314 sq. m. The total area of India, including Burmah and the native states, amounts to 1,800,258 sq. m.; and the total population, according to the corrected census of '91, numbers 287,223,431. The estimated revenue for '94-5 was put at Rx. 92,024,900, and the expenditure at Rx. 92,326,800. The public debt is Rx. 114,862,983

in India, and £107,404,143 in England. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open is about 18,856. The total value of the merchandise imported into India amounted ('93-4) to Rx. 73,956,957, and of the merchandise exported Rx. 106,447,590. The amount of treasure imported was ('93) Rx. 18,424,256, and of treasure exported Rx. 4,024,737. In '91-5 the established strength of the army was 74,040 Europeans; 145,738 natives: total, 219,778 officers and men. Religion. The Hindu religion is that of three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans number about 57,000,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 7,000,000 (chiefly in Burmah), and Christians about 2,500,000. The native Christians, though so few in number, increased from 492,882 to 648,843 between '81 and '90. The total number of schools and colleges, '93, was 144,983, attended by 3,981,002 pupils, of whom only 364,344 were girls; the total expenditure on education was Rx. 3,185,603. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CHITRAL, DIPLOMATIC, INDIAN FINANCE, ROYAL COMMISSION ON, and FAMIRS (map).

History '95.—Political. A Durbar was held at Lahore (Nov. 30th), at which the Viceroy, in the presence of a brilliant gathering of native rulers and of high Government officials, eulogised the loyalty and devotion of the Punjaubi troops, and proclaimed the Government's strong desire for peace. The Ameer of Afghanistan was referred to as "a firm friend and ally." The Mahsud Waziris were given further time to comply with the Government terms for their submission (Dec. 6th). They eventually, however, refused compliance (14th), and Sir W. Lockhart was despatched with a primitive expedition ordered also to exact reparation for the attack on the British camp at Wano, and to demarcate Waziristan. It was provided by a Bill brought before the Legislative Council (17th) that cotton yarns and fabrics should be subjected to import duty like all other goods, but that a countervailing excise duty would be imposed upon cotton goods manufactured in Indian mills. The Maharajah of Gwalior assumed his full powers on the conclusion of his minority (15th). Sir W. Lockhart's expedition destroyed Makin, the headquarters of the Mahsud Waziris (21st), and occupied most of the other leading villages. The tenth Indian National Congress was opened at Madras (26th), with Mr. Webb, ex-M.P. for County Waterford, as President. There were 1150 delegates and 3000 visitors present. Twenty-five resolutions were on the agenda. "An emphatic protest against the injustice and impolicy of imposing an excise duty on cottons manufactured in British India" was carried, and the Congress pledged itself to oppose any interference with the Bengal and Behar Survey settlement. It declared the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, as at present constituted, to be a necessary preliminary to all other reforms, and urged the necessity of an inquiry into the ability of the Indian people to bear the existing financial burdens, and into the financial relations between India and England. The despatch of the Secretary of State on the Indian Civil Service question was viewed with disappointment, as was the existing system of recruiting the higher judicial service. A

Legislative Council for the Punjab was recommended, and the elevation of its chief court to the position of a chartered High Court. A material curtailment of the military expenditure, and of the home charges on the civil administration, was also represented as necessary. The Tariff Act Amendment Bill and the Cotton Excise Bill both passed the Legislative Council (27th). An attempt to exempt certain classes of Indian manufactured cotton goods from the countervailing duty was made, but was defeated by 11 votes to 9. The Nizam-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, was murdered by Amir-ul-Mulk, his younger brother, who at once took his authority and position (Jan. 10th). The situation was afterwards complicated by the appearance of Umra Khan of Jandol, a powerful chief, a brother-in-law of the murdered Mehtar. He established himself with a strong force at Chitral. See separate article on CHITRAL for further events. The final conditions laid down by the Government were announced to the Mahsud chiefs (22nd). They included the return of all stolen arms, horses, money, etc., the surrender of a number of rifles and knives, and the opening up of the Shahur Valley route from Jandula to Wano. The abandonment of Clause 3 of the Cantonments Acts Amendment Bill, which imposed a penalty on any medical officer compulsorily examining a woman, was announced (24th). The Bill, however, passed the Legislative Council (Feb. 7th). Its principal clause prohibited the Government from making any rules on the subject of contagious diseases. The Commissioner-in-Chief remarked during the debate that the admissions to hospital in '93 on account of diseases of this class amounted to nearly 50 per cent. of the entire European force. Lord Harris left Bombay, having completed his term of office (Feb. 16th). He was succeeded by Lord Sandhurst. The Indian Cotton Duties formed the subject of a great debate in the Imperial House of Commons (21st), when the House rejected a motion of Sir Henry James, supported by many of the Lancashire members, adverse to the duties, and gave its support to the Government's action. See *Session*, *sects. 16 and 120*. The terms imposed upon the Waziris were fully complied with (March 5th). Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., ex-ruler of Burmah, was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (Aug. 20th), the appointment to take effect on the retirement of Sir Charles Elliott in December. In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton, in his budget statement (Sept. 4th), gave the net revenue and expenditure for '93-4 as Rx. 50,328,000 and Rx. 51,874,000 respectively. For the year '94-5, however, he anticipated a surplus of Rx. 1,230,000, and the estimates for '95-6 showed a probable deficit of Rx. 1,212,000, the cost of the Chitral campaign and occupation being accountable for Rx. 2,400,000. Various comments, both of approval and disapproval, were provoked during the month by the Pilgrim Ship Bill introduced by the Indian Government with a view to making new regulations for the Mecca pilgrimages according to the recommendations of the Quarantine Convention of Paris. The Pilgrim Ship Bill afterwards passed, but after having been deprived of all its objectionable clauses. It was made "an enabling Act," and it was understood that only certain provisions would be enforced.—*General*. A medical congress, the

first held in India, was opened at Calcutta (Dec. 24th) by the Viceroy. Surgeon-Colonel Harvey, the Inspector-General of Hospitals in Bengal, was President, and in his address stated that since '69 the death rate amongst the British troops had been reduced from 60 to 15 per 1000. At the final sitting of the Indian Medical Congress, which was attended by 600 medical men, resolutions were passed urging on the Government and the public the importance of promoting scientific research as to sanitation and the prevention of disease, and protesting against the Cantonments Acts Amendment Bill, which was likely to do much harm, and which was felt as an insult aimed at the medical men of India. The Maharajah of Mysore died (28th). The Maharajah of Bhurtpore was deposed, and the Resident was made the temporary administrator of the State (March 17th). Dr. Haffkine, the well-known assistant of the late M. Pasteur in Calcutta, left there through ill-health in September, all fitting honour having been paid to him by the medical profession for his work in fighting cholera.—*Commercial*. Though the export trade was not very satisfactory during the year, imports were pretty fair, and there was enough evidence to show that the internal commercial condition of the country is slowly improving. One important fact is that the output of coal is now larger than ever before, and the development of the fields makes local industries increasingly possible. Early in the year, and after much vehement controversy both in India and England, a 5 per cent. import duty was imposed on cotton piece goods, as mentioned above. This measure was, not unnaturally, very unpopular in Lancashire, but traders there have been unable to get the impost removed, though they have tried energetically to do so.

India, Imperial Order of the Crown of, was instituted Jan. 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India. Registrar of the Order, Sir Albert W. Woods. Among those upon whom the order has been recently conferred are Lady Fowler, wife of the ex-Sec. for India, and Lady Sandhurst, wife of the Governor of Bombay.

Indian Association, National. Established in 1870 (by Miss Mary Carpenter) for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association carries out these objects by the diffusion of information; by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; promoting the employment of medical women in India; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; and helping Indian teachers and students visiting England. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the

welfare of the Empire. *Organ of the Association, The Indian Magazine and Review* (monthly) published by Archibald Constable & Co., Parliament Street, S.W. There are several branches of the Association in India. **Hon. Secretary**, in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, W.

Indian Civil Service embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service. Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. **Situations in the Covenanted Civil Service** are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. The candidates who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India. The limit of age for candidates was formerly from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held. But it was raised in '91, and now candidates must be above 21 and under 23 on the 1st of April preceding the date of the examination. Application for admission to the examination must be made before May 31st in each year. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a university training; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £100 per annum to all who pass their one year's probation in residence at a university. Having arrived in India, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the executive or the judicial branch of the service. In the former branch the lieutenant-governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court. The members of the **Statutory Civil Service** of India are selected purely from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments. The **Public Works Department** is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College (*q.v.*) at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The **Telegraph Department** is recruited much in the same manner. Examinations for the **Forest Department** and the **Medical Service** are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living. A resolution was carried in the House of Commons (June 2nd, '93) to the effect that all open competitions for appointments to the Civil Services of India should be held simultaneously both in India and England, and that, such examinations in both countries being identical in their nature, all who competed should be finally classified in one list according to merit. The Government immediately requested the Indian Government to give prompt and careful consideration to the subject. This was done, and the result was that the Indian Government pronounced emphatically against the proposal. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, while desirous that the natives of India should enjoy every facility, compatible with the maintenance of the efficiency of the administration and the safety of British rule, to enter the public service of India, and after having given full weight to the

arguments in favour of the system of simultaneous examinations, came to the conclusion that there were insuperable objections to the establishment of that system, and that by far the best method of meeting the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of the country was to bestow such of the higher posts as could be made available for them on those who distinguished themselves by their capacity and trustworthiness in the performance of subordinate duties. They were further of opinion that the existing system was based on just and wise principles, and, subject to such alterations in detail as experience might prove to be necessary, should be maintained.

Indian Empire, The Most Eminent Order of. Instituted in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the **Sovereign, a Grand Master**, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members, viz., **Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.)**. Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is *Imperatrix Auspiciis*.

Indian Finance, Royal Commission on. A Royal Commission was appointed in May '95 to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and into the apportionment of the charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. The Commission was constituted as follows:—Lord Welby (Chairman), Rt. Hon. L. Courtney, M.P., Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Mr. F. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Mr. R. W. Knox, Mr. G. L. Ryder, and Mr. Richmond Ritchie (Secretary). There are many vexed questions which it will be well if the Commission can solve, as is abundantly shown by the scope of the inquiry indicated above. The *Times* in its issue for May 3rd said: "The real issues to be tried are how far the Indian Treasury ought to be charged for a number of services for which no charge made to other dependencies of Great Britain, and especially for military charges designed primarily in the interests of Great Britain and without reference to India. This is the *crux*, and any inquiry which evades it will not carry the question much further than it was left by the Select Committee in '74. That Committee amply acknowledged the right of India to equitable treatment, but also declared her liability for the cost of improvements in the general military administration. 'India, as a component part of the Empire,' it affirmed, 'must be prepared to share in the cost of a system the expense of which may be enhanced for Imperial purposes.' This principle was held to cover a share of the increased expenditure caused by the abolition of purchase, of the introduction of short service, and of the many changes made to improve the condition of the British soldier. If the principle be maintained, it is questionable whether the present capitation charge of £7 10s. overhead for the British troops employed in

India will be materially reduced by any fresh scrutiny. If the principle be modified with a view to the financial effect of the reforms as regards the troops on Indian service, and of the unsuitability of certain of the changes to Indian military requirements, then a field for the readjustment of home charges opens up. The fundamental question is whether Parliament and the nation are prepared to reconsider the principle laid down in '74, and to revise the settlement which has been worked out upon that basis. A similar remark applies, but with modifications, to the civil establishments in England which are charged to the Indian Exchequer. . . . The mother country, for valid reasons of policy and sentiment, is willing to financially treat the Colonial Office as a branch of its own administration, and to make a present to the colonies of the services which the Colonial department renders to them. In the case of the India Office it applies an entirely different principle. It regards exclusively the services which the India Office renders to India, and makes India pay the total cost not only of those services, but also of the functions which the India Office discharges as a branch of the Home or Imperial Administration. Here, again, the fundamental question is, How far are Parliament and the nation willing to reconsider the principle, and to readjust the financial settlement which has been gradually formed upon it?" The Commission began its work at the end of June, and a mass of material was at once placed before it by the Indian Committee in the House of Commons, consisting of those members who devote themselves specially to Indian questions. A public controversy had previously been carried on in the *Times* as to Indian finance by various experts, amongst them being Sir Auckland Colvin, a recent Indian Finance Minister, and other distinguished authorities. The complexity and difficulty of the subject was well illustrated by the complete contradiction which the statements made by Sir Auckland Colvin presented when compared with those made by Sir James Westland, the present Indian Finance Minister. Sir Auckland Colvin was of opinion that it was the growth of expenditure more than the fall in exchange which had led to the existing difficulties. Sir James Westland, on the contrary, asserted that the increase in expenditure since '88 was due to exchange alone, and that in reality the incidence of the revenue and taxation had been lightened.

Indian National Congress. Some eleven years ago a movement took definite shape among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengali Brahmin. The second congress was held at

Calcutta in Dec. '86; the president was the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji. At the third congress, held at Madras in Dec. '87, the number of delegates rose to 607; the president was Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, the leading Mussulman barrister of Bombay. The fourth congress was held in Dec. '88, at Allahabad, under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Yule, a well-known Calcutta merchant; the number of delegates was 1248. The fifth Congress was attended by 1895 delegates at Bombay in Dec. '89, under the presidency of Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart.; and several thousands of visitors were present. The sixth Congress was held in Dec. '90 at Calcutta, under the presidency of the Hon. Pherozshah Mehta, M.L.C. Bombay. The Congress for '91 was held in Nagpur, over 800 delegates and about 4000 visitors being present. The eighth Congress was held at Allahabad in Dec. '92, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee again being president. The ninth Congress assembled at Lahore in Dec. '93, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, ex-M.P. for Central Finsbury, was elected president. The Tenth Congress was held at Madras in December '94, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Webb. The eleventh Congress was held at Poona in December '95. The political meetings of the Congress being ended, a Social Conference for the discussion of social reforms in the Hindu community is regularly held. From one-half to two-thirds of the delegates to the Congress attend this Conference. The resolutions adopted at all the congresses have been of a similar character. Questions of social reform—such as child marriage—have been altogether avoided, as affecting only special religions and castes. Loyalty to the British Crown has been unhesitatingly avowed, both in the resolutions and in the speeches; but certain political changes in the administrative system have been as unhesitatingly demanded. The Indian Parliamentary Committee, which acts in concert with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, watches Indian interests in the House of Commons, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the appointment of the present Royal Commission on Indian expenditure. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A monthly journal, entitled *India*, for the discussion of Indian affairs, is published at 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster. It is edited by Mr. Gordon Hewart, and is an independent review of Indian affairs.

India, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of. Established by letters patent in 1861, and enlarged in '66 and '78. Its badge is a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edge-wards, and with motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may be by the statutes of the Order be 30, of the second class 72, and of the third (or Companions) 144; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed. The Registrar of the Order is Sir Albert W. Woods; and the Secretary is the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

THE FRONTIERS

of INDO-CHINA, BURMAH and SIAM.

Statute Miles

0 10 20

System Boundary of Burmah

Boundary of French Indo-China



Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula, and includes Cochín China, Annam, Cambodia, and Tonquin, of which separate accounts will be found under their respective headings. M. de Lanessan is the governor-general, and the seat of government is at Hanoi. — **History.** '95. M. de Lanessan, Governor-General of Indo-China, was suddenly superseded, the reason alleged being that he had communicated official secrets to third parties. During the blackmail prosecutions at Paris the papers of various journals were seized, and it was charged that compromising letters from M. de Lanessan were found amongst them. He was succeeded by M. Rousseau (Dec. 30th). A convention with China was signed (June 25th), completing the delimitation of the boundaries between French Indo-China and Chinese territory, and settling all commercial arrangements in connection therewith. Among these commercial arrangements one of the most important points was the right given to France to extend the Annamite railway into Chinese territory. This convention made French and Chinese territory contiguous from the Mekong to Lao-kai, on the Tonquin-China frontier, and, it was stated, gave France a strip of territory formerly supposed to form part of the Shan States, and considered as likely to be included in the Buffer State, between French and English territory. French access to China through Tonquin and Yunnan was thus definitely assured, but British rights seemed to be infringed, for Great Britain has definite rights over the Shan States of Kiang-Hung and Kiang-Kheng. After the victory of France over Siam, Great Britain, who had proposed to cede Kiang-Kheng to Siam, withdrew from the proposed arrangement. The State of Kiang-Hung, however, was conceded to China on condition that it should not be ceded to any other nation without the assent of Great Britain. These arrangements were all made before the appointment of the Anglo-French Commission for the delimitation of a Buffer State between the French and English possessions in these regions. That Commission, by the way, failed to come to any agreement, chiefly because of the contention of the French representatives that the whole of the territory on the east or left bank of the Mekong was French. The Chief Commissioner of Burmah, however (Sir Frederick Fryer), declared in May that Kiang-Kheng was British territory, and placed a military garrison in Kiang-Tung, near Mongsin, the capital of the State, where Mr. Sterling, Commissioner of the southern Shan States, is stationed. A formal protest against the cession of Kiang-Hung to France, by the convention mentioned above, was made in August. In September the French seized a province on the east of the Mekong, in the Shan State of Kiang-Tung, and lying to the south of the Mongsin district. The inhabitants were ordered either to accept French rule or cross over to the right bank of the Mekong.

Inkeepers' Liability. See LICENSING ACTS.

Institut de France. See ACADEMY, THE FRENCH.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. Objects. The elevation of the profession of public accountants as a whole, and the promotion of their efficiency and usefulness, by compelling the observance

of strict rules of conduct as a condition of membership, and by setting up a high standard of professional and general education and knowledge and otherwise. **Conditions of Membership.** Except in the case of persons who have been for not less than ten years in practice as public accountants or who were in service as public accountants' clerks before March 21st, '82, the date of the first bye-laws, persons desiring to become members of the Institute must pass the preliminary examination, unless they have previously passed some equivalent examination; they must then be articulated for five years, and pass an intermediate examination after the expiration of half the term of service, and a final examination on the end of their service. In the case of graduates of a university, the term of service under articles is three years. **Officers:** President, Charles Fitch Kemp (C. F. Kemp, Ford & Co.), 73, Lombard Street, E.C.; Vice-President, George Walter Knox (Knox, Burbage, Cropper & Co.), 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and Sheffield; Secretary, William Gethen Howgrave; Librarian, R. B. Fellows; Solicitors, Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. Hall and Offices, Moorgate Place, London, E.C.

Institute of Journalists. See JOURNALISTS, INSTITUTE OF.

Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, Piccadilly, W. Founded 1883. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Sir Jas. D. Linton, P.R.I.; Vice-President, F. Walton, R.I.; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

Institution of Civil Engineers, The. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, '28, and received a supplemental charter, with extended powers, Aug. 3rd, '87. The object of the Institution is to further the general advancement of mechanical science, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which is essential in the profession of a civil engineer. According to its constitution, it consists of members, corporate associates (called associate members), and honorary members. There are also attached to it non-corporate associates and students. At the close of the last financial year (March 31st, '95) the numbers of these several classes were: members 1862, associate members 3687, honorary members 17, associates 355, and students 816: total 6737. The sessions extend from the second Tuesday in November to the last Tuesday in May, the ordinary meetings being held on the Tuesday in each week. The record of the papers read and the discussions thereon at these meetings is embodied in the *Minutes of Proceedings*, which likewise contain other original communications presented to the Institution, as well as abstracts of papers in foreign Transactions and periodicals. Four vols., each of about 500 pp. and fully illustrated, are issued annually, and the members of all classes are entitled to receive copies. Besides the ordinary meetings there are every fortnight during the session special supplemental meetings for students only. The gross receipts were £30,348 18s. 2d., including strict income £20,970 3s. 10d., capital £8933 1s. 2d., and trust funds £445 13s. 2d. The Institution is possessed of three freehold houses, which cost £40,000, and its funded property amounts to

£75,400 besides which it has under its charge trust funds of the nominal value of £16,987 2s. 4d., aggregating £132,387 2s. 4d.. It has a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes, including 730 volumes of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. Secretary, James Forrest. Temporary Offices (during rebuilding), 9, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

INSURANCE.

In the following article on Insurance in all its branches, and in every department of those branches, will be found to be thoroughly up to date, and as exhaustive as its limits allow. The article deals with five branches, viz. :—

- I. FIRE.
- II. LIFE.
- III. MARINE.
- IV. ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE, etc.
- V. MINOR BRANCHES, AND EXTRAORDINARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

I. FIRE.

British Fire Insurance Offices have not suffered any serious loss from conflagrations since Oct. '94, except those which occurred at the Lace Market in Nottingham in Nov. '94, and at Trinidad in '95. The latter year has been a very prosperous one for the Fire Offices, with the result that the market price for these shares has risen very considerably. During the last three years there has been a gradual increase of premiums for manufacturing risks, and those for potteries and steam printing works have been particularly heavy. The unfavourable opinion entertained by the Insurance Companies of the latter risks, particularly in London, is stated to justify the heavy rates charged for insuring them. There is a tendency to increase premiums for the insurance of woollen and worsted mills which have recently been unprofitable. Retail shop rates are also said to be far too low, and the Insurance Offices are likely to considerably increase the premiums for the insurance of those shops which do not carry on therein hazardous trades. Flour mills, and especially the larger ones, in which the automatic roller system of gradually reducing the wheat into flour is adopted on a large scale, are very dangerous risks. Several fire offices refuse to insure them, and others reluctantly do so, and then only on condition that heavy premiums are paid and expensive precautions are adopted to guard against explosions from the ignition of flour dust. Manufactures in which the new ramie fibre is manipulated are likely to become hazardous risks. The premiums for Cotton Factories are very low, partly in consequence of the great increase during the last ten years of fire-proof mills, but more particularly to the

use of automatic sprinklers. For extinguishing fires these sprinklers are now generally adopted in the above-named mills, and do their work well therein, and very liberal allowances are made from the insurance rates in those factories in which they are fitted, if installed according to the instructions of the offices insuring them.

The insurance companies allow about 60 per cent. discount for sprinklers with other fire-extinguishing appliances in cotton mills, 30 per cent. for lace factories and flour mills, and often 25 per cent. for wood-working establishments. Only about 15 per cent. is generally allowed as discount for sprinklers in printing works, which is far less than that allowed to more hazardous trades, and this small percentage is justly regarded by printers as a considerable grievance. As there are several latent dangers from the electric light in buildings it is very necessary that there should be no defective installation of such. Several Fire Offices have rules for avoiding these dangers.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices amounts to £18,81,861, as reported in '94; and the losses to about £12,987,636. The number of companies in the United Kingdom whose business is entirely or mainly that of fire insurance is 36. The number of companies who transact fire insurance in this country is 54, and 37 compose the London Salvage Corps. The premiums and losses of the leading British fire insurance companies as given below are announced in a chart published at the *Post Magazine* office in Oct. '95—viz., the Royal—premiums £2,032,450, losses £1,185,375; Liverpool and London and Globe—premiums £1,618,128, losses £902,241; North British and Mercantile—premiums £1,440,509, losses £825,494; Commercial Union—premiums £1,127,745, losses £673,874; Phoenix—premiums £1,091,400, losses £638,682; Sun—premiums £959,899, losses £435,441; Norwich Union—premiums £902,070, losses £497,423; Palatine—premiums £863,618, losses £550,975; London and Lancashire—premiums £846,213, losses £489,513; Manchester—premiums £757,479, losses £482,284; Lancashire—premiums £725,213, losses £440,682; Northern—premiums £701,623, losses £384,923; Imperial—premiums £688,355, losses £337,348. These figures are for '94, except as regards the Phoenix, which are for the year ending March 25th, '95.

II. LIFE.

As the financial year with the great majority of life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their position do not appear for several weeks subsequently. According to the returns relating to life assurance companies in '94 to the Board of Trade, and published in '95, the following important particulars are notified :—

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums	16,862,514	5,927,835
„ Consideration for Annuities	1,415,769	791
„ Net Interest and Dividends	7,252,747	368,639
Paid Claims	12,774,929	2,547,832
„ Commission	916,306	1,577,803
„ Expenses of Management	1,538,123	994,927
Added to Funds	6,679,629	1,059,348
Total Life and Annuity Funds	188,372,536	11,875,423

The number and amount of assurances and annuities existing in the Ordinary and Industrial branches are as under, viz.:—

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life	845,566	413,990,783
Limited Number of Premiums	34,369	19,959,348
Endowment Assurances	370,308	68,082,280
Annuities—Immediate	19,991	960,529
„ Deferred	6,514	190,076

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

(Sickness and Friendly Society contracts not included.)

Assurances.	Number.	Amount.
		£
Whole Term of Life	12,872,226	121,944,531
Limited Number of Premiums	443	3,528
Endowment Assurances	156,066	1,635,278
Annuities—Immediate	1	15

Of the British and Colonial companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom, the following, arranged alphabetically, receive an annual premium income of £150,000 and upwards—viz., Alliance; British Empire; Caledonian; City of Glasgow; Clergy Mutual; Clerical, Medical and General; Colonial Mutual; Commercial Union; Eagle; Economic; Edinburgh; English and Scottish Law; Equitable; Equity and Law; Friends' Provident; General; Gresham; Guardian; Hand-in-Hand; Imperial; Law Life; Law, Union and Crown; Legal and General; Life Association of Scotland; Liverpool and London and Globe; London and Lancashire; London Life; Metropolitan; National Provident; North British and Mercantile; Northern; Norwich Union; Provident Life; Prudential (Ordinary); Royal; Royal Exchange; Scottish Amicable; Scottish Equitable; Scottish Provident; Scottish Union and National; Scottish Widows' Fund; Standard; Star; Sun; Sun Life of Canada; Union; and United Kingdom Temperance. The yearly premium incomes of three of the United States of America companies are very much in excess of those of British life assurance companies. These American companies are the Equitable of the United States, the New York, and the Mutual Life of New York. The premiums of British and American companies, while they indicate the magnitude of the business done by them, are no approximate evidence of their merits.

Life assurance as transacted at the Post Office is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore very small; but the number increased during the year ending March 31st, '95. Within such period 1128 policies were issued by that department, assuring the sum of £56,010 as compared with 853 assurances in the previous year for £44,000. For the year ending on March 31st last, the number of immediate annuities granted by the Post Office was 1565, amounting to £41,495, which were purchased for £540,277. Their number

exceeded those granted in the previous year by 145. The number of deferred annuities bought was only 164, for a consideration of £3772, but in '93 these numbered 159, of the value of £3091.

New Tables of Premiums for life assurance in the Post Office have been framed. The new rates present two special features which are (1), that the annual premiums payable under the New Tables will be from 1 to 8 per cent. lower than the rates under the present tables, according to age when the assurance is granted, and (2), the principle of endowment assurances will be extended, such assurances under annual premiums having hitherto been confined to endowments maturing at 60 years of age; but under the new tables they will be extended to the ages of 55 and 65 years. The Postmaster-General states that it is confidently hoped that these improvements will cause a considerable development of the Saving Bank Life Assurance business.

On the other hand, an enormous number of life policies are granted to the masses by industrial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during the last twelve years—so much so that about half the population of this country is insured in them. The following figures, according to the latest returns, show receipts of over £100,000 premium incomes of industrial companies and collecting friendly societies,—viz., British Workman's, £337,298; Liverpool Victoria Legal, £480,322; London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, £203,602; Pearl, £386,928; Prudential, £4,244,224; Refuge, £760,426; Royal Liver, £438,418; Royal London, £245,539; Scottish Legal, £108,745; Wesleyan and General, £242,288. About half the number of British life offices grant immediate annuities; and lend on personal security with life assurance; and 26 transact fire insurance. The Sun Life Office has introduced a system of dispensing with the medical examination of lives proposed for assurance. If intending policy-holders do

not wish to undergo medical examination, but make a declaration of health before one of the Company's officers, on payment of a premium a little in excess of the ordinary whole-life-with-profit premium for the first five years, a policy is issued, but without carrying any assurance during this period. If death occur within the five years, all the premiums paid are to be returned with 5 per cent. compound interest. At the end of this period the policy becomes a with-profit endowment assurance policy, payable at the end of fifteen years, or at previous death, and the corresponding endowment assurance rate is exigible. Profits, however, date from the commencement of the policy, so that the policy-holder has the two advantages—firstly, that after five years he obtains life assurance without having undergone medical examination; and secondly, that he obtains for the first five years and afterwards endowment assurance bonuses, while he pays for the first five years only whole-life rates. As it is stated that the plan, though commendable, does not at once provide an assurance that would be satisfactory to trustees under a marriage contract, or to a business creditor, the Caledonian Insurance Company have introduced a new form of assurance, whereby these deficiencies may be remedied. By this scheme the Company, in approved cases, will grant immediate life assurance without medical examination. The directors require the applicant under this method to lodge a proposal containing the usual information respecting his own health, history, and the causes of the death of his relatives; and although the directors reserve their right to communicate with the ordinary medical attendant of the proposer, they do not contemplate exercising this power in ordinary cases. The main safeguard on which the Company rely is the requirement that the transaction shall take the form of an endowment assurance—that is, an assurance payable on the attainment of a selected age, or at death if this should occur previously; but with this variation from the ordinary endowment assurance—viz., that the amount payable on survivorship shall be double the amount payable at death. To meet the case of those who do not desire a cash benefit on reaching the selected age, there is provided instead of the endowment the option of a large paid-up policy or the exchange of an annuity for the endowment. Liberal cash values will be allowed for the surrender of these assurances at any time after payment of two years' premiums. One or two other companies also assure without medical examination. Under the name of *Indemnity Assurance*, some life offices grant policies at extraordinarily low premiums for sums payable at death, if this event occur before the attainment of ages 45, 50, 55, or 60. These are practically temporary assurances of very long duration. Nothing will be paid under them if policy-holders die after the expiration of the term for which they are granted.

The *Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company* has a system with several special and unique features, viz.:—1. A sufficient provision for the payment of claims by the life policy-holders is made (a) by the investment of the net premiums paid on policies in a special trust fund called the "*Life Fund*," and (b) by another special trust fund called the "*Guarantee*

Fund," amounting to the greater part of the company's share capital. 2. Under the positive system the payments of premium are limited to a certain number of years, and on payment of every premium a "Positive Note" is issued which is practically a paid-up and indisputable policy for a proportionate amount of the total assurance, and which remains in force independently of the payment of any further premiums under the policy, and has a fixed surrender value of 40 per cent. of the premiums paid. This company has also introduced a system of *Term Convertible Policies*, payable in the event of death before age 60, for which very low rates of premium are charged, so as to suit the convenience of professional and business men who in earlier life are anxious to obtain the maximum of assurance for the minimum of cost. These policies are exchangeable at any time before age 55 without any further medical examination for whole life or endowment policies of similar amounts at the option of the assured at the rates of premium applicable to their ages at the time the option is exercised, or for any less amounts at proportionate premiums.

Endowment Policies payable at a given age or earlier in the event of death, answer a very important public requirement, and are granted by most of the life offices. They have greatly increased during the last ten years. Better arrangements have been recently made for paying surrender values and reviving lapsed policies. Several important restrictions have also been removed in favour of policy-holders as regards travelling and residing abroad. Invalids can also have their lives insured on favourable terms.—The *Equitable Life Assurance Society*, or the *Old Equitable*, as it is generally called, started upon a new career on June 16th, '93, when a memorandum and articles of association were substituted for the deed of settlement, which had done good service for 130 years, but which had become antiquated and almost unworkable. The directors availed themselves of the new powers by issuing an *Endowment Assurance prospectus* containing the rates of premium on which they were prepared to issue this class of policy with full participation in the exceptionally large profits. Hitherto they had not been able to grant such policies. This has been followed by an attractive prospectus containing a somewhat novel feature—namely, deferred assurance for children without medical examination. The assurance under this scheme does not come into force or enter for profits until the child attains twenty-one. Ten pounds a year paid in respect of a child less than twelve months old will secure for the child at the age of twenty-one a with-profit policy for £1000 payable at death, free from all restrictions as to residence or occupation, and for which he will only have to pay £10 a year. In the event of the child dying before twenty-one all the premiums paid will be returned without interest. In consequence of many adverse criticisms having been made on the use of the *Northampton Table* by the *Old Equitable* in its latest investigation, the directors have published a valuation by the *Institute of Actuaries*, *H^m* and *H^m (*)* Tables and 3 per cent. interest, which is considered the highest standard for a company to adopt, and the result shows that the surplus was £1,712,497, being £476,670 more than the amount divided as profit. This

Society offers, as it has ever done, the most ample security for the discharge of its liabilities, and a substantial guarantee for future profits. The new prospectus is a comprehensive guide, and should be studied by all who are thinking of assuring their life. The Royal Exchange Assurance, under the heading of **Settlement Endowment Policies**, has recently introduced a new scheme, which consists of an assurance upon the life of the survivor of husband and wife, combined with a deferred annuity payable till the death of such survivor. The policy may be either a whole term or an endowment assurance, and if required may share in profits. The term of the policy, however, merely affects the deferred annuity, which begins in the case of a whole term policy on the death of the husband or in the case of an endowment assurance either at the specified age of maturity or earlier if the husband previously dies. The amount of the annuity is fixed when the policy is granted, and may range from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. on the sum assured, according to the wishes of the proposer. The premiums payable are regulated according to the percentage agreed upon. On the failure of both lives, the sum assured is paid to the husband's representatives to be distributed among the children or other beneficiaries as appointed by him, or, if no such appointment is made, "as provided in the policy itself." This scheme is adapted to, and obviates the necessity of, the ordinary form of settlement that secures a life interest to the wife, with remainder to the children, as appointed by the settler. It may also be stated that, contrary to the practice on the grant of an ordinary last-survivor policy, no evidence of the wife's health is necessary. The **Immediate Bonus Plan** has been introduced by the **Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society**. Under this scheme a table has been prepared under which members may pay very low premiums, while retaining the right to share in the profits. The payments for those using the table have been fairly adjusted, so as to put them on a footing of equality with members paying the higher ordinary premiums. The system of assurance called **Guaranteed Tontine Endowment** has been introduced, whereby double the amount assured is paid if the policy-holder survive the stipulated time for which his policy is granted. Other systems of Tontine Endowment also prevail.—**Perfected Pensions** are also granted by several life offices to secure an annual income payable during the later years of life. If the assured should die before that date the whole of his premiums and interest will be returned to his representatives.

The **Mutual Life Assurance Society** have introduced a scheme of **Guaranteed 5 per cent. investment policies**, that provide for the sum insured becoming payable at the end of ten or fifteen years after death, during which time a terminable annuity equal to 5 per cent. of the sum assured is payable to the legal representatives of the deceased, and who can surrender both the sum assured and the annuity either on the failure of the life assured, or at any time within the specified period after such failure, the surrender value being greater than the sum assured. The **British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company** have also introduced a new feature, under the title of **Children's Assurances**. In this method there are two scales of premiums. In one all that are paid

are returnable if a child dies before twenty-one. In the other scale, which is lower in the amount of premiums payable, these are non-returnable. On the child attaining twenty-one the policy comes into full force as a policy of insurance. This Company also issue **Six per Cent. Investment Policies**, whereby an assured income is secured without fluctuation or loss of capital value. This scheme is specially suited for marriage and family settlements. The **Norwich Union Life Insurance Society** also transact this business as regards adults as well as children. Under the **Reversible Premium Plan**, which is a new one introduced by the **Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society** in connection with old age pensions, the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of sixty or sixty-five, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives. The rates of premium charged by the society for the double benefit of this plan are extremely low, which is owing to the fact that the rate of interest earned upon its funds has for several years averaged 6 per cent. For providing a fund for payment of **Death Duties** under the Finance Act of '94 several life offices insert a clause in their policies that if requested by the legal personal representatives of the assured, entitled to receive the policy monies on grant of probate or letters of administration, they will either pay so much of the sum assured as will be enough to satisfy these duties to such representatives, or at their option pay the whole or so much of the policy monies as shall be required for these duties to the Inland Revenue Commissioners or any other persons lawfully entitled to receive the same under the before-mentioned or any other statute. In consequence of these arrangements, executors and administrators are relieved from the necessity of realising the estate to provide the money for the payment of these heavy duties. An important and distinctive feature of the **Scottish Provident Institution** is what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for policies granted by this society are considerably lower than the average rates of other offices, and thus a much larger sum can be assured than can be assured by the same premium in other offices. The particular feature of the scheme is that bonuses are reserved for division exclusively among those who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured. More than half the policy-holders divide the bonuses between them which are very large. While this Institution stands 46th on the list of British life offices in point of age, it is exceeded by one only (much older) in amount of funds.

As there appears to be a demand for an assurance policy at a low rate of premium under which the holder shall not be excluded from bonus additions, the **Pelican Life Office** has made an arrangement which is described as **Bonus Policies at Minimum Premiums**. The rates are very little in excess of those for without-profit policies. The reversionary bonus to be allotted to the policies is always to be 1 per cent. per annum less than that allotted to the ordinary full-premium policies. If the bonus should fall below 1 per cent. these policies will get nothing, but will rank for

their share beyond that proportion when the distribution is more than that rate. It is alleged that the great advantage of this arrangement is that it involves no liability on the policy-holder. He is assured for a definite fixed sum, which cannot be reduced even if there is no bonus; nor can the premium be increased. The better opinion appears to be, however, that the plan will be of very little benefit to policy-holders. Much interest was taken by the assurance community in the arrangement that was made by the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company in '90 for the life assurance of civil servants at reduced rates. Part of the original contract made for this purpose closed on Sept. 14th, '92, but many members of the Civil Service still take advantage of the agreement made in their favour. The amount of business transacted through the Civil Service Insurance Society, since it entered into the contract with the company to the end of '93, is as follows:—

Sept. 15th—Dec. 31st, 1890,	£1,230,950
1891	640,950
1892	1,214,487
1893	129,842

£3,215,959

The very heavy and extravagant expenses to which the New York Life Insurance Company has been subject, on obtaining new business in this country, has been severely criticised by the insurance press of Great Britain.

The $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols with Bonuses of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society appears to offer an eligible and safe investment. Very liberal Immediate Annuities are granted by many Life Offices, but in consequence of the small rate of interest paid for first-class investments these annuities will soon be reduced.

In order to meet the difficulty which trustees have now in finding safe investments yielding a fair rate of interest the Westminster and General Life Assurance Association have adopted Assurances to Secure an Income for Widows and Children at low premiums. The Investment Policies granted by the Rock Life Assurance Company are likely to be much appreciated. By these policies small or large sums may be accumulated without any risk of losing the money, and the certainty of receiving back a sure and profitable return as regards sums down, annuities, marriage settlements, family endowments, educational annuities, and leasehold redemption funds; and the whole with or without life assurance. A new scheme of Pensions for Old Age has been devised by the Law Union and Crown Fire and Life Insurance Company, under which a pension may be secured, to commence at any age by the payment of a comparatively small annual premium, which ceases when the pension becomes payable. All the premiums paid are returned with interest if death occurs before the pension is entered on. All the premiums paid after the first are returned along with interest at the request of the assured at any time before the pension is entered upon. Again, a large sum in cash, the amount of which is fixed from the first, can be obtained instead of the pension on the attainment of the pension age. A Special Endowment Assurance Scheme has also been recently introduced by the Company. This is one under which a policy is issued at ordinary whole-life premiums for the first five

years, and thereafter at such a rate as will enable the Company to pay the policy money at a specified age or at death if earlier; the assured having the option at the end of the first five years of continuing the policy as an ordinary whole-life one at the same premium as he has hitherto been paying. The Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company have brought out a new table, giving Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. The liberal options which are obtainable on the attainment of the endowment age are: 1. Payment of the full sum assured in cash, with bonuses. 2. The insurance to be continued for the original amount of the policy payable at death, the bonuses and the balance of the sums insured to be paid in cash. 3. A paid-up policy for an increased amount payable at death. 4. A paid-up policy, payable at death, for the original sum insured, and in addition a pension to be drawn for the remainder of life. 5. A pension for the remainder of life. 6. A pension to wife or child. 7. A deferred pension to commence at the death of the life assured, and be payable during the life of the widow or of a child. Assurances on Invalid Lines, called "Invalid Assurances," are effected by the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society. For conducting this class of business with fairness to the public, the regulations of the Society provide that of the seventeen directors eight at least are to be members of the medical profession. The system adopted for assuring invalid lives, while safe to the Society, is as favourable to the assured as the various risks will permit. Non-foreitable Endowment Assurances with Fixed Minimum Bonuses are granted by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issue among other policies Coupon Bonds which are very attractive. The rates for these are so low that a person can, it is stated, carry 40 per cent. more assurance than in the ordinary plans for the same money. The coupon bonds differ from other systems of assurance, because the amount assured instead of being paid in one sum at the death of the assured, or at the maturity of the policy, is payable by the company in twenty equal annual instalments. A coupon to represent each of these is attached to the bond. The first coupon becomes due immediately at death, or at the end of the endowment term, and the other coupons are payable one each year thereafter to the assured, or if dead, to the beneficiaries named by him, until the whole twenty have been redeemed. One great advantage of this form of policy is that it avoids the trouble and risk of finding suitable investments for the assurance money which a wife may receive at the death of her husband. The bonds participate in the profits, and if money is urgently required during the twenty years, the coupons not then due will at any time be discounted by the company. Semi-Endowment Policies are also granted by this company. They differ from the ordinary endowment ones in the following manner. While an ordinary endowment contract provides for the payment of a fixed sum at the end of the term specified, or in the event of previous death, a semi-endowment policy provides for the payment of double the amount on the death of the assured before the expiration of the endowment period. One of

such policies taken out by a person aged 30 next birthday for £1000, payable at the end of 20 years, would cost under the with-profit plan £23 9s. The amount payable on death during this interval would be £1000, but if the assured survived the endowment term the amount payable to him would be £500, exclusive of bonuses; which, if allowed to accumulate on the Reserve Dividend plan, would probably amount to £536. So that at the end of the term he would receive altogether about £1036, after paying to the Company £669.

There is a rapidly increasing number of intending policy-holders who, before selecting an Office for assurance, carefully study the comparative merits of different Companies and schemes that are being continually notified to them. When the Life Assurance Companies Act was passed in '70 there were 104 British Companies transacting ordinary business, while now there are only 75. This result is owing to the very keen competition and struggle for new business, which becomes more manifest in each succeeding year.

III. MARINE.

This has, for '95, been more unsuccessful than in '94, in consequence of the very large losses on first-class risks. During recent years very low rates have been charged for insurance, which have been greatly inadequate to the risks involved. Such reduced rates have been occasioned by the influx of a great number of small marine insurance companies, who to get business have recklessly issued policies at such remarkably small premiums that they were not remunerative. Many first-class underwriters and insurance brokers condemn this practice as one that will become ruinous to marine insurance companies, since it will materially increase over-insurance of ships. In consequence of the prevalence of very low premiums for marine insurance during the last eight years, the large and old-established underwriting companies have refused to reduce their rates to anything like a level with those of the new companies, and hence the former have done much less business during this period than they previously did. For the last six years, however, marine insurance brokers have become more careful in considering the security of the companies they insure with than formerly, and therefore have increased their policies with leading companies of old standing, so that the latter have considerably regained much of the business they lost owing to smaller and newly established companies of indifferent financial status insuring at lower rates. The result will be that, while the latter companies will effect less insurances, the leading companies will issue more policies. Several of the smaller companies have recently been amalgamated with larger ones. Of eighteen leading marine insurance companies in Great Britain, the oldest are the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance Corporation, both established in 1720; and the Alliance and Indemnity Companies, both founded in 1824. Very heavy claims have recently been paid for losses of large new sailing-vessels and steamers, the rates for which have increased.

There has not been known for very many years such a large list of hopeless overdue sailing vessels of the finest type, which makes

the cargoes of these ships very difficult to place. Regular ocean steamers have also proved unprofitable risks in '95 to underwriters.

The dividends paid upon some marine insurance companies' shares are mainly, and as to others are almost entirely, derived from the investment of capital and reserves. Several of such companies are more financial than insurance concerns. A large amount of marine insurance business is also done by private underwriters connected with Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters Association. Marine insurances are generally effected through marine insurance brokers, who are an important class in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Claims are determined by average adjusters in difficult cases. One of the grievous evils in underwriting transactions is the use of so-called "honour policies," generally issued as insurances on prospective freight. In '90 the underwriters of several London marine insurance companies visited North America with the view of starting agencies, both in the United States and Canada, and they established them there accordingly. The number of members engaged as underwriters at Lloyd's is about 560, who, with few exceptions, have lodged with the Committee security, either by deposit or approved guarantee, against the marine liabilities which they severally incur at Lloyd's. A decided rise in premiums has, during the last three years, occurred, but it is still limited to those paid by sailing vessels or by steamers in no regular trade, and is not extended to any important degree to ocean liners. Several wealthy foreign marine insurance companies having branches in Great Britain do a large portion of business here. To satisfy the requirements of the coasting trade, a few marine insurance clubs have been established, whose operations are governed by the principle of mutuality and co-operation.

About 50 per cent. of the total outgoings of underwriters on hulls is for average claims, and the remainder for total loss claims. According to the law of marine insurance relating to "constructive total loss," which shipowners agree is fair, the estimated market value of a ship, after repair, should be taken as a test of such loss, so that if the estimated cost of repairing a vessel is more than her market value after repair, she is constructively lost. Underwriters, however, demand that a valuation which is admitted to be far beyond the market value when the ship is sound, shall be fixed as the value below which, when the state of her damage may have entirely prejudiced her character in the market, she cannot be made a constructive total loss. Thus if a ship is offered for insurance at what her owners consider her market value, £15,000, the underwriters, for reasons connected with averages, ask for the ship to be valued at £20,000, and policies are taken out for her insurance accordingly. If the vessel strands in a bad position, and sustains serious damage whereby her repairs are estimated by the surveyors to cost £12,000, and it is also estimated that after she is repaired buyers, thinking that she might have latent structural injury, would not give more than £10,000 for her, underwriters wish to make not this sum, but £20,000—their own fancy valuation—the test of constructive total loss. Shipowners regard this as very unreasonable, and it may compel them to insure in the Mutual Associations.

IV. ACCIDENT, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE, ETC.

1. **Accident.**—The business of this branch is done by 29 companies, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death or on total or partial permanent disablement. The **Railway Passengers Company** was the first established, which was in 1849. Its net premium income for '94 was £239,206. The compensation paid by this Company during '94 was £139,108, making with the sums paid in previous years the grand total of compensation distributed no less than £3,580,000. Many accident insurance companies also transact **Employers' Liability Insurance** and the insurance of workmen by collective policies against accidents for which the employers are not legally liable. The most important is the **Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation**, whose premium income was £266,430 for the year ending March 31st, '95. The compensation paid by it during that year was £231,844. Under one class of policies employers are indemnified against their liability to pay compensation for injuries to their workmen, both under the **Employers' Liability Act of '80** and at common law, up to the limit of three years' wages specified in that statute. Such policies also indemnify the employer against all costs incurred in defending actions brought by workmen for injuries sustained in his service. The premiums are calculated on an estimate of the annual wages paid by the employer. Very many accidents which occur during employment are such that no compensation can be recovered against the employer. Joint policies are therefore granted to give the full indemnity under the Act and at common law as before mentioned, and also grant compensation in all cases of accident during occupation for which the employer is not liable. Many employers extend their insurance by joining with their workpeople under this system, so as to provide for every accident during occupation. The usual benefits under these joint policies to employees are one year's wages in the event of death, and weekly allowances varying from one-third to one-half of the weekly wages, for not exceeding twenty-six weeks, during total disablement. The premiums for these policies are paid in full by the employer, who, by arrangement with the workpeople, deducts from their weekly wages their contributions, which for their benefits vary from *1d.* to *3d.* per week, according to occupation. This Corporation has dealt with more than 100,000 accidents and has paid over £1,358,697 in claims. For a small additional premium very liberal Accident Insurance policies are granted by the **Palatine Insurance Company**, which is free from many of the restrictions of ordinary policies. Very praiseworthy accident insurance business is transacted by the **Equitable Fire and Accident Office, Limited**.

The coupon system of insurance which is transacted by the **Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation**, and a few other companies, entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the

holders who suffer death from certain accidents—which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences.

The **Law Accident and Contingency Society** have recently introduced a scheme of **Accident Insurance**, the essential feature of which is that while provision is made for death from accident, including shipwreck, and for the loss of limbs or eyes, whether occurring at home or abroad, compensation is also granted for temporary total disablement resulting from accident or from various fevers and diseases.

The **Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants** is a system devised by the **London, Edinburgh & Glasgow Assurance Company**. Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policyholder who continues his assurance with the Company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced after five years over and above the abatement allowed to all policy-holders, and it is possible that they will be eventually extinguished altogether, and the assured will at the same time retain the full benefit of his assurance in the event of subsequent injury.

2. **Fidelity Guarantee.**—This class of insurance dates back to '40, and was commenced to supersede the system of private suretyship, against which there are many objections, one of the principal being the necessity for continual inquiry into the financial position of the bondsmen. Companies' guarantees have gained much popularity among employers owing to the liberal manner in which claims are dealt with; and all the Government departments at home and abroad, the law courts, municipal corporations, local boards, etc., accept them in preference to private bonds. Guarantees are issued on behalf of all persons of good character, and very many firms require a guarantee society's security with every new member of their staff, because if it is obtained it is a proof that the employé has satisfactorily passed through the searching inquiries made into his antecedents. Among the principal causes leading to defalcations by employés are drink, women, and betting. So much is this the case, that a man with a clear record as to honesty and character will find it difficult to obtain a guarantee if there is a suspicion of weakness in the matter of sobriety. On the employers' side the leading cause of the defalcations referred to is either the want of a good system of accounts, or, if a good system, negligence in its application. That opportunity makes the thief is the daily experience of guarantee societies, and any deficiency in the before-mentioned method of accounts is most seriously against the interests alike of employers and employed. These companies are not intended to render good accountants unnecessary, but to meet those losses which it is, and apparently always will be, unable to prevent. The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position, and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. Within the last

few years, premiums have been reduced 50 per cent., and the present tariff is drawn up on such moderate lines that the inducement for large firms to form their own guarantee fund is removed. The Guarantee Society, the 'Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee Association, and the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd., have each paid hundreds of thousands of pounds in claims. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and other Companies have also paid large claims. One of the leading grievances of Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Companies is that they are not allowed more than a mere trifling percentage of the costs they incur for the prosecution of offenders. In addition to these companies, who insure employers generally against loss by their servants' dishonesty, there is a society called the "Bankers' Guarantee Trust Fund," to indemnify against loss by Bank employes. The Society is divided into two branches, the British and the Foreign Guarantee Trust. The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employes to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former.

V. MINOR BRANCHES, AND EXTRAORDINARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

1. **Sickness.**—The Sickness and Accident Assurance Association answers a great requirement of the middle classes, and is particularly valuable to professional and business men. It pays weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. This company also combines accident with health assurance. Women, however, are not assured by the association. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation also transact this insurance.

2. **Live Stock, Vehicle, and Third Party Insurance.**—The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Company insures horses and cattle against death by accident and disease, and also all kinds of vehicles against accidents and third-party risks. A few other companies also transact vehicle and third-party insurances, including the Crown Accident, the Ocean Accident, the Law Accident and Contingency, the General Accident, the Globe Accident, the Carriage Insurance Company. The Imperial Live Stock Insurance Association insure horses, cattle, sheep and pigs against death from accident and disease; mares from foaling risks and loss of foals, stallions for the travelling season, and hunters against death or disablement.

3. **Hailstorm Insurance** is carried on by several companies. Insurances of crops are effected at a fixed sum per acre; and of crown, plate and sheet glass at a certain sum per cent.

4. **Machinery Insurance** was originated some years ago. During '95 the Machinery Insurance Company was formed to insure against the partial or entire breakdown of machinery. The regular inspection and general maintenance of the machinery insured forms part of the Company's business.

5. **Steam Boiler Insurance** began by the establishment of the "Manchester Steam Users Association" in '54, and is transacted by 9 companies. The Boiler Insurance and Steam

Power Company, Ltd., was the first to combine insurance with inspection, a system which has now been very generally adopted. This business includes the insurance of boilers against explosion and against damage thereby to the surrounding property, and of the employers' liability risk under the recent statute for all accidents to the boilers covered by the conditions in the policies. The premiums vary from £1 per boiler for £100, to £5 or £6 for £1000.

6. **Plate-glass insurance** was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Company. The method generally followed in plate-glass insurance is to undertake to make good all breakages, the companies being entitled, by way of salvage, to the broken glass. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private dwellings.

7. **Extraordinary Forms of Insurance.**—The companies transacting insurance of this class, and the different kinds of such insurance, are as follows: The Liverpool Mortgage, the Lancashire Trust and Mortgage, and the Securities Insurance Company insure the holders of mortgages and other securities against loss of principal and interest, and transact other business of a kindred character. The Trustees, Executors and Securities Insurance Corporation insures bonds, shares and all other securities lodged with them against risks of all kinds. The Northern Accident Insurance Company insures against the loss of bonds and securities whilst in transit. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society insures against loss in connection with mortgages and other securities, and also acts as trustee in new or existing trusts. The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society insures passengers and mariners against loss or damage to luggage and effects. The Security Company, the Globe, the Goldsmiths, the Ocean Accident, the General Accident, the Fine Art, the British Union Insurance Company, and the National Burglary Insurance Corporation effect burglary insurance. The Law Accident and Contingency Society, and the Goldsmiths' and General, insure against house-breaking as well as burglary. The Globe and National Medical Aid Companies insure medical attendance in sickness. The Fine Art Insurance Company insures against loss resulting from the destruction of or damage to pictures and art valuables. The Licences Insurance Corporation guarantee brewers, licence holders and other interested persons against loss or depreciation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences. The Fine Art and the Law Accident and Contingency Society insure property while in transit. The Alliance, Atlas, Norwich Union, British Union, Law Union and Crown, English and Scottish Law, and Rock, issue policies to provide sinking funds in connection with leasehold property. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. Cycle insurance and insurance against infectious diseases are undertaken by some insurance companies.

Insurance Cases in '5 See LAW, '95.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, THE, '94.

The Colonies' Demands.—An Intercolonial Conference, convened by the Colonies themselves, for the purpose of devising the best means of promoting commercial intercourse between the various colonies and parts of the empire, was opened at Ottawa, on June 28th, '94, by the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen. The following delegates were present: The Earl of Jersey, representing the Imperial Government; the Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Victoria; the Hon. F. B. Suttor, New South Wales; Sir H. de Villiers, Mr. Hofmeyer, and Sir Charles Mills, Cape Colony; the Hon. T. Playford, South Australia; the Hon. F. Lee Smith, New Zealand; Sir Henry Wrixon and the Hon. Simon Fraser, Victoria; the Hon. A. J. Thynne, Queensland; the late Sir J. Thompson, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, and the Hon. G. E. Foster, Canada. Other delegates, who could not be present at the opening ceremony, attended the subsequent sittings of the Conference. The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Canadian Minister of Customs, was unanimously elected President.

The first matter discussed was the **Pacific Cable**, and on this the Conference concluded that the data as to the formation of the bed of the Pacific Ocean and the cost of construction were not full enough to warrant an immediate decision; but that a survey to provide full information should be at once begun, the cost being shared by the Imperial Government with Canada and Australasia. A motion submitted by the Cape delegates to the effect that such a cable should be extended to the Cape was also carried, and the Canadian Government was asked to use its efforts, after the conclusion of the Conference, to push on with the scheme and carry out the resolutions adopted.

On the question of **commercial intercourse** between the colonies and with Great Britain the following resolution was carried:—"That, whereas the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds which unite the colonies to the mother country and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare, and whereas this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products, it is therefore resolved that the Conference records its belief in the advisability of a Customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed upon a more favourable footing than that on which trade is carried on with foreign countries." It was further resolved that, until Great Britain should see her way to enter into such a Customs arrangement with her colonies, it was desirable that the colonies and Great Britain should take steps to place each other's products on a more favoured Customs basis than the products of foreign countries. The Conference also expressed the opinion that all provisions in existing treaties between Great Britain and foreign countries which would prevent the colonies from making agreements for commercial reciprocity between themselves or with Great Britain should be removed, and the power given to the colonies for making such agreements.

The Imperial Government's Reply.

—In June '95 the Marquis of Ripon addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, the Governors of the Australasian colonies (except Western Australia), and the Governor of the Cape despatches, in which he declared that a consideration of the practical difficulties of a system of mutual tariff discrimination had convinced Her Majesty's Government that, even if its consequences were confined to the limits of the empire, and even if it were not followed by changes of fiscal policy on the part of foreign Powers unfavourable to this country, its general economic results would not be beneficial to the empire. Such duties were really a weapon of commercial war, used as a means of retaliation, and inflicting possibly more loss on the country employing it than on the country against which it was directed, and which would not be likely to view them with indifference. The Marquis, therefore, concluded that the proposal for a preferential Customs arrangement between the mother country and the colonies would not tend towards the stability and progress of the empire. As to the proposal that the colonies should place each other's products on a more favoured Customs basis than was accorded to the products of foreign countries, the Marquis pointed out that differential duties led to a diversion rather than an increase of trade, and so serious injury might be inflicted on the mother country or on a sister colony. Therefore the Imperial Government would have to carefully consider any such arrangement before it was carried into effect. In a second despatch Lord Ripon declared it to be impossible to give the colonies power to make commercial agreements with foreign countries, as that would be to give them an international *status* as separate and sovereign states. But he suggested that, as such agreements were always negotiated by Her Majesty's diplomatic representatives, the interests and wishes of the colonies could be met and safeguarded by giving these representatives the assistance of a delegate appointed by the Colonial Government either as a second plenipotentiary or in a subordinate capacity. But it should be remembered that the grant of preferential tariff treatment to any foreign country would, under the most favoured-nation clauses, have to be extended to all Powers possessing such treaties with Great Britain; and Her Majesty's Government imagined that no colony would wish to extend better treatment to practically all foreign nations than it accorded to the rest of the empire of which it formed part. The general interests of the empire, therefore, must dictate the policy of the Imperial Government on this question.

International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was originally established during the Franco-German war of 1870 to promote a policy of peace and international arbitration. For many years the League has carried on an active peace propaganda, both in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. It initiated the memorial from 234 members of the British House of Commons to the President and Congress of the United States in favour of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two nations, organised the deputation of M.P.s to Washington, and also the interparliamentary conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have

been held during the last six years at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, and Brussels. The '96 meeting is to be held at Budapest. It has 200 members of various Parliaments as Vice-Presidents. **President**, Thos. Burt, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P.; **Chairman of Council**, Howard Evans; **Secretary**, W. Randal Cremer, M.P. **Offices**, 23, Bedford Street, Strand, London. Monthly **Organ**, *The Arbitrator*, 1d. See also PEACE SOCIETY.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries. A conference upon international copyright was held at Berne in Sept. 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis. At this conference there was settled the draft of a convention for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. This convention was signed on Sept. 9th, '86. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any State which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft. **Conferences for its revision** are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country **Acts of Parliament** have been passed in '44, '52, '75 and '86, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts em-

power Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the foreign author in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country. An **Order in Council** issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of '86 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign States.

In the **United States of America**, after much amendment, a bill was passed in March '91, to take effect from July, giving to foreign authors a copyright in their works under certain conditions. Most of these are simple, consisting of the payment of small fees in certain places, but one is the famous "chromo-amendment," which in free-traders' ideas detracted largely from the merits of the bill. Under this clause the foreign copyright-owner can have his rights in the United States, if he deposit with the Librarian of Congress, firstly, a printed copy of the title of his book, or musical composition, or a printed description of his painting, statue, lithograph, etc.; and secondly, two copies of such book, or a reproduction of such work of art from type set or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States. Musical compositions are exempted from the second condition. The well-known British author largely benefits by the bill in spite of the amendment, but the fact that every number of a magazine is to be considered a separate book, and copyrighted accordingly, is awkward for those authors who produce their work serially. The bill is of chief benefit to American authors themselves, for it has freed them from competition with pirated reprints of popular English novelists, and its passage reflects the highest credit upon Mr. R. Underwood Johnson, and the American Copyright League.

In **Canada** the copyright question has caused trouble for over fifty years. Canada, with the other British colonies, came under the provisions of the Berne Convention and the International Copyright Act of '86, and was thus prevented from reproducing copyright works of Great Britain and other countries in the Union without payment of compensation to the author. The United States, on the contrary, was able to flood the market, not only in America but also in Canada, with cheap reprints of English publications. Thereupon Canada passed a Copyright Act in '89, one provision of which was that, if an author had not obtained copyright in Canada, his book might be published under licence, he receiving a 10 per cent. royalty as the price of the licence. This would

have compelled Canada to withdraw from the Copyright Union, which she was quite willing to do; but the Act never received the sanction of the Imperial Government, and therefore after the lapse of two years became null and void. Canada, however, still presses for this Act to be given the force of law. The objections to this are, however, that the American agreement of 'or would thus be broken, and would probably fall through; that the interests of British authors would thus be sacrificed to the interests of a few Canadian publishers; and that the Act would be inconsistent with the whole scheme of copyright policy favoured by Great Britain. Mr. Hall Caine visited Canada in the autumn of '95, and it was reported that he had obtained important concessions from the Government as the result of his representations on behalf of the Society of Authors. He spoke strongly in favour of a system of licensed publishing under authors' control.

International Law, Institute of. This Institution was founded in '73, Dr. Lieber, a distinguished American, M. Moynier of Geneva, and M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, the well-known Belgian advocate, being its chief promoters. The first meeting was at Geneva in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 120, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Sir T. Twiss, Lord Reay, Mr. T. Barclay, and Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Sir John Scott, Mr. J. A. Foote, and Professor Goudy. The fourteenth meeting was held in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Aug. 8th to 14th, '95. The chief subjects dealt with were contraband of war, nationality, and a number of questions of private international law. The '96 meeting is to be at Venice in September. President, Professor Westlake; Secretary, M. Lehr.

International Miners Congress. See LABOUR MOVEMENT.

International Textile Congress. See LABOUR MOVEMENT.

INVENTIONS, '95.

A selection is given in the following article of those inventions and improvements which in the course of the year attracted the most attention. There have lately been several new developments of the octopus anti-incrustator. It is mentioned because of this, and not as being a new invention. The "octopus" is a material, presumably of vegetable fibre, which, suitably clamped, is used for the prevention of the furred deposits or incrustations which so commonly occur in the boiling of hard water. It appears to be thoroughly effective, is used with success in various domestic utensils, and proves, as well, very useful in baths where it is desirable to prevent deposits of solid matter.

Messrs. Langstaffe, Banks and Peckover, of Bury Street, W.C., supply the invention. We have seen a new instrument devised by Prof. John Milne, F.R.S. (the well-known authority on the earthquakes of Japan), for the recording of small earth tremors. He is experimenting with it at Shide, in the Isle of Wight. The subject is of some importance to instrument makers, for these small tremors, which of course are not referred to earthquakes, "may accelerate or retard pendulums, change the zero of a delicate balance, affect the accuracy of an important assay, and interfere with many other delicate physical operations." Herr Linde, in Germany, is working out the utilisation for commerce of recent discoveries in connection with liquid air. Reference is made to this in the article on CHEMISTRY (*q.v.*). A new design of automatic fog signal, the invention of Mr. F. H. Berry, has appeared, and has been adopted by the British India Steam Navigation Company. The object of the apparatus is to give automatically, in case of fog, the whistle or bell signals. A switch is mounted on the bridge of the vessel. On turning this an electric current is occasioned by either the whistle or the ship's bell. The proper interval between the sounds is obtained by clockwork placed, say, in the chart-house. The current is generated by means of batteries, the clockwork completing the circuit at the necessary intervals, and in this way electrical energy is obtained for either striking the bell or opening the valve of the whistle. At the same time that the whistle is blown or the bell sounded a pen is brought into contact with a continuous paper band, marked with divisions. As the paper is wound off at a uniform speed by the clockwork, an autographic record is obtained showing when the fog signals, by bell or whistle, are sounded. A new plastic compound of cellulose, called *viscose*, has been invented or discovered by Messrs. Cross, Bevan and Beadle. It is being manufactured at Erith by a syndicate. It is made from spent fibres from paper mills, the action of certain chemicals reducing it to a glutinous substance of almost any degree of resistance. It will no doubt prove a valuable variety of cellulose. Mr. J. Wimshurst is the author of a *gradient indicator*, designed to meet the wants of naval architects, civil engineers and others, in cases where angles of inclination vary, and where it is desirable to measure variations. Mr. H. Kühne has introduced a new *calorimeter*, which appears to be of much value. The principle is that the heat of a flame is transmitted to a current of water flowing at a constant rate, and measurements are taken of the quantity of gas burned, of water passed through the apparatus, and of the difference in the temperature of the water on entering and leaving the calorimeter. A new form of barometer, by Dr. J. Norman Collie, has many novel features. Dr. J. Joly, of Dublin, has discovered a process which is a further realisation of photography in the colours of nature. The principles upon which he has proceeded are essentially scientific, and there can be no doubt that he has succeeded in actually registering natural colours upon his plates. Patents have been applied for in England to cover the manufacture of *anti-toxio serum* on commercial lines. There is every probability of a substantial industry arising from the preparation of a fibre from peat, which may be woven into a durable cloth. Examples were

shown at the Irish Industries' Exhibition held in the spring at the Earl of Fitzwilliam's house. We conclude our notice with a reference to the much-talked of horseless carriages, or automobile vehicles, the initiative in which was taken by France. An exhibition of them was held at Tunbridge Wells in the autumn, under the auspices of Sir David Salomons. Several carriages were then shown, and a mechanical tricycle. A feature of these vehicles is the use of petroleum motors instead of electrical power; and there can be no doubt that, with the present restrictions inherent in methods of electrical propulsion, chief among which is the storage battery, the former are far more convenient and effective. In a few months' time it is expected that several kinds of self-propelled carriages will be on the market. One which came from Paris, and weighed 13 cwt., runs nearly 200 miles without recharging. Its speed on a level track is given as 15 miles per hour, but on a gradient of one in ten at about 4 miles per hour.

IRELAND.

Government.—The head of the executive is the **Lord-Lieutenant**, who is assisted by a **Chief Secretary**, the **Lord Chancellor** of Ireland, the **Attorney-General** for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a **Privy Council** (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The **Lord-Lieutenant** is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the **Irish Constabulary** are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the **Commander of the Forces** to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing Her Majesty, the **Viceroy**, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of **civil knighthood**. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more **Lords Justices**, those who act in this capacity being usually the **Lord Chancellor** of Ireland, the **Commander of the Forces**, and some of the judges. The **Chief Secretary** to the **Lord-Lieutenant**, or **Chief Secretary** for Ireland, as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the **Viceroy**; and although he is in theory subordinate to the **Home Office**, he has his own establishment at the **Irish Office** in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the **House of Commons** for the acts of the **Irish administration**. He is assisted by a **Permanent Under-Secretary**, salary £2000 (Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., appointed in '93), and other officials. There is a separate **Local Government Board** for Ireland; a **Board of Works**, which is the great financial agent of the **Government** in Ireland; a **Board of National Education**, by which the grant made by **Parliament** for public education is administered; the inspection of **Irish fisheries** is kept separate from the supervision of those of **England** or **Scotland**; and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc. For details of the **Home Rule Bill**, by which it was proposed to make such sweeping administrative changes, see

sects. 79-101 of **SESSION** in ed. '94. In the '95 ed., in **SESSION**, sect. 65, will be found the provisions of the **Bill** dealing with the **Evicted Tenants' question**. A **Commission** on the **Financial Relations** between **Great Britain** and **Ireland** was appointed in May '94. Its constitution and the terms of reference appear in the '95 ed. The **Commission** is still sitting. See **GENERAL ELECTION** and **POLITICAL PARTIES**, and for **Ireland Municipal Franchise Bill**, see **SESSION**, sect. 57.

The Irish Land Acts.—A **Select Committee** was ordered by the **House of Commons** on April 16th, '94, to inquire into and report upon the principles and practice of the **Irish Land Commissioners** and **County Court Judges** in carrying out the fair rent and free sale provisions of the **Land Acts** of '70, '81 and '87, and the **Redemption of Rent Act** of '91. The committee, of which **Mr. J. Morley** was chairman, held some thirty sittings, devoting its entire time, except the last three sittings, when certain evidence was received on behalf of the **Irish landlords**, to hearing purely official witnesses. A draft report was submitted to the committee, by **Mr. J. Morley**, on Aug. 14th, '94, whereupon **Mr. Brodrick** presented another draft report, expressing strong disapproval of the omission to examine certain witnesses unconnected with the **Land Commission**, and of the closing of the inquiry before certain essential returns that had been called for had been furnished. **Mr. Brodrick's** draft was however rejected by 8 votes to 6, **Mr. T. W. Russell** voting against it, and **Mr. Morley's** draft was then adopted. In relation to the fair-rent provisions of the **Acts**, the committee recommended that, in any case in which the parties so desired, a holding should be inspected by one or two valuers in advance of the hearing of the case by the sub-commission. If this valuation were accepted by the parties it should be fixed as the fair rent for the statutory term. If declined the case would be heard by the sub-commission, and such hearing would serve as an appeal. But where the valuation of a holding did not exceed £20 and the judgment of the sub-commission on questions of value was unanimous, there should be no rehearing by the **Land Commission**. The **Act** of '81, in directing that the court might determine the fair-rent to be paid, laid down no principle, or rule, or method of valuation to guide the court in fixing the amount of the rent. The only instructions bearing upon the matter in any definite sense directed the court to have regard to the interests of the landlord and tenant respectively, and that no rent was to be allowed or made payable in respect of improvements made by the tenant and for which he had not been paid or otherwise compensated by the landlord. The interest of the tenant appeared never to have been made the subject of a direct judicial pronouncement, and there was nothing approaching uniformity in practice. The direction as to tenants' improvements was in "**Adams v. Dunseath**" subjected to "not what the language of the **Act** conveyed to the ordinary mind," but something different and much more complex; and the general practice of the sub-commission courts was to deny to the tenant even that share in the value of his improvements in which the **Court of Appeal** in the case mentioned declared him to be entitled. The intervention of **Parliament** was, in the opinion

of the committee, urgently required to define and protect "the interests of the tenant," and to secure coherent administration of the law. After dealing with other points, the committee having considered the evidence taken on the subject of exclusions submitted the following recommendations: (1) No holding to be excluded from the Land Acts on the ground that a part of it is not agricultural or pastoral in character, unless such part is, in the opinion of the court, a substantial part of the holding. (2) No place to be considered a city or town within the meaning of the sub-section excluding town parks unless it has a population exceeding 2000. (3) To admit to the benefit of the Acts tenants of pasture holdings under £200 valuation. (4) Sub-letting not to be a bar to the fixing of a fair rent, and the tenant to be deemed to be in occupation of his holding, provided that the sub-letting does not impair the security for the rent." Certain leaseholders were excluded from the Act of '87 by reason of the term for which they held, and certain leaseholders and fee-farm grantees from the Redemption Act of '91 by reason either of the term for which they hold, or of the nature of the grant, or of the time at which it was made. There was, in the opinion of the committee, no principle in such conclusions, and these persons should also have the right of resorting to the court. The committee considered that the statutory or judicial term of fifteen years, for which the rent was fixed, should be reduced to a term not exceeding ten years. The Land Law (Ireland) Bill was introduced by Mr. J. Morley on March 4th, '95, to give effect to the committee's recommendations, and the second reading was agreed to, but it had to be dropped afterwards. See **SESSION, Sect. 62.**

Mr. Gerald Balfour, who was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Salisbury's Government, speaking at Leeds on July 4th, '95, said that though there was a good deal in Mr. Morley's Bill of which the Unionists, as a party, could not approve, yet they fully recognised that if the result of the general election was to confirm the new Administration in power (as it did) some sort of Land Legislation, the object of which should be to remove the defects proved to exist in the Act of '81, would be necessary. Difficulties and doubts, for instance, had arisen in connection with the legal position of judicial tenants, the protection of tenants' improvements, and the question of sub-letting. They would have to bring in a Bill in '96 to deal with those difficulties. Exclusions from the benefits of the existing Act, especially in connection with holdings in the neighbourhood of populous places, would also have to be carefully considered with a view to securing greater uniformity in dealing with agricultural and pastoral holdings, which were substantially identical in character. Another point that would have to be dealt with, if possible, was the simplification and cheapening of procedure under these Acts. But, in his judgment, the ultimate solution of those difficulties lay, not in any amendment of the Act of '81, but rather in promoting the more rapid and effective working of the Land Purchase Acts passed by the Unionist Government in '85 and '91.

Ireland Presbyterian Church in. See **CHURCH IN IRELAND (PRESBYTERIAN).**

Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, founded 1879 under the University Education (Ireland) Act. On its establishment

Queen's University, founded '50, at Dublin. dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the various examinations of the University in the year '94 was 2795. **Chancellor, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. C. T. Redington, M.A. Secretaries, J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D.** The degrees are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., M.A.O., B.A.O., D.Mus., B.Mus., M.E., B.E., D.Sc., D.Lit., M.A., B.A. Consult *The Calendar*.

Irish Literary Society, The London, comprises nearly four hundred members, and was founded in 1892 (1) to afford a centre of social and literary intercourse for persons of Irish nationality, and (2) to promote the study of the Irish language, Irish history, literature, music and art. An excellent library of Irish books and a number of Irish periodicals are provided, and lectures on Irish subjects, as well as social entertainments, are given during each session. The membership of the Society is open to Irishmen and Irishwomen, irrespective of religious or political creed; but persons of any nationality who, in the opinion of the Committee, possess special qualifications for belonging to the Society may be admitted as associates. **President, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sec., Alfred Perceval Graves. Office: 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.**

Irish Parliamentary Parties. See **POLITICAL PARTIES, UNITED KINGDOM.**

Iron. See **TRADE, '95.**

Irving, Sir Henry, is the "stage name" of John Henry Brodribb, the famous actor, who was b. at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838, and was ed. by Dr. Pinches at his school, George Yard, Lombard Street, London. His first appearance was at the Sunderland theatre in '56, and he subsequently played at Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, Manchester (Theatre Royal), Liverpool (St. James's Theatre), and at various other houses, till in the spring of '70 he made a great success as Digby Grant in the "Two Roses" at the Vaudeville Theatre. In Nov. '71 he made his first appearance at the Lyceum in "The Bells," and subsequently scored a series of remarkable successes in "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram" (by Mr. Wills), "Richelieu," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Othello" ('76); followed by the Poet Laureate's "Queen Mary." In '77, "Richard III." was produced, and then the curious piece "The Lyons Mail," in which Sir Henry "doubled" in Duboseq and Lesurques, was followed by the poetical drama "Vanderdecken." In December he took over the Lyceum from Mrs. Bateman, and revived "Hamlet." In "Othello" he for one season alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with Mr. Edwin Booth, the late American tragedian. In July '83 he paid his first visit, with Miss Ellen Terry (q.v.), to the United States. A second visit was made in '84; and the latter end of '85 was marked by the unprecedented success of a new dramatic version of "Faust." Subsequently "Macbeth" was reproduced, and again revived in Jan. '89, and in '89 the late Watts-Phillips' "The Dead Heart." A new play adapted by H. Merivale from Sir Walter Scott, and entitled "Ravenswood," was produced Sept. '90, followed by a revival in '91 of "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Lyons

Mail," and "The Corsican Brothers." The magnificent revival of "Henry VIII." filled the Lyceum during the '92 season. This was succeeded by "Becket," the late Lord Tennyson's play, which achieved a remarkable success. At the end of '93 Sir Henry went on another American tour, which was even more successful than its predecessors. In April '94 he returned to the Lyceum with revivals of "Faust," "Becket," and "The Merchant of Venice." The autumn was taken up with the preparation of a new play, "King Arthur," by Mr. Comyns Carr, which was brought out on Jan. 13th, '95. During the season Sir Henry was knighted, and on leaving the theatre in July he announced that, on returning from America in '96, he would produce "Coriolanus," and an English version of "Madame Sans-Gêne," and that his future plans included the production of a piece by Mr. A. W. Pinero.

Isle of Man. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. **Area**, 220 sq. m.; **pop.** 55,608. **Divisions** are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes. The principal towns are Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey, and Peel. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 15,719) is the chief town and the seat of government. **Physical aspect** mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc. **Government** is "home rule," under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. **Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Railways exist between the various towns. The Manx people are a distinct Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

Italian Dependencies. See **AFRICA** (map), **COLONIES, ETC.**, of **EUROPEAN POWERS**, **ABYSSINIA**, **ERYTHREA**, and **MASSOWAH**.

ITALY.

Italy is governed by Humbert I., the second constitutional king, who succeeded King Victor Emmanuel in 1878. He is assisted by a Senate (composed of the Princes of the royal house and of members nominated by the King, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120), and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by *scrutin de liste* by conditional universal suffrage for periods of five years. For the purposes of local government the country is divided into provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic, and has besides a communal and a municipal council.—**Religion.** The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, but after the Pope was deprived of the temporal power the Government passed many acts so framed as to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case of a bishop or an archbishop.—**Education.** Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine in most parts of the country. There are 48,089 public primary schools, with scholars numbering in all about 2,400,000.—**Area**,

110,623 sq. m.; **pop.** 30,724,037. **Revenue**, '94-5, £64,765,946; **expenditure**, £68,955,790; **public debt**, '94, £505,813,000; **imports**, '93, £51,360,000; **exports**, £44,324,000. See **COLONIES, ETC.**, of **EUROPEAN POWERS**, **DIPLOMATIC**, **FOREIGN ARMIES**, and **FOREIGN NAVIES**.

History, '95. Political.—Parliament was opened by the King, Queen Margherita also being present (Dec. 3rd). The King declared that in spite of the difficulties of the year a feeling of public security accompanied its closing month. He emphasised the necessity of attaining and preserving an equilibrium in the State Budget, and announced measures for cutting down public expenditure and improving the monetary circulation, and the national credit. Baron Sonnino, in his Budget statement (10th), announced that economies to the amount of 43,000,000 lire would be effected, of which 10,000,000 lire would be contributed by the War and Marine Departments, in addition to a reduction of 10,000,000 lire decided upon in the previous year. Increased taxes on alcohol, matchboxes, sugars, and corn would provide a sum of 27,000,000 lire. Italian credit was fast being re-established, and the currency was being improved. The deficit for the year he estimated at only 2,500,000 lire. The debate on the address in reply to the King's Speech was interrupted by several heated discussions, relating to the Banca Romana scandals, and a committee of Deputies was appointed to examine various documents submitted to the House by Signor Giolitti, the result being a recommendation that certain documents should be printed, and others which were stated to be of an absolutely private and non-political nature from Signor Crispi and his wife should be restored to those whom they concerned. The documents were, of course, intended as an attack on Signor Crispi. Finally, before the Deputies, who were in a state of violent excitement, had taken any action in the matter, Parliament was prorogued by Royal Decree (16th). A prosecution was then instituted against Signor Giolitti for his charges against Signor Crispi. The Ex-King, Francis II. of Naples, died at Arco in Austria (Dec. 27th). In the suit brought by Signor Crispi against Signor Giolitti a summons was issued (Feb. 17th), and Signor Giolitti was himself examined (28th). He refused to reply to the charges made against him, pleading that he was only responsible to the Senate on impeachment by the Chamber. He however made a statement as to the source whence he received the documents as to the Banca Romana trial (March 4th). The Court of Cassation decided (April 24th) that further proceedings against him could only be instituted under the authority of the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved by Royal Decree (May 8th). A sign of how the election would go was afforded by the defeat of Signor Zanardelli, one of the most determined opponents of the Premier, in a provincial election at Brescia, his own home. The strength of the Premier's position in the country was shown at a banquet given him by his political supporters at Rome (23rd). In an impressive speech he showed the vast improvement his administration had wrought in the condition of the country, and looked forward to even better things with the help of the new Parliament about to be elected. The general election was held (26th), and resulted in the

return of 349 supporters of the Government and 159 of the Opposition. Parliament was opened by the King (June 10th). In his speech he dwelt upon the necessity of financial reorganisation, and foreshadowed legal reforms, while he also entreated "that in the great Italian family there shall no longer be any violences or animosities." Baron Sonnino made his Budget statement (13th), and was able to give an assurance that the revenue was still steadily increasing, and many sources of taxation were showing an increased yield. He proposed to transform all the redeemable public debts into a new internal stock at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to prevent any increase of the public debt either by the issue of old stock or the creation of new. It was also his intention to limit the whole circulation of State notes to the amount of 110,000,000 lire. During the debate on the address a disgraceful scene occurred on Signor Crispi's rising to speak. A tumult occurred, the Radicals and Socialists shouting out insults at the Government, and finally an actual combat occurred. The sitting was at length adjourned (19th). Baron Sonnino's financial measures were successfully carried through the Chamber (July 28th). Signor Cavallotti brought various charges against Signor Crispi in the Criminal Court, and they were at once thrown out as baseless and unfounded (Aug. 11th). Rome was *en fête* in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome (Sept. 20th). An amnesty to various grades of prisoners in Sicily was granted, and the monuments to Garibaldi, Cavour, Minghetti, and others, were unveiled in the presence of the king and the cabinet. Signor Crispi made a speech on the occasion, and declared that the attempt to represent the celebration as an insult to the Pope was a trick of the enemies of Italian unity. He further asserted that the claim for the restoration of the temporal power of the Holy See was to be attributed, not to a desire for the protection and prestige of religion, but to worldly reasons. The spiritual autonomy of the Pontiff should be his stronghold.—**General.** The betrothal of the Duc d'Aosta to Princess Hélène d'Orléans, the sister of the Duc d'Orléans, was officially announced (March 19th). The wedding took place at Twickenham in June, and the newly married pair arrived in Rome (July 6th) amidst great enthusiasm. A squadron of the Italian fleet arrived on a visit

at Portsmouth (9th) under the command of Admiral the Duke of Genoa, and were received with great ceremony and enthusiasm. Two Italian steamers collided at the entrance to the Gulf of Spezzia (21st), and *The Maria P.*, one of them, foundered, with the loss of almost all hands. The large banking firm of Fratelli Binger of Genoa failed (Aug. 2nd), with liabilities amounting to about 10,000,000 lire. The Italian vintage in '94 amounted to 550,944,000 gallons, about 157,000,000 gallons below the exceptional yield of '93, but somewhat above the average of the previous five years.

Italy, King of. See HUMBERT I.

Italy, Political Parties of. The peculiarity of Italian political parties at the present time is that there cannot be said to be any definite and permanent parties. There are various groups which are continually changing; but they have no fixed principles. Formerly there was a **Right** and a **Left**, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, have since split up into many different combinations. At the '92 election, for instance, there were returned—members of the **Left**, 235; **Right**, 68; **Left Centre**, 58; **Right Centre**, 36; **Independent Centre**, 48; **Radicals**, 51; **Socialists**, 6; doubtful, 6. Signor Giolitti was then in power, having succeeded the Marquis di Rudini, who took office when Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91. In '94 Signor Giolitti was defeated, and the disastrous state of the country's finances led to the recall of Signor Crispi by the unanimous wish of the country. In spite of fierce attacks upon his policy and private life, he remained in office during the year, and at the general election in '95 he was triumphantly returned to power. His supporters numbered 349, while the opposition of all shades, Conservatives, Radicals, and Socialists, could not muster more than 159 members. Moreover, their leaders, the Marquis di Rudini, Signor Giolitti, and Signor Zanardelli, discredited themselves by lending their countenance to the campaign of slander, which was undertaken against Signor Crispi, and ignominiously defeated.

Ivory Coast Settlements. A portion of the colony of French Guinea (*q.v.*). See SIERRA LEONE (map).

J

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7660 feet in one place. Divided into three counties—Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. **Turk's and Caicos Islands** have been annexed to the colony, and Grand and Little Cayman are also dependencies. Capital, **Kingston**, pop. 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. Ex-

ports: sugar, rum, pineapples and various fruits, coffee, and dyewoods. The Government, re-created in '84, includes a Governor, a Legislative Council of 16 members, 5 official, 2 nominated by the Crown, and 9 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. The total population in April '92 was 649,524. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY; and for statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

James, Henry, was b. in America 1843, his father being the Rev. Henry James, a well-known philosophical writer. Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature. His novels, which deal largely

with American life and character, are very popular. "Princess Casamassima" ('87) fully sustained his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life. Mr. James has been for many years a resident in England. His recent works, "The Reverberator," "Partial Portraits," "A Tragic Muse," "The American," a play produced at the Opera Comique (Sept. '91), "The Lesson of the Master, and other Stories" ('92), "The Real Thing, and other Tales" ('93), and "Terminations" ('95), have all been successful.

James of Hereford, Lord. See under PEERS.

James, Rev. H. A., Head Master of Rugby, was b. at Kirkdale in Lancashire. He was educated at Abergavenny and Lincoln College, Oxford, taking a first-class in Classical Mods. '65, his B.A. with a first-class in *Literæ Humaniores* '67, his M.A., St. John's College, '70, the degree of B.D. in '74, and of D.D. in '95. He was ordained deacon '70, and priest '72. He obtained a Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, which he held '69-87 (being elected Honorary Fellow in '95), was tutor '71-2, assistant master at Marlborough College '72-5, head master of Rossall School '75-86, and Principal of Cheltenham College '89-95. In March '95 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Percival as head master of Rugby. From '86 to '89 he was Dean of St. Asaph, and then he was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Asaph.

JAPAN.

Japan is an empire adjacent to China—from which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Corea—formed of the archipelago of Nippon, which consists of four large islands, Yesso, Honshiu, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, and of nearly 4000 rocky islets. Its area is about 147,655 sq. m. The population in '91 was 41,322,005, including 20,932,367 males and 20,389,638 females. Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The name of the present Mikado is Mutsu Hito (*g.v.*), and he was born in 1852. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new constitution was promulgated. The Japanese Diet, which was then created, is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 300, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 300 members, all elected, in the proportion of about one member to 128,000 of the population. Each member is paid about 800 yen (£150) for each session. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism, the former being the stronger. Elementary education is compulsory. There are 34,101 elementary schools, and 3,031,928

pupils. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which was found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Prior to the war with China the avidity with which the Japanese have assimilated western civilisation was made a subject of pleasantry by many, but the campaign in Korea and China showed that as a military and naval power Japan had imitated western nations to some purpose. An important treaty was concluded with Great Britain in Aug. '94. The right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. It was also agreed that English jurisdiction in the treaty ports should be abolished at the end of five years, when it was estimated that the new Japanese Codes would be completed, and their new judicial tribunals organised. In return Japan agreed to throw all the country open to British traders, instead of only the treaty ports, so soon as the foreign jurisdiction was abolished. Meanwhile, the whole country was thrown open to British subjects to travel or reside in. Estimated revenue, '94-5, £14,000,000; expenditure, £13,400,000; imports, '94, £19,600,000; exports, £19,000,000; debt, '93, £47,300,000. Consult "Japan" and "The Real Japan," both published by Fisher Unwin; Mr. Curzon's book, "Japan, Korea, China," published by Longmans; and see DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and KOREA (map).

History, '95.—The Japanese Diet was opened by Commission (Dec. 24th), the speech from the throne of course being full of congratulatory references to the progress of the war with China, and to the treaty revision negotiations. Count Ito, the Prime Minister, told the Diet that only the necessary measures for carrying on the war, the Budget, and a few minor matters would be submitted to them at that time, as it was held to be desirable to defer more important measures of reform which had been contemplated till the conclusion of the war. The Diet voted another war loan of 100,000,000 yen (Feb. 24th). Field Marshal Count Yamagata, invalided home from Manchuria in December, was on his recovery appointed Minister of War (March 8th). In the article on CHINA a full account of the progress of the war during the early months of the year is given, and the details need not be repeated here. The various attempts at negotiations for peace are also there described. Li Hung Chang was at last successful in arranging terms, and the treaty of peace, of which full particulars are given under CHINA, was signed (April 17th). Li Hung Chang and his suite then left Shimonoseki. In a proclamation to the nation (22nd) the Emperor expressed his satisfaction with the treaty, and exhorted his subjects to strive to perfect the military defences of the Empire, and to increase neighbourly relations with China. As soon as the news was received in Europe there were rumours that Russia, France, and Germany would decline to recognise any acquisition by Japan of territory in Continental China. A protest to this effect was handed in by the representatives of the three powers at Tokio (24th). The Government replied that a concession on their part would lead to a national uprising in Japan. However, the Powers insisted, and ultimately the Government agreed to abandon the clause giving them

power to retain the Liao-tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur (May 6th). The Japanese people were intensely disappointed at this concession, and most of the principal newspapers were suspended for a while. The Government, however, demanded of China an additional indemnity of £7,500,000. Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Chefoo by the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries (8th). The Emperor made a triumphal entry into Tokio on his return from Hiroshima, where he had stayed during the Chinese campaign. A Japanese force under Admiral Kabayama landed in Formosa, which in accordance with the treaty had been abandoned by the Chinese (21st), and captured Kelung (June 4th). It was opposed by the Chinese remaining on the island, who had declared General Tang Governor, and proclaimed a Republic. His opposition, however, was easily overcome, the Governor fleeing at the first attack. A treaty of commerce with Russia was signed at St. Petersburg (8th), and preparations for increasing the efficiency of the army and navy were assiduously pushed on by the Government. In recognition of their services during the war Counts Ito, Yamagata, Oyama, and Saigon were created marquises; Viscounts Nodzu and Kabayama were created counts; and General Kawakaz and Admiral Ito Viscounts (Aug. 5th). The occupation of Formosa proceeded slowly. By the end of August the Japanese were well on their way to Auping, where their opponents were chiefly massed. A conspiracy against the life of the President of State, Marquis Ito, was discovered and frustrated. The Government agreed to reduce the indemnity demanded for the evacuation of the Liao Ting Peninsula to 30,000,000 taels, and to remove their forces within three months of the payment of the money by China (Oct. 10th). The Black Flag chief, one of the most energetic opponents of the Japanese in Formosa, fled from Tai-wan in October.—**Commercial.** In the early part of the year trade was adversely affected by the war with China, but later it improved; and there seems no doubt that both commercially and industrially the country is coming rapidly to the front. The export of silk, tea and other products was satisfactory; but the most important thing is that in manufacturing the Japanese are rapidly getting the home trade into their own hands, as well as sending considerable quantities abroad. This is particularly the case in the silk and cotton industries.

Japan, Emperor of. See MUTSU HIRO.

Japan, Political Parties of. The third election for the House of Representatives took place in March '94. The result was that 144 Opposition members were returned, and about 150 who might be classed as supporters of the Government. The Liberals, known also as the Kaishinto, or Progressist party, and led by Count Okuma, form the most prominent group in Opposition, and command the support of about 50 members. Count Okuma demands the introduction into Japan of the system of party cabinets, together with the principle of the responsibility of ministers to the people's representatives, which the Government strongly oppose. Hence the difficulties constantly occurring in Parliament of late years. During the war with China, naturally enough, less was heard of these difficulties. All parties combined to back up the Government in bringing

the war to a successful issue. The interference of the Powers with the treaty provisions, however, brought the opposition to life again, clamouring against any concession.

Java. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, **Batavia**, 500,000. Other chief towns Samarang and Sourabaya. **Exports:** coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc. Divided, with the adjacent island of Madura, into 22 Residencies. Administered by the Residents of Provinces and their subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. The mode of government is called the "culture system," and is based on officially directed labour. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives formerly cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. The authorities take the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£1 5s.) for every picul (133½ lb.). This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin is also imposed on the natives. The army, as well for Java as for the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies, which include Sumatra, Celebes, the Moluccas, Dutch Borneo, the Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea, numbers about 14,000 Europeans and 18,000 natives, associated together. There are 850 miles of railroad. **Estimated revenue** of Dutch East Indies, '94, £10,430,000; **expenditure**, £11,600,000; **average imports**, £12,800,000; **average exports**, £16,000,000. See DIPLOMATIC.

Jebb, Professor, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Jenner, Sir Wm., Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., was b. at Chatham 1815. Ed. at Univ. Coll., M.D. Lond. '44. Has held successively the appointments of Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Univ. Coll.; Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Physician to Univ. Coll. Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Univ. Coll., and is **Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales**, whom he attended with Sir William Gull in the serious attack of typhoid fever which prostrated H.R.H. in '71. Sir William Jenner also attended the **Prince Consort** in his last illness. His eminence as a physician dates from the time of his discovery of the symptoms which differentiate typhus from typhoid fever. **President of the Royal College of Physicians** '81.

Jerome, Jerome Klapka, the author of "Three Men in a Boat," was b. in 1861. Owing to a change in his father's financial position, consequent on the inundation of the Jerome mine at the Cannock Chase Colliery, he became a clerk at the Euston offices of the L. & N.W. Railway Co. Leaving this occupation, he was successively an actor, a journalist, tutor, shorthand writer, and solicitor's clerk till '89, when he published "On the Stage and Off" in *Play*, and then the "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow." "Three Men in a Boat" made its appearance in '89, and had a striking success. As a **dramatic author** he has written "Barbara," "Sunset," "Fennel," "Woodbarrow Farm," "New Lamps for Old," which was produced at Terry's Theatre in '90, and "The Prude's Progress," produced at the Comedy Theatre in May '95. "Told after Supper" was issued by him in Dec. '90. In '92 Mr. Jerome became associated with Mr. Barr as joint editor and proprietor of a new magazine, "The Idler." He started a

new weekly magazine-journal "To-day" in Nov. '93, and soon afterwards published "John Ingerfield and Other Stories."

Jersey. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

Jersey, Earl of. See under PEERAGE.

Jeune, Sir Francis Henry, is the eldest son of a former Bishop of Peterborough, and was b. in 1844. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained 1st Class in Classical Mods. '63, and 1st class in *Lit. Hum.* two years later. He also was successful in obtaining the Stanhope prize in '63, and the Arnold prize in '67. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple '68, and took silk in '88. In connection with the civil action of the Tichborne claimant he acted as junior counsel. In ecclesiastical affairs he has long enjoyed a considerable reputation, and appeared in the Lincoln case in '90. Succeeded Lord Hannen, in Jan. '91, as Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Was knighted on his accession to the judicial bench. On the decease of Sir C. P. Butt, in '92, Sir Francis succeeded him as President of the Probate and Divorce Court. He was afterwards appointed Advocate-General of Her Majesty's Forces. Lady Jeune has long been an energetic philanthropist, and, with Sir Francis, has occupied a noteworthy position in the social life of London. She published "Lesser Questions," a volume of essays, in '94.

Jews. The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the *Archives Judaïques*, are as follows: Russia, 3,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,644,000; Germany, 562,000; Roumania, 263,000; Turkey (about) 105,000; Holland, 82,000; France, 63,000; England, 70,000; Italy, 40,000; Switzerland, 7373; Scandinavia, 6973; Servia, 3492; Greece, 2652; Iberian Peninsula, 2102. Total in Europe, 5,400,000. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 300,000; Africa, 350,000; the Americas, 250,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably about eight millions of Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. There were said to be in '92 42,000 in Jerusalem, and at least 100,000 in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 70,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 30,000. Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.), to remove. The persecution of the Jews in Russia has become somewhat less acute, but the overcrowding within the pale of Jewish settlement (owing to expulsions from other parts of Russia) causes a high rate of mortality, beyond all previous modern experience among Jews. In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (13, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £19,594 in relief during '93 to 4881 applicants, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one

of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Minor Synagogues); while thirteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (*q.v.*). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (Sephardim) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (Ashkenazim). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews have some special enactments connected with registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (36, Finsbury Circus). There are two Jewish weeklies, of which the most important is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.: Publisher, Asher I. Myers).

Joachim, Joseph, the distinguished violinist, was born near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in '44, and has since annually visited us. He has been principal violinist of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts from their very commencement. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doct. in '77, and he was afterwards given the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr Joachimi was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin purchased by subscribers to a fund of which the Duke of Edinburgh was President.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A Parliamentary return is annually issued giving the names, objects or business, places where business is or was conducted, date of

registration, number of persons who signed the memorandum of association, total number of shares taken up by such subscribers, nominal capital, number of shares into which it is divided, number of shares taken up, amount of calls made on each share, and the total amount of calls received, of all joint stock companies. It denotes whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up; of the total number having their registered offices in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office; and the total number and the paid-up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time. This return can be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster (price 1s. 6d.). The following table shows the recent progress of the joint stock company movement:—

DATE.	TOTAL.	
	No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital.
1884	9,344	£494,909,862
1885	9,471	529,637,684
1886	10,494	591,508,692
1887	11,001	611,430,371
1888	11,968	671,870,184
1889	13,323	775,139,533
1890	14,873	891,504,112
1891	16,173	989,283,634
1892	17,555	1,013,119,350
1893	18,361	1,035,029,835

The above table gives the number of companies believed to be going concerns, with the amount of their paid-up capital. During the year ending March 31st, '94, there were registered in London 2252 companies, 93 in Ireland and 185 in Scotland, or a total of 2530, of which 2515 were new companies with limited liability, 10 were old companies, and 7 were new companies with unlimited liability. These companies were re-registered under the Companies' Act, '79. The nominal capital of the 2530 companies registered during the year was £96,654,160, of which £13,355,342 was described as paid-up.

The Board of Trade appointed a committee, Nov. 13th, '94, to inquire what amendments are necessary in the Acts relating to joint stock companies incorporated with limited liability, especially with a view to the better prevention of fraud in relation to the formation and management of companies, and to consider and report upon the clauses of a draft Bill which will be laid before them for that purpose. The following constituted the committee—viz., Lord Davey, the Hon. Sir J. W. Chitty, the Hon. Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., Sir Albert Rollit, M.P. (President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce), Mr. A. F. Wallace (a Director of the Bank of England), Mr. H. B. Buckley, Q.C., Mr. F. B. Palmer, Mr. John Smith (Inspector-General in Bankruptcy), Mr. John Hollams, Mr. F. Crisp, Mr. E. Waterhouse, and Mr. George Auldjo Jamieson. Mr. T. Girdwood Macfie was appointed secretary. The committee reported in June '95, and the general

principles of the legislation suggested by them were stated as follows: "It is a trite observation that legislation cannot protect people from the consequences of their own imprudence, recklessness, or want of experience. The Legislature cannot supply people with prudence, judgment, or business habits. It must be remembered that the majority of companies are honestly formed for carrying on a legitimate though it may be a speculative enterprise of business, and the business is conducted with honesty and reasonable ability and judgment. In consequence partly of the facilities which exist for the formation of companies in this country, a vast amount of foreign enterprise and foreign business comes to England. Banking, railway, and other business is now carried on in every quarter of the globe by British capital and managed by British officials. According to the recent report of the Board of Trade, there were in the United Kingdom, in April '94, 18,361 companies, with a paid-up capital of £1,035,029,835, whereas the capital of all companies in France, *anonymes* and *en commandite*, was, in Dec. '94, calculated approximately at £420,000,000. The capital of German companies was estimated by an official of H.M. Consulate General in Berlin, at £200,000,000; but another estimate puts it at £300,000,000. The capital embarked in English companies, therefore, exceeds that represented by French and German companies together by at least £315,000,000. The number of persons who are interested either as shareholders or bond or debenture-holders in these companies is of course enormous. It is obvious that legislation affecting interests of this magnitude and widespread character demands great caution and care. Restrictive provisions, which may have the effect of either curtailing the facilities for the formation of companies which bring so much business to England, or of embarrassing the administration of companies, or deterring the best class of men from becoming directors, are not to be lightly entertained. On the other hand, it must be generally acknowledged that a person who is invited to subscribe to a new undertaking has practically no opportunity of making any independent inquiry before coming to a decision. Indeed, the time usually allowed between the issue of the prospectus and the making of an application does not permit of any real investigation." A draft Bill was also prepared by the committee, and printed as an appendix to the report (which may be obtained of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode). This Bill consisted of 25 clauses. The principal provisions were that no allotment should be made unless a definite sum named in the prospectus, or, failing the fixing of such amount, the whole capital had been subscribed. Amongst the restrictions on commencement of business was one to the effect that not less than three-fourths of the aggregate amount payable on application and allotment should be paid to and received in cash by the company. Clauses as to the duties and liabilities of directors and promoters included a direction that no promoter should sell or let his own property to a company unless fair and full disclosure had been made of his interest in the property. The liabilities of directors in respect of debts, undue preferences of any creditors of the company, were stated, and strict regulations were made as to the issue of prospectuses. The first statutory

meeting was required to be held within one month of filing the statutory declaration, and the powers of the meeting were much enlarged, so as to secure to the shareholders a large measure of the protection supposed to be derived from a system of provisional registration, and enabling them to withdraw from the contracts if there should prove to be legal grounds for rescission. It was laid down also that the auditors of every company should use reasonable diligence with the view of ascertaining that the books of the company have been properly kept, and record correctly the financial and trading transactions of the company; and should examine the balance-sheet and other accounts presented to the members of the company, and should report to the members of the company that, so far as the auditors are in a position to form an opinion, the balance-sheet and accounts have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and when taken together with any explanations attached thereto, present a correct view of the state of the company's affairs; or, if the auditors are unable to make such a report, should state in what respects the balance-sheet fails to comply with these requirements. Sir R. Vauban Williams added a supplementary report, in which he urged the necessity of distinguishing between public and private companies, and expressed his regret that the committee had not applied, not to shares, but to uncalled capital, the principle of compulsory reserve liability. On some other points also he was at variance with the committee.

Jones, Henry Arthur, the dramatist, was b. Sept. 20th, 1851, at Granborough, Bucks. His early dramatic attempts included "Only Round the Corner," "A Clerical Error," "His Wife," and "A Bed of Roses." In Nov. '82 Mr. Wilson Barrett produced "The Silver King," at the Princess's Theatre, and this greatly increased Mr. Jones's reputation. "Breaking a Butterfly" and "Chatterton" ('84), "Saints and Sinners," "Hoodman Blind," "The Lord Harry," "The Noble Vagabond," "Hard Hit," and "Heart of Hearts," which followed, testify to the energy with which he prosecuted his dramatic labours. "Wealth," at the Haymarket in '88, was followed by "The Middleman" (Aug. '89). A play of daring originality, called "Judah" ('90), and "The Dancing Girl" ('91), added greatly to the estimation in which he was held. In Nov. '92 "The Crusaders" was produced at the Avenue Theatre, "The Tempter," Mr. Jones's first essay in blank verse, at the Haymarket in '93, "The Masqueraders" at the St. James's, and "The Case of Rebellious Susan" at the Criterion in '94, and "The Triumph of the Philistines" at the St. James's in '95. His book on "The Renaissance of the Drama" was also published during '95.

Journalists, The Institute of, was established on the 9th of March, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that Hugh Gilzean Reid, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P., Edward Lawson, Sir Edwin Arnold, Justin McCarthy, M.P., J. M. Maclean, M.P., P. W. Clayden, Harry Furniss, E. R. Russell, J. A. Willox, Sir Thomas Fowler (the late), Henry Flint, J. T. Bunce, and other journalists therein named, and such other

persons as, at the date of the Charter, were members, or might thereafter become members of the Institute, "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate by the name of 'The Institute of Journalists'"; and, after conferring power to hold lands and other property, goes on to recite the objects and purposes for which the Institute is constituted. These are embodied in thirteen clauses, and include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession;" ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties; collection of information; and in various other respects, specified and not specified, the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. Care has been exercised in drawing up the constitution of the Institute to guard against the possibility of its operating at any future time in such a way as to exclude from the work of the newspaper press any honest and capable service, from whatsoever source it may come; and the decentralisation of authority which attends the system of organisation by branches (called "Districts" and "Sub-districts") is regarded as an efficient safeguard against that possibility. Although the central office and committee rooms are in London, there is no fixed or localised centre of authority; the council meetings and the annual conference both being movable, and held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country. At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 members, since increased to over 3700, organised in 56 districts and sub-districts, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces (including Scotland and Ireland), and all the most distinguished foreign correspondents. The Charter, moreover, confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the colonies and in foreign countries; and already considerable numbers of Anglo-Indian and colonial journalists have become members, and have opened correspondence preparatory to considering a basis for colonial organisation, whereby they may participate in the status and advantages conferred by the Charter, while retaining the control of their own local affairs. The Institute has held meetings at the Mansion House, London, on March 9th, '89 (when the Institute in its present form was founded), and successive annual conferences: in '89 at the Town Hall, Manchester; in '90 at the Council House, Birmingham, in '91 at the City Hall, Dublin, in '92 at the University of Edinburgh, and at the Glasgow City Chambers; in '93 at Lincoln's Inn Hall, London; in '94 at the Blackfriars Hall, Norwich, and at the Hall of Trinity College, Cambridge; and in '95 at the Council Chamber, Plymouth, and at the Guildhall, Exeter. At the Conference in Plymouth, Mr. J. A. Willox, M.P., was elected President for '95-6, in succession to Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, Sir Edward Lawson, Bart., Mr. Charles Russell, Mr. P. W. Clayden, and Mr. Thomas Crosbie. The Vice-Presidents for '95-6 are: Mr. F. W. Betty, Sunderland; Miss C. Drew, London; Mr. R. G. Emery, London; Mr. Samuel J. Fisher,

London; Capt. G. F. Gratwicke, Exeter; Mr. Walter Grogan, Torouay; Mr. C. H. Mate, Bournemouth; Mr. Edward Parker, Cardiff; Mr. Alexander Paul, London; Mr. Alexander Ramsay, Banff; Mr. James Spilling, Norwich; Mr. T. A. Stodart, Dublin; Mr. Hugh W. Strong, Birmingham; Mr. J. H. Goodenough Taylor, Bristol; Mr. Herbert Wright, London. **Hon. Treasurer,** Mr. Frank Lloyd. **Legal Advisers,** Mr. J. R. Fisher, B.A., Counsel; and Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P., Solicitor. **Auditors,** Mr. Arthur J. Cook and Mr. J. H. Warden. **Hon. Secretaries,** Mr. John Martin, and Mr. G. H. Kynaston. **Secretary of the Institute,** Herbert S. Cornish. **Central Office,** 78, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Judges. The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: Lord Halsbury. **Court of Appeal:** The Lord Chancellor, Lord Russell (Lord Chief Justice of England), Lord Esher (Master of the Rolls), Lord Herschell, Sir F. H. Jeune (President of the Probate Division), Sir N. Lindley, Sir H. C. Lopes, Sir E. E. Kay, Sir A. L. Smith, and Sir J. Rigby. **Chancery Division:** Lord Chancellor, Sir J. W. Chitty, Sir F. North, Sir J. Stirling, Sir A. Kekewich, and Sir R. Romer. **Queen's Bench Division:** Lord Russell, Sir C. E. Pollock, Sir H. Hawkins, Sir J. C. Mathew, Sir L. W. Cave, Sir J. C. Day, Sir A. Wills, Sir W. Grantham, Sir A. Charles, Sir R. V. Williams, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir R. S. Wright, Sir R. H. Collins, Sir G. Bruce, and Sir W. R. Kennedy. **Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division:** Sir F. H. Jeune (President), and Sir J. G. Barnes. **Court of Arches:** Lord Penzance. **Consistory Court:** Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir R. V. Williams. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Mr. Justice Collins, Lord Trayner, Mr. Justice Murphy, Sir F. Peel, and Viscount Cobham.

Judicature Acts. A summary of the report of those of her Majesty's judges who had sat in council to inquire into the operation of the Judicature Acts in the administration of law in the High Court of Justice appears in the '94 edition. That report contained a number of important recommendations, but so far these appear to have been but partially given effect to. Towards the close of '93 certain rules of court were issued, to some extent embodying the suggestions; but they were generally declared to be extremely narrow in scope as compared with the wide range of the report itself. Thus they made no provision for a list of mercantile causes, separated from the general list of causes, or for the formation of a commercial court, with judges possessing special qualifications for the decision of mercantile cases; while such matters as interlocutory appeals, the circuit system, the present constitution of divisional courts, and costs were not dealt with. In May '94 twenty-one resolutions passed by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division were published. The most important of them, perhaps, was the following:—"It is of the utmost importance, for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary delay and expense in the administration of justice, that there should be at least three courts of *nisi prius* sitting continuously throughout the legal year—one for special juries, one for common juries, and one for causes without juries; and that all other judicial business should be considered as secondary to this." A second reso-

lution affirmed the desirability of there being at least one court in *banc* sitting continuously throughout the year, though it was added that if a choice must be made between holding *nisi prius* courts and sittings in *banc*, the latter should be suspended. Many of the other resolutions contained proposals with reference to the preparation of the cause lists, the restriction of applications for postponement of causes, and kindred matters. One of them provided that jury causes should not be taken on Saturday, except to finish part heard cases when the Judge thought it advisable, and that as far as possible short causes—cases which may reasonably be expected not to occupy more than an hour—should be taken on Saturdays. Perhaps the most important of the resolutions was that recommending that a list should be made of commercial causes to be tried at the Royal Courts of Justice by a judge alone, or with the help of jurors summoned from the city; and that a commercial court should be constituted of judges to be named by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. Although timed to come into operation on June 15th, no serious attempt seemed to have been made to carry the most important of these resolutions into practical effect when the courts rose in the middle of August for the long vacation.

Judicial Separation. It was in the power of the ecclesiastical courts, which formerly determined all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, releasing the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, but preventing them both from marrying again. By the "Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," it was provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, a decree might thenceforwards be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards. Cruelty in this sense may be defined as injury to person or to health, or conduct raising a reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt. Even threats to a wife, not accompanied by personal violence, and cruelty to children in the presence of their mother, have been in some cases regarded as cruelty giving ground for a decree, while it was contended, although it was not so laid down, in a famous case during '95, that false charges of such a character as to injure the reputation of the person charged, come within the definition of cruelty. Desertion must be wilful, and against the will of the person who complains of it. From the date of a decree for judicial separation, and so long as the separation continues, the wife is considered as a *feme sole* with respect to all property which she may acquire; and should she again cohabit with her husband, all such property is to be held to her separate use. But this provision has been made superfluous by the Married Women's Property Act, '82. The court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper. Should the decree have been pronounced in the absence of one of the parties, and on the ground of desertion by him or her, the party so absent may present a petition setting out such absence and reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, and may obtain a

reversal of the decree. The separation, moreover, may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation. A complete divorce, by which both parties are enabled to marry again, may be obtained by the wife if she prove adultery together with either cruelty or desertion, or if she prove bigamy or certain other

offences. The husband, to obtain a divorce, only needs to prove that his wife has committed adultery. It is required always that there be no connivance, collusion, or condonation, and generally that the party seeking relief has not committed any matrimonial offence.

Jute. See TRADE, '95.

K

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The German portion of New Guinea (*q.v.*), together with the islands of New Britain and New Ireland.

Kashmir (N.W. India). For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

Keewatin. A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of Manitoba. It adjoins that province on the north between the 95th and 100th meridian N. long., and extends northwards; Hudson Bay forms partly its eastern boundary. It is a difficult region of rock, swamp, and wood, with few tracts available for agriculture or pasturage; but its mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver, and game is plentiful. See MANITOBA.

Kelvin, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Kew Gardens. First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1760. Treasury Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; report presented '40; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests '40. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62; Jodrell Laboratory for research '77; North (Picture) Gallery '82. Open free to the public every weekday from noon, and on Sunday from 1 p.m. Chief attractions: conservatories, museums, flower gardens, and collections of trees and shrubs. Director, W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; Assistant-Director, D. Morris, C.M.G., D.Sc.

Kew Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey. Superintendent, C. Chree, Sc.D. Was built by George III., in preparation for the famous transit of Venus in 1769, to serve as a substitute for an older and smaller observatory connected with Kew Palace—associated historically with the discovery of aberration and nutation—which had fallen into disrepair. About seventy years after its foundation, the Government determined to discontinue its maintenance, because the Royal Observatory at Greenwich fulfilled more completely the main objects to which the King's Observatory was then applied. The building was eventually handed over to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1842, under the title of the Kew Observatory. The connection between the British Association and the Kew Observatory lasted for thirty years, until '71. Mr. J. P. Gassiot, who was then the chairman of the Kew committee, made the munificent offer to endow it with a sum of £10,000 if the Royal Society would nominate a Kew committee, who should have entire control over the management of the observatory and over the income from the trust fund, and cause mag-

netic and meteorological observations to be continued in perpetuity,—which offer was accepted. The use of the Kew Observatory is now granted by Her Majesty at a nominal rent to the Royal Society. It possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, many of which have been purchased by grants made either by the Royal Society, or the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology, the observatory has attained a very high and growing reputation at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its verifications and for its many and varied services to experimenters. It is subsidised as the central station of the Meteorological Office for their system of self-recording observations, as a place where new instruments intended for other observatories can be tested beforehand, as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and lastly as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments may be thoroughly tried. A largely increased and increasing number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic apparatus, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a great variety of other instruments, are continually in process of verification, suitable fees being charged to the public and the various Government offices to defray the cost of the examination. During '02 an elaborate piece of apparatus designed by Major Darwin, R.E., for the purpose of examining photographic lenses for the public, was added to the verification appliances.

K.G. See GARTER, ORDER OF THE.

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus, and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Syed Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65. Area, 22,320 sq. m.; pop. 700,000. Chief exports are silk and cotton.

Khojak Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Khokand. A Mussulman khanate in Central Asia, the power of which was shattered by General Tchernayeff in '64-5. A portion was left independent until '75, when an outbreak caused the Russians to overrun and annex it. This campaign was the hardest the Russians met with in Turkestan in point of national resistance, but the people have since become reconciled to their rule. Khokand now forms the Turkestan province of Ferghana, an ancient name restored in '76. The city of Khokand (pop. 35,000) ranks next in commercial importance and size to Tashkend and Bokhara.

Khorassan ("The country of the Sun"). One of the richest provinces of Persia, forming the north-east portion of that kingdom. It consists of 140,000 square miles, comprising nearly a quarter of Persia; pop. 860,000. The country is wonderfully fertile, except where the great desert of Persia encroaches upon it, and its prosperity may be expected to increase now that the Turcoman raids all the way along the north are suspended. The great industry of the province is carpet-making.

Kimberley. The name of the capital town of the province of Griqualand West, in Cape Colony, which town is the centre of the diamond diggings; also the name of the chief gold district of Western Australia.

King of Arms. See GARTER KING OF ARMS.

King's College, London. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." In both the Charter and the Act a provision was included that all the council, or governing body, and all the professors, except those of modern languages and Oriental literature, should be Churchmen. The Government announced in '94 that the Parliamentary grant of £17000 a year, which the College had hitherto received, would only be renewed on condition that this provision were repealed. The Council met on Oct. 25th, and rejected a proposition that it was "expedient and necessary in the best interests of the College to modify its present constitution in relation to the theological requirements made upon its students and professors," adopting instead an amendment to the effect that, considering the support which the College was now receiving from Churchmen, it was not expedient to entertain a proposal for such an alteration in its constitution as the Government required. The Treasury decided in Oct. '95 that the College should again receive the grant in '96, and in consequence the Council adopted a conscience clause as a standing regulation of the College. The visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among the perpetual governors are the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Chief Justice of England. There are ten faculties and departments in the College—viz., theology, literature, science, engineering, medicine, ladies', evening classes, technical instruction, a school of art, civil service, and the school. To students who have acquired a certain degree of proficiency it grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College," to which is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums. The associates of the theological department in Holy Orders wear a distinctive hood—viz., black poplin, edged on the outside with a quarter of an inch, and on the inside with one inch, of mauve silk. The ladies' department is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the evening classes, which meet from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates, and

may become associates. The civil service department prepares for the excise, customs, Post Office, the navy, and other examinations; women are also prepared. The whole college is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Henry Wace. Students are either matriculated or non-matriculated. The former are required to attend the full prescribed course in each Faculty, and are eligible for the Associateship; the latter attend only such classes as they may select. Last session there were 74 matriculated students in theology, 59 in general literature, 84 in engineering and natural science, 200 in medicine, and 16 in the evening classes. Including students not matriculated, the total number attending the College last session was 4228, besides 199 boys in the school and 358 ladies.

Kipling, Rudyard, was b. in Bombay in 1865. He is a nephew of Mr. Burne Jones (*q.v.*), and lived at Southport in his younger years. Then he went out to India, and plunged into journalism. Most of his earlier tales were written for the Indian press, and there is a vivid description of some of his work in that strange story, "The Man who would be King." He has depicted Anglo-Indian life, especially the military side of it, with striking fidelity. In India he gained his first laurels, but quickly his fame spread to England, and for a time there was but one name in literary men's mouths—Rudyard Kipling. "Soldiers Three" and "Black and White" were certainly foundation enough on which to build such renown. But Mr. Kipling has done more than this. His "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Badalia Herodsfoot," "The Light that Failed," "Life's Handicap," and the "Barrack Room Ballads," with their brilliant style and rhythmic force, make up a wonderful list of achievements. "The Naulakha," published in '91, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own. "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94 "The Jungle Book" was published, followed in '95 by "The Second Jungle Book."

Knighthoods conferred and Promotions made in the several Orders, Nov. '94—Nov. '95. The post or office coupled with the name was that held at the time the dignity was conferred.

K.G. (None.) K.T. (None.) K.P. (None.)

G.C.B.

Biddulph, Gen. Sir Michael A. S., K.C.B., Col.-Com. Royal Artillery.

Campbell-Bannerman, Right Hon. Henry, M.P. **Clanwilliam,** Admiral of the Fleet Richard James, Earl of, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Cromer, Lord, G.C.M.G., etc., H.M. Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt.

Dowell, Admiral Sir William Montagu, K.C.B. **Drury-Lowe,** Lt.-Gen. Sir Drury Curzon, K.C.B., Colonel 17th Lancers.

Gough, Sir C. J. Stanley, K.C.B., V.C., Indian Army.

Hamilton, Admiral Sir Richard Vesey, K.C.B.

Playfair, Lord, K.C.B.

Richards, Admiral Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.

Stansfeld, Right Hon. James, (ex-) M.P.

Willis, Gen. Sir G. H. Smith, K.C.B., Colonel Devonshire Regiment.

K.C.B.

- Agnew, Stair, Esq., C.B., Registrar-Gen. and Deputy Keeper of Records, Scotland.
 Bedford, Rear-Admiral Frederick George Denham.
 Bigge, Lt.-Col. Arthur, C.B., Private Sec. to Her Majesty.
 Dick, James Nicolas, Esq., C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, and Director-Gen. of Medical Department of Navy.
 Fitzroy, Vice-Admiral Robert O'Brien, C.B.
 Giffen, Robert, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-Gen. of Commercial Labour and Statistical Department Board of Trade.
 Harrel, Sir David, C.B., Under-Sec. for Ireland.
 Hotham, Vice-Admiral Charles Frederick, C.B.
 Kekewich, George William, Esq., C.B., Sec. of Education Department.
 Knox, Ralph Henry, Esq., C.B., Accountant-Gen. of the Army.
 Majendie, Col. Vivian Dering, C.B., Inspector of Explosives, Home Office.
 Milner, Alfred, Esq., C.B., Chairman of Board of Inland Revenue.
 Murray, Herbert Harley, Esq., C.B., late Chairman of Board of Customs.
 O'Connor, Nicolas Roderick, Esq., C.B., H.M. Minister at Peking.
 Ram Singh, Hon. Lt.-Col. Rajah, C.B., Com-in-Chief of Kashmir State Troops (Hon.).
 Reid, Dr. James, C.B., Resident Medical Attendant to Her Majesty.
 Scharf, George, Esq., C.B., Director, Keeper, and Sec. of National Portrait Gallery (*dec.*).
 Thompson, Edward Maunde, Esq., C.B., Principal Librarian, British Museum.
 Tuson, Lt.-Gen. Henry Brasnell, C.B., Royal Marine Artillery.
 White, William H., Esq., C.B., Chief Constructor of Navy.

G.C.S.I.

- Fowler, Right Hon. Henry Hartley, M.P., and late Sec. for India.
 Gwalior, The Maharajah Sindhia of.
 Harris, Lord, G.C.I.E., late Governor-Gen. of Bombay.
 Kolhapur, H.H. Shahu Chatrapati Maharaj, Raja of.

K.C.S.I.

- Fryer, Frederick William Richard, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
 Ilbert, Courtenay Peregrine, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Lockhart, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander, K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Robertson, Surg.-Major George Scott, C.S.I., Indian Medical Service, British Agent, Gilgit.
 Sirohi, H.H. Maharao Kesri Singh of.
 Westland, James, Esq., C.S.I., Member of Council of Governor-Gen. of India.

G.C.M.G.

- Aberdeen, Earl of, Governor-Gen. of Canada.
 Griffith, The Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice and formerly Premier of Colony of Queensland.
 Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank, K.C.M.G., Governor and Com-in-Chief of Island of Ceylon.
 Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H., Governor and Com-in-Chief of Straits Settlements.
 Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers, K.C.M.G., C.B.

K.C.M.G.

- Abbott, Sir J. P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
 Agnew, The Hon. James Wilson, M.D., Member of Executive Council and formerly Premier of Colony of Tasmania.

- Baker, The Hon. R. C., C.M.G., President of Legislative Council of South Australia.
 Bowell, The Hon. Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Dominion of Canada, President of recent Colonial Conference at Ottawa.
 Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, Bart., on appointment as Governor and Com-in-Chief of Colony of South Australia.
 Colville, Col. Henry Edward, C.B., C.M.G., lately Acting British Commr. in Uganda.
 Joly, H. G., Esq., formerly Premier of Province of Quebec in Dominion of Canada.
 Martin, Col. Richard E. Rowley, C.M.G., British Representative on late Provisional Government Commission in Swaziland.
 Satow, Ernest Mason, Esq., C.M.G., H.M. Minister at Tangier.
 Schultz, Dr. J. C., late Lt.-Gov. of Province of Manitoba.
 De Verteuil, M. Louis Antoine Aimé, C.M.G., many years member Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago.
 Walsbam, Sir John, lately H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bucharest.
 Zeal, The Hon. W. A., President of the Legislative Council of Victoria.

G.C.I.E.

- Sandhurst, Lord, Governor of Bombay.

K.C.I.E.

- Ajudhya, Maharaja Partab Narayan Singh of.
 Bamra, Raja Sudhal Deo of, C.I.E.
 Bobbili, Raja Sri Rao Vencatesveta Chalapati Ranga Rao, Bahadur of.
 Brooke, William Robert, Esq., late Director-Gen. of Telegraphs in India.
 Gidhaur, Maharaja Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh, Bahadur of.
 Jadu, Sirdar Krishna, Rao Bapu Saheb.
 Janjira, Nawab Sidi Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim, Khan of.
 Talbot, Lt.-Col. Adelbert Cecil, Indian Staff Corps.
 Thullier, Col. Henry Ravenshaw, R.E., C.I.E., Surveyor-Gen. of India.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

- Arnold, Arthur, Esq., Chairman of L.C.C.
 Baker, John, Esq., M.P. for Portsmouth.
 Besant, Walter, Esq., the novelist.
 Conway, William Martin, Esq.
 Ewart, Dr. Joseph, of Brighton.
 Finlay, Robert Bannatyne, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-Gen.
 Furness, Christopher, Esq., (late) M.P.
 Gourley, Col. Edward Temperley, M.P. for Sunderland.
 Haanen, Nicholas John, Esq., Consul-Gen. at Shanghai and Judge of Supreme Court of China and Japan.
 Hart, Israel, Esq., of Leicester.
 Kingston, William Hales, Esq., M.D., of Montreal.
 Hocking, Henry Hicks, Esq., Attorney-Gen. of Island of Jamaica.
 Howard, Frederick, Esq.
 Hutchinson, Joseph Turner, Esq., M.A., Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, and Chief Justice designate of Grenada.
 Irving, Henry Brodribb, Esq., of the Lyceum Theatre.
 Jackson, John, Esq., contractor for portions of Tower Bridge and Manchester Ship Canal.
 Jebanghier, Cowasjee, Esq., of Bombay.
 Karslake, William Wollaston, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Manchester.

Leese, Joseph Francis, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Recorder of Manchester.
 Littlejohn, Dr. Henry Duncan, LL.D., of Edinburgh.
 Lockwood, Frank, Esq., M.P., late Solicitor-Gen.
 Low, James, Esq., Lord Provost of Dundee.
 Mackenzie, Dr. Alexander Campbell, Principal of Royal Academy of Music.
 Martin, Thomas Aquin, Esq., Agent to H.H. the Ameer of Afghanistan.
 Mason, George Charles, Esq.
 McIntyre, The Hon. John, Member of Executive Council and Legislative Assembly of Colony of Victoria, and lately President of Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey in that colony.
 Morris, Lewis, Esq., of Penhryn, Carmarthen-shire.
 Nixon, Dr. Christopher.
 Onslow, Alexander Campbell, Esq., Chief Justice of Colony of Western Australia.
 Pearce-Edgumbe, Edward Robert, Esq., of Somerleigh Court, Dorset.
 Poland, Harry Bodkin, Esq., Q.C.
 Pullar, Robert, Esq.
 Rattigan, William Henry, Esq., barrister and Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University.
 Russell, Dr. William Howard, the veteran war correspondent.
 Scotter, Charles, Esq., general manager of L. & S. W. Ry. Co.
 Smith, Clarence, Esq. (late), M.P. for Hull.
 Snowden, Arthur, Esq., Mayor of City of Melbourne.
 Stoker, Dr. (Wm.) Thornley, President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
 Woodhouse, James Thomas, Esq., of Elloughton House, Yorkshirc.

Knights. In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or occasionally by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as directly representing her. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, and the Indian Empire (see respective headings). Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors. This last-mentioned dignity is that which is conferred upon the judges of the High Court, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, upon civic dignitaries, and upon persons who have attained distinction in various walks of life. The Sovereign bestows the dignity either by a tap with a sword upon the shoulder of the kneeling person honoured, who is then commanded to rise "Sir" A—B—, or by letters patent. All knights are entitled to the prefix of "Sir," and their wives to that of "Dame" or "Lady." See ADDRESS, FORMS OF.

Knowles, James, F.R.I.B.A., was b. 1831. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond. From early years he pursued literature, and contributed articles to various magazines; and in '60 he published the "Story of King Arthur." Succeeded Dean Alford ('70) as editor of the *Contemporary Review*, and on the establishment of the *Nineteenth Century* became its editor ('77). In addition to his literary work, Mr. Knowles has acquired a considerable reputation as an architect.

Knox-Little, Rev. William John, was b. at Stewartstown, co. Tyrone. Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated in '62.

Subsequently became Assistant Master in the Grammar Schools of Lancaster and Sherborne; curate of Christ Church, Lancaster, of Turweston, Bucks, and St. Thomas', Regent Street; rector of St. Alban's, Cheetwood, '75; Canon of Worcester '81. He is a High Churchman, and has published, in addition to a number of sermons, "Characteristics of the Christian Life," "Meditations on the Three Hours' Agony of our Blessed Redeemer," and "Motives of the Christian Life." Canon Knox-Little has also published several novels, including "The Child of Stafferton," which has met with success. Published during '91 a book entitled "The Christian Home."

KOREA.

A kingdom embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, under Li Hi, hereditary and absolute monarch, who succeeded to the throne in '64. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392. Area about 82,000 sq. m., and population estimated at about 12,000,000. Capital, Sŏul, pop. 250,000. Government modelled on that of China, which till '94 was the suzerain of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. Internal affairs were administered under the King's direction by the Nei Wu Fu, consisting of the six departments of Civil Affairs, Revenue, Ceremonies, War, Justice, and Works. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June '94 Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese troops were defeated in numerous engagements, and driven out of Korea, and the war carried into Chinese territory. A strong force of Japanese troops occupied Sŏul, and a treaty of alliance with Japan was signed in Aug. '94. Administrative reforms were undertaken under Japanese guidance, and the country was quite released from Chinese influence. Indeed, on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The foreign commerce is carried on at the three **Treaty Ports** of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan, the bulk of the trade being with Japan.

History, '95.—Count Inouye had, soon after arriving at Sŏul as Japanese representative, made the Tai-Wen-Kun, the King's father, regent, in the hope that he would frustrate the pro-Chinese agitation of the Queen who was one of his most inveterate enemies. He, however, proved to be in favour of the Chinese, and proofs of his treachery reached the Count, whereupon the Tai-Wen-Kun had to resign. In order that he might still counteract the Queen, he was, however, made superintendent of the Court. It was one of the features of the old Korean regime that the Court practically ruled the State and managed the Cabinet. Count Inouye, however, insisted on a reform in this respect, and separated Court from administrative affairs. He also reconstituted the ministry, making Kim Koshin, a Progressist, Premier, organised

KOREA.

Showing her relations with CHINA and JAPAN, and illustrating the progress of the conflict between those two countries.)



a police force, and substituted money taxes for taxes in kind. The Queen and the Ming faction, of which she is the head, set to work to stir up the Tongbaks, and disturbances continually arose between them and the Japanese troops, the Tonghaks generally suffering great loss, though they devastated whole districts, and created a state of terror in the country. A loan of 3,000,000 yen was raised in Japan to re-establish Korean finance. The independence of Korea was formally proclaimed at Söul (Jan. 8th), and a Minister to Japan was appointed. The Korean Ministry resigned (Feb. 14th), owing to their internal dissensions. The King, however, refused to accept their resignations, and they remained in office. An alleged conspiracy to dethrone the King led to the arrest of Li Shun Yon, a grandson of the Tai-Wen-Kun (April 19th). He was found guilty of murder and treason, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, five other officials implicated being condemned to death. The Prime Minister resigned, Bokuyeiko taking his place for the time (May 21st), and the state of affairs became critical. The Tai-Wen-Kun tried to escape from his residence, but was prevented by an armed guard. A number of Korean soldiers having been threatened with punishment and disbandment, took the Tai-Wen-Kun as their leader and forced an entrance to the palace (Oct. 8th). They were joined by Japanese agitators, and the Queen was murdered. The Japanese minister, Viscount Miura, some of his colleagues, and several of the military officers at Söul, were recalled (18th). The King, according to a Kladivostock telegram (28th), chose another Queen, and assumed the title of Emperor. The Japanese attitude towards Korea was officially defined in a declara-

tion sent to the United States Government (Nov. 2nd) to the effect that the Japanese troops stationed in Korea were there only to insure tranquillity, and to protect the Japanese Legation, Consulates and subjects. The Japanese Government hoped that the Korean Government would succeed in maintaining order and in protecting foreigners, even though the Japanese troops should withdraw. Japan did not desire to prolong the maintenance of Japanese troops in Korea, and would be extremely gratified if relieved of such an obligation. In their relations with Korea their policy was one of non-interference. It was afterwards added that some troops would have to be temporarily kept in the country to protect the Japanese and maintain order as long as it appeared necessary.

Kurdistan. A country of 50,000 sq. m. in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier.

Kyrle Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, who called attention to the dull, commonplace lives of the poor, and suggested means to enliven and beautify their lives. In 1877 the Society was started. Its work is apportioned between four branches, each of which is regulated by a sub-committee, the superintendence of the whole being taken by the executive committee. The work of the branches is, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. **Hon. General Secretary,** Miss Lilian James. **Office,** 49, Manchester Street, W. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, and Nottingham.

L

Labouchere, Henry, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Labour Legislation. See eds. '92 and '93. See also **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP LEGISLATION** in this ed.

LABOUR MOVEMENT, '95.

- I. THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.
- II. OTHER CONGRESSES.
- III. THE BUILDING TRADE.
- IV. THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.
- V. THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.
- VI. THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.
- VII. THE UNEMPLOYED.
- VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.
- IX. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NOTES.

I. THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS '95.

This, the 28th Annual Congress, was perhaps the most important of recent gatherings of this Parliament of Labour. It met at Cardiff, Sept. 2nd to 7th, Mr. J. Jenkins, J.P., of the Shipwrights' Society, and President of the Cardiff Trades' Council, presiding. There were 331 delegates present as shown by the table on the following page, taken from the *Labour Gazette* for September.

The contrast presented by the above table requires some explanation. It is perhaps found in the fact that as Trades' Councils are now ex-

cluded, and real representation of fully paid up members is insisted upon, a million of members is now an actual million, and at last the figures can be taken as *bona fide*. Depression of trade and political differences have also in a few instances prejudiced some of the unskilled unions, whilst amalgamation of several smaller ones accounts for the smaller number of societies. Various suggestions for amending the standing orders of the Congress were made at the '94 Congress with the object of reducing the number of delegates, of making them more definitely representative of the trades they purported to represent, and so of eliminating those men who were not Trade Unionists. Mr. John Burns, M.P., was prominent in advocating these changes, and he frankly stated his object to be to prevent any one "like Burns, Mann, Hardie or Broadhurst" from taking part in the proceedings of the Congress. The '94 Congress entrusted the consideration of these amendments to the Parliamentary Committee, and that Committee was authorised to frame new standing orders, so it was contended, for the '95 Congress. The chief alterations made related to the qualifications of delegates and the method of voting at the Congress. On these points the new orders ruled as follows: "The Congress shall consist of delegates who are or have been *bona*

Groups of Trades.	1895.			1894.		
	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.
Building	14	20	137,836	18	21	123,335
Cabinet Making, Furnishing Trades, etc.	6	8	19,358	7	10	20,749
Engineering	9	19	118,689	11	18	119,219
Other Metal Trades	20	23	32,318	16	23	31,342
Enginemmen	8	8	12,807	9	10	11,458
Shipbuilding (including Boiler Making)	3	20	54,100	3	9	52,900
Mining	5	40	172,728	6	46	239,580
Printing and Bookbinding.	12	14	37,835	13	16	37,448
Clothing	13	27	68,879	14	29	62,557
Textile Trades	19	77	149,940	24	80	151,023
Pottery	3	3	2,500	2	2	1,800
Milling and Baking	5	7	8,314	3	4	7,669
Transport (including Railway Workers, Seamen, Firemen, and Dock Labourers)	13	24	84,822	14	23	77,690
Agricultural, Chemical, Gas, and General Labourers	12	28	47,718	19	38	72,698
Miscellaneous Trades	12	13	13,087	6	6	5,139
Trades' Councils	..	..	..	27	37	65,938
Total	154	331	960,931	192	372	1,080,545

fide workers at the trade which they represent, and are legal members of trade societies, but no person can be a delegate to the Trades Union Congress unless he is actually working at his trade at the time of appointment, or is a permanent paid working official of his Trade Union. "No representation shall be accepted as *bona fide* other than direct representation from Trade Unions. "The method of voting shall be by card, to be issued to the delegates of trade societies according to their membership, and paid for (as per Standing Order No. 4) on the principle of one card for every 1000 members or fractional part thereof represented. Such cards to be issued to delegates by the Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee before the meeting of Congress. (It will only be necessary to resort to this method of voting in divisions that may be challenged by delegates to Congress.)" The effects of these rules are evident. Members of Trades Unions neither working at their trade nor being paid officials were shut out. Direct representation of Trades' Councils was also excluded. It was further made possible for the larger societies represented at the Congress to exercise their full voting power, whatever the number of the delegates they might send to the Congress.

Speaking at Battersea on Sept. 16th, Mr. John Burns, M.P., briefly described what had been done as follows: "Under the old system small unions were over-represented and large ones were under-represented, the skilled workmen being practically disfranchised; but all that had been altered. Big unions would not now have things all their own way, and to prove their generosity he reminded his hearers of the noble efforts large unions had made in defence of weaker bodies and of workers who were not organised at all. Bogus delegates were now impossible, and if men were not sent by their trade unions they did not want them." Naturally enough when all this was realised

many delegates resented and opposed the new rules, which were imposed upon the Cardiff Congress, and both in the Parliamentary Committee and at the Congress resolutions directed against them were moved, Mr. Broadhurst leading the attack. But in both instances it was repulsed, though on the Parliamentary Committee by the casting vote of the chairman only. The Congress, however, approved the course that had been taken by 634 votes to 357. So the new orders governed the Cardiff Congress, and the contrast presented by the above table is accounted for. There can be no doubt that the alteration will immensely advantage the Trade Unions, and give far more weight to the proceedings of the Congress as representing exactly the opinions and wishes of the organised workers of the country.

The general programme of resolutions contained ninety-two separate propositions, many of them, however, dealing with the same questions. Fourteen resolutions dealt with proposed changes in Factory Legislation, the Truck Act, and provision for inspection of boilers and other kinds of industrial plant; nine dealt with questions of overtime and the hours of labour; nine proposed changes in the standing orders of Congress; seven reforms of Local Government in matters affecting labour; seven dealt with the conditions of labour on Government and other public contracts; six with the marking of foreign and other merchandise; six with shipping and three with railway legislation; four with Employers' Liability; two with the unemployed, and nine with disputes between unions and proposals for federation of unions.

The result of the ballot for the Parliamentary Committee was as follows: Cowey, 701; Chandler, 491; Ferguson, 440; Gee, 241; Gosling, 94; Holmes, 632; Harford, 668; Hodge, 249; Inskip, 599; Jack, 376; Mawdsley, 693; Rogers, 93; Steadman, 186; Thorne, 423; Tillet, 190; Wilson, 348; Wilkie, 562. The

following were declared elected: Cowey, Mawdsley, Harford, Holmes, Inskip, Wilkie, Chandler, Ferguson, Thorne, Jack, Wilson, and Hodge. The new members were Chandler, Ferguson, Hodge and Wilkie, who took the places of Burns, Broadhurst, Tillett, and Sheldon. Mr. S. Woods was re-elected secretary.

The Parliamentary Committee's report contained an account of the arrangements that had been made with regard to the International Congress which will take place in London during '96. It was decided that Messrs. Mawdsley, Cowey, Jack, Broadhurst, Inskip and Tillett should represent the Trades Union Congress in conjunction with an equal number from the committee appointed at Zurich for the holding of the international congress. During the discussion before the Committee, the question of the title of the congress was raised and fully discussed. It was ultimately agreed that the old title, "The International Socialist Workers' Congress," should be replaced by the following title: "The International Socialist Workers and Trade Union Congress."

The balance-sheet of the Parliamentary Committee showed, for the year ending Aug. 19th, '95, an income of £2695, including a balance brought down, and an expenditure of £1590, the balance in hand being £1105.

The Trade Council delegates excluded from the Congress by the new standing orders met on Sept. 4th, and resolved to take the opinion of the trades as to the formation of a Labour Parliament, which should, in the fullest sense, give an opportunity to all trades to discuss questions affecting their general welfare. The action of the Congress was deprecated as unconstitutional and unjust. The London Trades Council issued a circular, on Oct. 3rd, to the Trade Councils of the United Kingdom, to inquire whether a national conference of Trade Council delegates was practicable and desirable.

II. OTHER CONGRESSES.

The second Irish Trade Congress was held June 3rd and 5th, at Cork, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Jolly, Chairman of the Cork United Trades Association. According to the report of the Standing Orders Committee, there were present 150 delegates, representing 50,000 trades unionists. The more important resolutions carried referred to the encouragement and development of native Irish industries; the enforcement of the "fair wages" resolution in public contracts; the prohibition of night-work in bakeries; the excessive employment of boy labour; the unemployed; the nationalisation of railways and land; the appointment of a Ministry of Labour; an eight hours' day; State pensions; co-operative production, and other subjects.

The third annual conference of the Independent Labour Party (see under SOCIALISM) met at Newcastle, April 15th-17th, and Mr. Keir Hardie, as usual, presided. The Treasurer's report showed an adverse balance of £132 15s. 8½d. The annual report and the President's speech covered much the same ground, referring to the passing of the famous Collectivist resolution at the Norwich Trades Union Congress, '94, the success of the party at bye-elections, etc. The Conference then added to the party programme the establishment of a State land department, and provisions for investing parish, district and county councils with compulsory

powers to acquire and cultivate land, and for creating an agricultural produce post. A separate resolution was carried asserting the responsibility of the state (central and municipal) to find employment for all citizens, on the basis of enabling them to supply themselves with the necessities of life, with trade union conditions as to hours and wages as a *minimum*, but in no case at less than 6d. per hour; also declaring that in times of exceptional distress Treasury grants should be made upon certain well-defined terms to those districts where employment for all was impossible; and, further, that those receiving relief should not be disqualified from exercising their undoubted right of the suffrage. It was decided that the members of a party should be pledged "to sever all connection with any other political party, to vote in the case of local elections as their branch of the Independent Labour Party should determine, and in the case of parliamentary general elections as the conference specially convened for that purpose should decide." An amendment pledging members to vote only for Independent Labour Party or Social Democratic Federation candidates at any election was defeated. At the '95 general election, although 28 seats were contested by Independent Labour Party candidates, in no case was such a candidate successful.

The eighth annual congress of the Labour Electoral Association was held at Nottingham, June 18th-20th, Councillor Millington, of Hull, presiding over an attendance of more than 100 delegates. One of the first resolutions carried by the conference declared that the true policy for the Labour Party was to permeate the political parties, and thus increase labour representation in Parliament and other elective bodies. Another resolution called upon local political associations to give more practical effect to the often-repeated promises and expressions of sympathy of their leaders by placing at the disposal of labour at the then approaching general election a number of seats where success might reasonably be assured. Middlesbrough was chosen as the place of the '96 Congress.

The National Free Labour Association held its Annual Congress at Newcastle, Oct. 7th-9th, with the President, Mr. John Chandler, in the chair. About 80 delegates, claiming to represent 120,000 workmen of all trades throughout the United Kingdom, were present. The Executive Committee's report dwelt on the progress made by the Association during the year. The President asserted that Free Labour men obtained the largest share in the work executed in the docks, wharves and riverside industries of London. The action of the Trades Union Congress in regard to the Employers' Liability Act Amendment Bill was emphatically condemned.

III. THE BUILDING TRADE.

Considerable ill-feeling was caused and many strikes occurred in London early in the year, as they had done previously, through the objection entertained by unionists to working with non-union men. A conference called by the Central Association of Master Builders met in January, and resolved that the following notice should be posted on all works under their control: "It is a condition of employment at these works that, in accordance with the understanding of '92, no workman shall be

placed under any disability by reason of either belonging or not belonging to a trade society." Not long afterwards various meetings between the Central Association and delegates from the men's societies took place, and various amendments of the rules for the London district came to in '92 were made by the employers and considered by the Joint Conference. The employers insisted that the following conditions should be inserted as a preamble to the working rules: "That no workman shall be placed under any disability by reason of being or not being a member of a trade society. That no objection shall be raised to sub-letting work provided these rules are observed." To these proposals the delegates from the Trade Unions declined to agree, and the Conference dissolved without arriving at any arrangement. The general feeling amongst the men was strongly in favour of the maintenance of the '92 rules, and with a view to maintaining them the various unions had imposed levies on their members for some months. The *Daily Chronicle* stated in April that there were twenty-three societies included in the London Building Trades Federation with a total membership of over 38,566. A ballot of the unions resulted in the refusal of the two conditions proposed by the employers. Thereupon the Central Association of Master builders stated, April 25th, their willingness to continue working on the old rules for a time on condition that the new rules suggested by them and the disputed points discussed at their conferences with the men's representatives were referred to an arbitrator to be mutually agreed upon by June 1st. The men, however, by an overwhelming majority refused the offer of arbitration, and the agreement of '92 terminated on May 1st, the request of the men that the association should sign the agreement again for a fresh term not being complied with. Nothing further was done for some time, but in September the Central Association intimated that it was not prepared to resign the '92 agreement without some provision prohibiting strikes against non-unionists, and a more equitable arrangement for the termination of the rules. A disposition then became manifest on the part of the men to ask for an advance of wages, and several strikes took place in consequence of the employment of members of the National Free Labour Association.

A demand for an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour in the rate of wages, for the abolition of the piece-work system, and for the abolition of a rule stipulating that union and non-union men should work together in harmony, led to a strike at Leicester on April 1st. The employers were willing to give the increase in wages, but would not concede the other two points. Eventually, at the request of both parties, the Board of Trade appointed Sir William Markby to act as mediator, and an agreement was come to. The advance in wages was confirmed, and it was arranged that no interference with the employment of non-union men, or with the masters' arrangement as to piece work should be made for six months, and then any dispute should be dealt with by a council of conciliation before any action could be taken.

IV. THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

The Miner's Federation of Great Britain met at Birmingham on Jan. 8th, and was attended by delegates representing over 180,000 men. Among the resolutions carried was one to the

following effect: "That with a view to assist in the promotion of strict terms of equality between capital and labour, this conference is of opinion that in all coal contracts which they may enter into, public bodies, such as town councils, should allow no exemption for the fulfilment of such contracts on account of any stoppage consequent upon an attempt to reduce wages which may be made after the date upon which such contract has been entered into." A resolution "recognising the great force for good of trade unionism to the working classes of the country, and believing that the institution of compulsory boards of arbitration will have the effect of destroying the feeling of independence and mutual effort on which trade unions are founded, but protesting against the attempts to pass a Bill for that purpose into law, and pledging themselves to do their utmost to defeat such a measure, was carried unanimously. It was urged that this system of arbitration boards would have a tendency to disunite them, while what they ought to do was to hold themselves open to make their unions stronger.

Danger arose in March of a great dispute in the South Wales coal trade, but it was happily averted. The sliding scale agreement in operation at the time was that made in Feb. '93, according to which the rate of advance or reduction in wages was made, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every shilling of rise or fall in the price of coal. The men gave notice in Sept. '94 that this agreement should terminate on March 31st, '95, and demanded a 10 per cent. rate of advance or reduction, with the establishment of a minimum wage. The masters in March gave notice to terminate simultaneously all contracts with their men and proposed to establish a $7\frac{1}{2}$ instead of the $8\frac{1}{2}$ per centage. A ballot was then held by the Miners' Associations, which resulted in 41,355 voting for continuing the $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. scale, and 24,109 for the formation of a Conciliation Board. Thereupon the sliding scale Joint Committee met in London on March 28th, and it was arranged that the existing sliding scale of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. should be continued for eighteen months certain until Sept. 30th, '96.

The sixth International Miners' Conference was held at Paris, June 3rd-7th, and was attended by 52 delegates, of whom 34 were British, 8 Belgian, 5 French, and 5 German, representing respectively 590,000 British miners, 80,000 Belgian, 132,000 French, and 167,000 German, making a total of 969,000 miners represented. Every delegate was required to be either a miner or the secretary of a miners' society. One of the chief resolutions considered by the Congress was brought forward by the French and Belgian delegates, declaring "That over-production is the chief cause of the miserable condition of miners, that it is contrary both to their interests and those of the employers, and that an international agreement should limit production to the necessities of consumption; that such an understanding is possible only between miners, and that an international output committee should watch over the system." The following amendment was, however, moved and carried by the British and German delegates, by 757,000 to 212,000 votes: "That while the Congress recognises the importance of regulating the over-production of coal, there are, at the same time, difficulties in the way of such a scheme, and that the question should be

referred to the International Committee, with instructions to form a plan whereby the idea might be carried out; the particulars of such plan to be printed in each language, and sent to each nationality prior to the next Congress." On the Eight Hours' question the Congress adopted the two following resolutions: "That all persons working in or about mines shall secure, by legal enactment, a working day that shall not exceed eight hours" (moved by France). "That all persons working underground shall secure, by legal enactment, a working day that shall not exceed eight hours from bank to bank" (moved by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain), but rejected a resolution proposed by the Miners' National Union, declaring "That the eight hours' day should be obtained by trade union action, and that no legislation should be sought for on the subject." Two resolutions on the question of Employers' Liability were also carried, that proposed by the French urging "That efforts be made to secure a law to place responsibility upon employers in all cases of accident, except where it can be proved that the person committed suicide." The British proposition was, "That employers of labour be made responsible for compensation to all persons injured while following their work in and about mines."

A sliding-scale agreement, which included the minimum wage clause demanded, but not secured by the Welsh miners, was made in August between the Earl of Rosslyn and the miners employed on his Fifeshire collieries. It was provided that wages should never fall below a minimum of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the '88 rate; and that subject to that provision the rise or fall in wages should be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the '88 rate, for every rise or fall of 1s. in the price of coal.

In the October number of the *Labour Gazette* various returns as to employment in mines were collected, and furnished a very interesting and instructive table. It appears that the varying demand for coal is met by working more or fewer days per week rather than by employing more or fewer men. Therefore these figures very accurately show the state of the coal mining industry during the period which they cover. They are based on returns from collieries employing nearly 250,000 men. There is no need to quote the whole of the table which gives the figures for every month from Aug. '94 to July '95. But it may be said that the average number of days per week on which coal was hewn and wound in the United Kingdom during that period was 4.72; for Northumberland and Durham it was 5.10; for Yorkshire 4.47; for Lancashire and Cheshire 4.64; for the Midlands (Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, and Warwickshire, 4.17; for South Wales and Monmouthshire 5.26, and for Scotland 4.90.

V. THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

The '95 ed. of the ANNUAL contained an account of the strained relations existing in Nov. '94 between the associations of employers and employed in the boot and shoe industry. The recent introduction of "lasting" and "finishing" machinery had led to many changes in the industry, and the existing agreements as to wages were materially affected by these, especially as hand-work is generally paid in the trade by the piece and machine

work by time. The Union thereupon urged that a price list should be framed for machine work, and controversy arose over this, especially on the Local Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration and in the National Conference. It was stated also by the employers that the Boards had been used to discuss matters which ought not to come within their jurisdiction, and that the awards made by arbitration had, in various cases, not been observed by the men. Charges against the men of attempting to restrict the output from the machines, and against the employers of overdriving were made, and the "basket system"—i.e., sending portions of work to be done in outlying districts where the wages were lower—introduced another element of discord. While matters were in this state the Employers' Federation submitted to the Union seven proposals with the object of restricting the scope of the operations of the Boards, especially as to changes of wages, a piece-work statement for machine work, and the amount of machine work done. A definite line was thus taken with regard to many questions in dispute, and the employers withdrew from the National Conference. Matters then rested till the men's Union met at Leicester on Jan. 24th, and decided to reject the employers' proposals as "illegal, unjust, unworkable, and therefore impracticable"; to suggest a conference with the Employers' Federation, in order that the reasons for and against the proposals should be mutually explained, and that the existing rules should be amended so that there might be a renewal of the National Conference, or, failing this, that the Federation should withdraw its proposals, and full powers be given to Local Boards to deal with all questions affecting employers and workmen in their particular districts. The Federation replied on Feb. 13th, declining a conference as useless, and as implying the surrender of their just rights as employers. The Union then fell back on an endeavour, through the Local Boards, to get the Federation to withdraw its proposals, and to give the Local Boards full powers as described above. This led to breaches between the representatives of the two sides on the Boards, and eventually to their being broken up. A crisis was reached at Leicester, owing to a resolution that all work cut in Leicester should be finished in Leicester at Leicester prices, which the manufacturers declined to discuss. The workmen thereupon retired from the Board, and notices to leave work, unless a pledge not to give out work in the surrounding country districts was given, were served. The Employers' Federation then determined, on March 6th, to meet this strike by a general lock-out. The Union offered to submit all questions to the arbitration of Sir Henry James, but this offer the employers declined. By March 11th about 10,000 piece workers had left work, and by March 16th it was estimated that about 200,000 operatives were out all over the country. Various attempts at a settlement, including one made by Mr. Labouchere, failed, but on April 4th Sir Courtenay Boyle, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, convened an informal conference of four representatives of each side, and after lengthy and difficult negotiations, in which the tact of Sir Courtenay Boyle cannot be too highly praised, a settlement was arrived at on April 16th.

The principal terms were that piece-work statements for lasting and finishing machine-

work should be drawn up based on the actual capacity of an average workman, but that all manufacturers should have the option of adopting piece-work or continuing time-work, and that a piece-work statement for welter work at Northampton should be drawn up on the same principle. Joint committees, it was arranged, should be appointed to carry into effect these two recommendations. As to Boards of Arbitration, it was agreed that they should be reconstituted at once, and their rules revised with a view to greater uniformity, that they should have full power to settle all questions submitted to them concerning wages, hours of labour, and the conditions of employment, subject to various conditions, that financial guarantees should be provided for duly carrying out the provisions of the agreement, and existing and future awards and decisions of boards, arbitrators or umpires.

An important clause in the agreement was to the effect that no strike or lock-out should be entered into by any men or employers represented on any Local Board of Arbitration. Most of the factories affected by the lock-out were re-opened during the week ending April 27th, and, in spite of local objections, chiefly on the men's part, to the terms of settlement, they were generally accepted.

VI. THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

A serious dispute in the shipbuilding trade on the Clyde and at Belfast broke out late in September. It arose out of the demand of the riveters and other workmen on the Clyde for an increase of 10 per cent. on piece rates and 2s. on time rates for all classes of men in the Union working in the shipyards. The employers were naturally unwilling to concede this demand, though they were willing to increase the rates for some classes of work. In October a compromise, 5 per cent. on piecework and 1s. on time, to commence on Jan. 1st, '96, was proposed by the men, and ultimately it was agreed, so far as the Clyde men were concerned, that this advance of 5 per cent should be made as from Feb. 3rd, '96, and that six months' notice should be given by either side as to any future change in wages.

A dispute also arose between the engineers on the Clyde and their employers, the former asking for wages to be advanced, with a minimum of 7½d. per hour, and the latter offering to raise all wages under 7d. per hour by ½d. The Belfast engineers also applied for an increase of wages in August, which was refused by the employers, and on Oct. 11th 1400 Belfast engineers came out for an increase in wages of 2s. per week. In another week there were about 5000 men out, the iron-moulders having meanwhile come out for increased wages. The employers in the two districts then united to combat the agitation. On the Clyde lengthy negotiations resulted, on Oct. 26th, in the engineers accepting the offer of the masters of ½d. increase to all those paid under 7d. per hour, two months' notice to be given of any further advance or reduction. To the Belfast men the same terms were offered, to take effect on March 2nd, '96, if the state of trade warranted. However, the men would not agree to these terms, and owing to the agreement between masters on the Clyde and at Belfast, it was feared that this action would involve a lock out in both districts. The Belfast men declared that the employers at the time when

the men submitted to a reduction of wages promised that the rate should be restored when trade improved. On Nov. 5th, no settlement having been arranged, about 2000 men, or 25 per cent. of the men employed by the Clyde shipmasters, were paid off. In many yards the remaining 75 per cent. of the men also left work. In spite of many efforts at mediation, the dispute was still unsettled on Nov. 20th.

VII. THE UNEMPLOYED.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed on Feb. 13th to inquire and report as to the extent to which distress arising from want of employment prevailed; as to the powers possessed by local or central authorities in relation to such cases, and as to any steps which could be taken, whether by change in legislation or administration, to deal with the evils arising therefrom. The Committee was further directed to make an interim report on the immediate steps which might be taken to meet the distress. The Committee consisted of the following M.P.'s: Messrs. Campbell-Bannerman (chairman), Acland, Bartley, Benn, Billson, Bolton Boscawen, Bousfield, Burns, Crean, Keir Hardie, Heneage, Isaacson, Jackson, Lawrence, Logan, Mather, Pickersgill, Randell, Round, Renshaw, Whiteley, John Wilson (Govan), Stuart-Wortley, and John Wilson. A great deal of evidence was taken as to the condition of London and many of the large cities and towns of the kingdom, and an interim report was made on March 11th. The report opened with a summary of the replies received to a circular sent to all the mayors of towns and the chairmen of district councils, asking if any exceptional distress existed in the district, and if so what were the causes of it, what was being done to meet it, and what suggestions for relief they had to make. As to the figures, they were made more complete in a later report issued in August, as follows. There were 1574 replies received from districts representing 26,591,394 persons. Of these, replies from 920 localities, representing a population of 10,291,600, stated that there was at the time no exceptional distress; in 475 localities, with a population of 11,792,527, there was exceptional distress, due solely to the severity of the winter; and in 179 localities, with a population of 4,507,267, there was, apart from the want of employment due to the weather, an exceptional want of employment owing to slackness of trade, depression of agriculture, or to particular local or industrial causes. The interim report proceeded, after giving the figures: "Your Committee, therefore, feel that it would have been most desirable had they been able, apart from the general inquiry which you intrusted to them, to make some recommendations applicable to the present juncture. But any such recommendation must satisfy two conditions: (a) It must be immediately applicable during the remaining weeks of the winter season. (b) It must be such that Parliament might be reasonably expected to accept it, or even take it into serious consideration, without further inquiry into the facts upon which it is founded or the principle it embodies. It is with full regret that your committee finds that no plan has been suggested to them which fulfils these considerations.

"The principal suggestions that have been made to your Committee are these: (1) Mr. Keir

Hardie laid before the Committee a proposal for the immediate relief of want by the issue of food to the unemployed, local subscriptions or rates furnishing one half of the sum to be expended, the State supplying an equal contribution. (2) Mr. Benn suggested a means of meeting a stress upon the poorer unions in the metropolis by making the relief of the deserving worker, when in distress from want of employment, a charge on the Common Poor Fund, to which all metropolitan unions, the more as well as the less wealthy, contribute. (3) Mr. Hills submitted a carefully prepared scheme, not only for charitable relief, but for relief by employment, which, like Mr. Hardie's plan, called into aid a subsidy from the State, as well as local contributions. (4) From several quarters the Committee have been told that the disqualification for the Parliamentary franchise, which is entailed by the receipt of relief from the guardians of the poor, operates in excluding from help many worthy and independent men, who are in want from no fault of their own, although this consequence does not follow from relief given by other local authorities; and it was urged that this condition should not apply in the case of exceptional distress, such as that of the present year. (5) Other suggestions have been made of labour colonies, reclamation of riverside lands, etc. The Committee, therefore, are of opinion that they can best discharge their duty to the House by stating the nature and general purport of the evidence they have up to this point received; by explaining why no immediate recommendation can be made; and by proceeding with the further investigation of the great subject remitted to them."

The final report of the Select Committee on Distress from want of Employment, issued in August, stated that owing to the sudden dissolution of Parliament the committee was unable to do more than present an incomplete report upon the evidence submitted to it. It reported, however, that there existed statutory powers under which Boards of Guardians might set poor persons to work at wages under rules made by the Local Government Board, and recommended that the Board should consider the application of such powers, and make rules for the use of Boards of Guardians in relation thereto. The committee further recommended: (1) that in times of exceptional distress, deserving men receiving parish relief should be exempted from the existing law which disfranchises such persons; (2) that orders for indoor repair work and new work, where feasible, should be given out by public bodies with reference to the slack months, generally January and February, in so far as this course was consistent with efficiency of execution and with reasonable economy; (3) that the Guardians of any Metropolitan Union should be empowered, with the sanction of the London County Council, to agree with any Sanitary Authority within their Union that, in consideration of the latter employing such number of persons and during such period as may be agreed upon, the Guardians would make a contribution to the Sanitary Authority of an amount not exceeding one half of the cost incurred in the employment of such persons, such contribution to be a charge upon the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund. The committee were unable to consider the special circumstances of Scotland or Ireland, or to make any recommendation affecting them.

The second recommendation, it may be said, has been frequently acted upon, and it is becoming general throughout the country to adapt public works to depression of trade in private competitive industries. For instance, the London County Council had, in Nov. '95, even in its Parks Department, more men employed than in summer, when private work is busy.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

A general report on the Wages of the Manual Labour Classes in the United Kingdom, prepared by Sir Robert Giffen, Controller-General of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, was issued in September. The price is 4s. 3d., and the report may be obtained of Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode. It brings to a conclusion the tabulation of the returns of average rates of wages, for a full week's work exclusive of overtime, in various trades and districts begun in connection with the census of wages in '86. Volumes previously published have dealt with mining, cotton, woollen, worsted, and other textile trades, and various branches of public and municipal employment. The tables in this report deal in a similar detailed manner with pig iron, engineering and iron and steel shipbuilding, and in a somewhat less elaborate way with tinplate, brass work, and metal wares, sawmills, wood shipbuilding, cooperage works, coach and carriage-building, boot and shoe factories, breweries, distilleries, brick and tile works, chemical manure works, railway-carriage building, printing and engraving, bespoke tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, mantle-making, etc. Besides the above trades the report contains full information with regard to the classification of rates of wages of railway servants, both in '86 and '91, based on returns from 32 companies employing over 90 per cent. of all the workpeople engaged in railway service in the country; an authentic record of seamen's wages based on the articles which are filed at the office of the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, and tables compiled from various sources with regard to the building trades, royal navy, postal employes, employes in various public institutions, and agricultural labour. The report concludes with a summary of the results as to wages of the various inquiries which have been made since '86 in connection with the census of wages. In the general summary of the report there is given a table showing the proportion of men, women, lads and boys, and girls, at different rates of wages, according to the aggregate numbers dealt with in the tables of census of wages as follows:

—	Men.	Women	Lads & Boys.	Girls.
Half timers	—	—	11'9	27'2
Under 10s.	0'1	26'0	49'7	63'5
10s. to 15s.	2'4	50'0	32'5	8'9
15s. to 20s.	21'5	18'5	5'8	1'4
20s. to 25s.	33'6	5'4	0'1	—
25s. to 30s.	24'2	0'1	—	—
30s. to 35s.	11'6	—	—	—
35s. to 40s.	4'2	—	—	—
Above 40s.	2'4	—	—	—
Total	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0
Average	24s. 9d.	12s. 11d.	9s. 2d.	6s. 5d.

An Eight Hours' Day was announced and established at the Postal Telegraph Factories at Holloway and Mount Pleasant as from March 1st. The usual demonstration was held in Hyde Park on May 5th, and thousands of people thronged to hear the speeches made around and about. The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this mass meeting of workers in all trades and industries, believing in the necessity for a reduction of the hours of labour as helping to solve the unemployed question, and to the advancement of the welfare of labour, hereby register their demand for the legislative enactment of an eight hour working day, or, alternatively, a *maximum* working week of forty-eight hours; that in view of the fact that modern industrialism necessarily implies the existence of a large and increasing number of unemployed workers, this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when the Government and local bodies generally should deal with the unemployed problem in a serious and practical manner."

The Dundee and District Mill and Factory Operatives' Union (Jute and Linen Trades), resolved in August to apply for an advance of 5 per cent. in their wages in September. Before a reply was received from the masters, about 100 boys at one establishment demanded an immediate advance, and on being refused, struck work. The example proved infectious, and by Aug. 29th there were 30,000 operatives out, the decision of the masters not to concede any advance then having been made known. The firmness of the employers, and the fact that most of the operatives belonged to no trade society, ultimately led to the resumption of work by Sept. 2nd, the men stating that they would wait for a better opportunity of demanding an increase of wages.

A dispute in the Leicester hosiery trade occurred in July. The manufacturers had for some time been demanding a revision of the rates for piece-work fixed by the Conciliation Board after the '86 strike, and a committee of manufacturers and workmen had tried to settle the matter, but in vain. The masters wanted a reduction of the prices paid for making hose, and uniformity in the shirts and pants departments, in view of the competition existing in the country districts round Leicester, but the workpeople could not agree to their terms. So about 4000 operatives ceased work on July 8th. On the 16th representatives of the Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Hosiery Union met, and on the 26th it was arranged that the hose hands, to the number of about 3000, should resume work on the 29th at an average reduction of 7 per cent. in their wages. The shirt and pant operatives remained out a little longer; but ultimately an agreement was come to in their case also.

The National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union went into "voluntary liquidation" in Dec. '94, and a new union was formed under the name of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, the members of the old union being enrolled in the new, and the same officers being re-appointed to the new union.

The second International Congress of Textile Workers sat at Ghent, Aug. 12th-15th. There were 47 delegates present, representing 189,460 textile workers. Of these Great Britain sent 24 delegates, representing 142,725 operatives, Belgium 18, representing 6000 operatives, Germany 3, representing 13,000 workers, and

France and Austria 1 each. Resolutions were passed by the Congress in favour of the compulsory closing of mills from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning; of the abolition of all overtime, all manufacturing processes being stopped after six o'clock in the evening; of an agitation for a legal eight hours' day; and of the inspection of factories by men selected from a double list of candidates presented by the workmen and the Government. A lengthy discussion took place over the eight hours' day question, the Continental delegates complaining that the English trade unions did not make sufficient use of their financial resources to run Parliamentary candidates, and urging the necessity of political action to achieve the end desired. The Congress also discussed the question of an International Textile Federation. It was ultimately decided to begin on a very moderate scale, and for this purpose a sum of £50 was voted. The town of Ghent was selected as the centre, and Mr. Fred. Hardyns was appointed the general international secretary, with an annual salary of £20. A committee of seven meeting at Ghent was appointed to aid the secretary in his work. Each nationality is to appoint its national secretary for external relations. These national secretaries are to meet once a year, and thus constitute the international committee. Each nation, in proportion to the strength of its organisations, will contribute to the general cost.

The Works Committee of the London County Council, in a report presented Nov. 19th, '95, stated that the Works Department was then employing 1634 men. Details were also given as to the cost of 27 completed works since March 31st, '95. The total of the estimates for these works came to £122,561 6s. 7d., while the actual cost had only amounted to £119,166 13s. 3d. Adding to these figures those for 62 works previously reported to the Council, a grand total of £298,294 4s. 2d. was reached for the estimated cost, and of £297,621 2s. 10d. for the actual cost. In only three instances out of the 27 works mentioned had the cost exceeded the estimate. In regard to jobbing works completed since March 31st, the actual cost came out at £3503 0s. 3d., as against £3879 15s. 9d., the value at schedule prices. The profit and loss account on estimated and jobbing work together showed a total net profit of £1049 16s. 10d.

The second annual report, issued in November, of the proceedings of the Board of Trade with regard to the hours of labour of railway servants under the Railway Regulation Act, '93, stated that the Board have inquired into 156 complaints made during the year ending July 27th, '95, as compared with 72 in the preceding twelve months—viz., 60 affecting the hours of signalmen, 22 of drivers and firemen, 30 of staff at stations, 25 of guards and brakemen, 12 of shunters, 2 of gatekeepers, 2 of waggon examiners, and 3 of other grades. As a rule, the representations are not made by or on behalf of individuals, but affect a class or classes of servants on a section or sections of a company's line. It is impossible, therefore, to compute the number of servants whose hours of work have been dealt with, but it is no doubt very considerable. The results, which on the whole must certainly be considered satisfactory, have been attained by careful negotiation with the railway companies concerned, without recourse to the legal powers conferred by the Act.

Miss Collet, one of the Labour Correspondents of the Board of Trade, prepared a report for the Labour Department on the statistics of employment of women and girls in England and Wales. The report dealt with (1) the '91 census returns of occupation; (2) returns made to the Labour Department as to the employment of married women in cotton, woollen, and worsted mills in '94; and (3) Board of Trade returns as to the wages in these trades. The report showed that between '81 and '91 the total number of women and girls above 10 years of age returned as occupied rose from 340'5 per 1000 to 344'2 per 1000, the number of males showing a decrease of 1 per 1000. An increase in the employment of children under 15 years of age was noted; but, on the other hand, it appeared that the percentage of married women employed in the textile and clothing trades had decreased. Still, Miss Collet considered the minimum percentage of married women employed as being far too high. The effects on industry in the north and the south of England are very different. In the north the high wages given in the textile trades attract women, who continue working after marriage, and make their work their occupation in life rather than domestic management; therefore they are good workers. In the south factories are less plentiful, and marriage ends the period of factory labour for most girls; so the women are not good workers, and if thrown on their own resources have to take low classes of work. Miss Collet could not subscribe to the view that women's employment generally was rapidly extending and women were replacing men. The proportion of women employed was practically stationary. There was an increase in the number of girls and women employed under 25, but it was concurrent with a similar increase in the employment of young men and boys.

IX. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Austria Hungary.—A law forbidding industrial labour on Sundays came into operation on May 1st. The only exception made was for the supply of public wants by decree of the Minister of Commerce. Sunday trading was strictly limited to six hours.

Belgium.—A Labour Department was established in connection with the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works by a Royal decree dated Nov. '94. The work of the department was stated to be to collect and publish all information relating to labour, especially as regards the condition and growth of production, the organisation and remuneration of labour, its relations to capital, the condition of workers, the comparison between labour as in Belgium and in foreign countries, accidents during work, strikes, lack of employment, and the effects of laws specially affecting industry and labour; to assist in the study of new legislative measures, and of amendments to existing laws; and to watch over the execution of the labour laws within the limits which shall be laid down by the decree of organisation. Nine provincial labour offices were appointed under the Central Department, and a monthly journal called the *Revue du Travail* was started.

France.—In Dec. '94 a law was promulgated enacting that the wages of workpeople and servants should be unattachable for debt beyond one-tenth of their amount. A strike of

about 1400 glass workers occurred at Carmaux for the re-instatement of two workers who had been dismissed. The men resumed work, although their demand had not been granted, on Aug. 6th, but subsequently the manager closed the works, and announced the dismissal of more men and a reduction of wages. The places of most of the men were eventually filled from outside, whereupon the strikers set up works of their own.

Germany.—The boycott of the Berlin brewers described in the last edition ceased on Dec. 24th the United Brewery Owners agreeing to set up a Labour Registry managed by a Joint Committee of masters and men. They consented also to give preference to the men that had been locked out. Road repairing and other relief works were set on foot by the Government for the benefit of the unemployed during January. An official report for '94 showed that there were employed in the Prussian mining districts 180,564 miners, 61,772 other underground workers, 71,733 surface workers, besides 9038 boys and 5633 women and girls.

Italy.—The Government in February instituted an average nine hours' day in the arsenals and dockyards at Spezia under the control of the Admiralty Department. This alteration affected about 7000 persons, then working ten hours a day. The wages remained the same.

Netherlands.—A novel mode of providing relief for the unemployed was tried at Amsterdam in Oct. '94. Workshops were set up for the manufacture of cheap bedsteads and bedding and other articles likely to be required by the poorest classes, and able to be made by the kind of men out of work in winter time. The first annual report of the National Labour Secretaryship, established at the end of '93, showed that in Feb. '95 there were 22 federations of trades and general workers, consisting of 330 sections and 15,728 members, affiliated to it.

New South Wales.—The Labour Bureau Report for '94 showed that about 15,000 persons had been given work during the year through the Bureau. A Ministry of Labour and Industry was formed in the Cabinet at the end of '94. The Government, to help the unemployed, paid them good wages for working at the thinning-out of forests, and sent large numbers up country to search for gold. Many of these did fairly well. The state of affairs somewhat improved later in the year.

Norway.—A law was promulgated for the compulsory insurance of workpeople against accidents incurred during work, the funds to be provided by premiums paid by the employers in proportion to the wages earned by their men and the risks run by them. A National Insurance Office under State guarantee effects the insurance.

Russia.—A very interesting report was issued during the year by the Foreign Office on the "Artels," or Association of Working Men in Russia. It was compiled by Mr. Carnegie, of the British Embassy, at St Petersburg. The "artel" is an ancient institution, and appears in almost all the trades and industries existent in Russia. The members of the artels share equally in the duties and work of their particular occupations, as well as in the profits. They are mutually responsible for losses, too, if such should be incurred. Entrance to an artel is no easy matter, and strict watch is kept upon each man's work and behaviour. In case

of illness a member still receives his share of the profits for at least one year.

South Australia.—A Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into the unemployed question recommended the amendment of the pastoral laws, the establishment of freezing works, the promotion of native industries, the prospecting for minerals, the encouragement of land settlement by the extension of working men's blocks and village settlements, the moderate prosecution of reproductive public works, and the prevention of labour troubles by suitable legislation.

United States.—A serious strike of tramway men, to the number of 6000, took place at Brooklyn in January for an advance of wages, the abolition of "standing time"—i.e., the period when the light traffic left many of them unemployed—and a reduction in the number of men engaged during the busy hours only. The two latter points were their chief grievances. The companies would not give way, and the disorder became so great that the National Guard had to be called out. Eventually the disorder was quelled, and the discontented men were replaced. At the annual meeting of the Knights of Labour at Washington (Nov. 15th), the General Master Workman delivered an address deploring the dissensions in the organism, especially in view of the fresh conflicts likely to arise with Capitalism. A Labour boycott against national bank notes was declared.

Victoria.—The Government found acceptable work for many of the employed during the winter season in cutting down steep gradients on the railways. The minimum wage principle was adopted by the Government for enforcement on all contractors for Government work. The principle was at once applied to the State railways, and the wages of the men were raised from 5s. to 6s. a day. The Village Settlements' scheme did not turn out altogether well, according to a report for the year ending June '95. The bad quality of the land and the inexperience of the settlers largely accounted for this.

Labour, Royal Commission on.—The Commission was appointed, in April '91, with the Duke of Devonshire, then the Marquis of Hartington, as chairman. The joint secretaries were Messrs. Geoffrey Drage and J. Burnett. The Commission presented its first report on March 16th, '92, and its second report in June '92, both consisting of evidence taken before the various committees appointed by the Commission. Twelve Assistant Commissioners were appointed to inquire into questions connected with employment in Agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, and four Women Assistant Commissioners to inquire into questions connected with the employment of women. The work of the committees was completed at the end of '92, and the Commission then commenced its plenary sittings under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire. The Commission at various times issued publications containing reports by the Assistant Commissioners as to Agriculture and the Employment of Women, also a series of reports, drawn up by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, on the Labour Question in the United States, the Colonies and the Indian Empire, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal, Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States. The Final Report of

the Commission was published in two volumes on June 21st, '94. The first contained a review of the evidence and recommendations based thereon, signed by the majority of the Commissioners, a report signed by the minority of the Commissioners, and various other reports on special subjects. The second volume contained the secretary's report on the work of the office, and summaries of the evidence drawn up by him for the use of the Commission. It also contained various special appendices on State and Municipal Employment, the Employment of Women, etc. The *Labour Gazette* in its issues for July, Aug., and Sept. '94 contained a summary prepared by the Labour Department of the specific recommendations in the Reports both of the majority and of the minority of the Commission. An abbreviated form of this summary appeared also in the '95 ed. It may be added here that the Commissioners stated their belief that many of the evils to which their attention had been called could not be remedied by any legislation, but they looked with confidence to their gradual amendment by natural forces now in operation and tending to substitute industrial peace for division and conflict. These natural forces seemed to be the tendency towards combination amongst both the workers and the employers, and the mutual education arising from their intercourse, which would put an end to mutual misunderstandings and the pursuance of separate interests. The Commissioners pronounced emphatically against "Socialist or Collectivist methods."

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. Great part of it belongs to Newfoundland. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and NEWFOUNDLAND.

Labuan. An island and British colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is only about 30 square miles. The port and town is **Victoria Harbour**. There are only about a score of Europeans resident, the population being composed of Kyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, and Hindus. Labuan was ceded to the British by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. By an arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and the British North Borneo Company, the island has been administered since '89 by the officers of the company. The rainfall in Labuan is extraordinary, being 125 inches during the year. Extensive beds of coal exist in the island, and are now being successfully worked by the Central Borneo Company. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Lacrosse. The home of this game is Canada, but since its introduction into this country nineteen years ago it has made fair headway, more especially in the Manchester and Liverpool districts, each of which localities boasts a far larger number of clubs than can be found in the Metropolitan area. In Ireland also the game is almost as popular. The ruling bodies are the **South of England Association** (instituted in '82; hon. secretary, Mr. F. F. Goddard, 9, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.) and **North of England Association** (formed in '80; hon. secretary, Mr. G. H. Nield, 1, Cooper Street, Manchester). The supreme body is **The English Union**, formed in '92, which governs all international matters, including the laws of the game, etc., the Executive Council being appointed by the committees of both associa-

tions, and meeting alternately in London and Manchester.

Ladies' Clubs. See CLUBS.

Lady Margaret Hall. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Lagos. A British colony on the Guinea coast, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast, together with Badagry, Palma and Leckie on the mainland; situated on a strip of land along the coast that reaches from Kotonou, a small French station on the west, to the mouth of the Benin river, which separates it from the British Niger Protectorate. The town of Lagos is the largest on the West African coast, and has a population of 35,000. The colony is one of great importance, for it contains the only safe harbour along one thousand miles of coast, and has excellent communication with the interior, which includes the populous Yoruba country. Much has been done of late to open up this country to British commerce, and detachments of Hausas, in command of European officers, are now stationed at Ibadan, Jebu Ode, and at the capital of the Jebu Kemo country (Shagamu), whose mission it is to keep the trade routes open, and to stop slave-raiding. The benefits of this policy are apparent in the state of the revenue. Whereas in '90 the total collections amounted to £56,341, in '93 they amounted to £115,317, and for '94 a revenue of £130,000 was expected. A new rubber industry is now being actively developed, the rubber being obtained from the *iré* tree, which the Kew Gardens authorities identified as one of the order *Apocynaceæ*. See AFRICA (map).

Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway. See ENGINEERING.

Land Law (Ireland) Bill. See IRELAND and SESSION, sect. 62.

Landlord and Tenant. The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy,

and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant. Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are emblements—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to

occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent. The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid.

Landlord and Tenant, Law as to, in '95. See LAW IN '95.

Land Nationalisation. For an exhaustive article upon this subject, dealing with it under the following heads—growth of the movement, the legal argument, the change from tenure to ownership, and how to nationalise the land—see eds. '93 and '94. See also LAND NATIONALISATION SOCIETY and LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE, ENGLISH.

Land Nationalisation Society. This Society was established in the spring of '81, and is the oldest of the British societies which have for their object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. During the fifteen years of its existence it has carried on a continual system of agitation and education, and its membership and influence have steadily grown. It was the first among the advanced societies to use travelling lecture vans in the country during the summer months, and during the winter season its lecturers are pretty constantly at work addressing indoor meetings. This Society is especially responsible for the proposal which is making headway that local representative authorities should be vested with large compulsory powers to acquire land (at a fair valuation) and hold it in such quantities as may be demanded by their constituents. In this way the Society believes the system of landlordism can be justly and surely abolished. **President,** Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.G.S. (Oxon), C.B.; **Treasurer,** Alex. W. Payne, F.C.A.; **Hon. Secretary,** H. G. Moberly; **Secretary,** Joseph Hyder. **Offices,** 47, Albany Buildings, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Land Restoration League, English. This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April '93, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' for the restoration of the land to the people." Mr. George shortly after visited this country, and addressed large meetings in London and the principal provincial towns under the auspices of the Union, and Mr. Michael Davitt also addressed one of its meetings in St. James's Hall. At the first annual meeting (May '84) the name of the Society was changed to "English Land Restoration League." A manifesto, drafted by Mr. George, was issued, and has been followed by a long series of leaflets, one of which was recently the subject of a prolonged correspondence in the press between the secretary and Mr. Herbert Spencer. The only demonstration ever held in the open space in front of the Royal Exchange was organised by the League in Jan. '85, when Mr. George took as his text the inscription over the Royal Exchange ("The earth is the Lord's," etc.). The "United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Values" was formed by the League ('87) in conjunction with the London Municipal Reform League; it was afterwards amalgamated with the London Reform Union. The League took an active part in the agitation for the repeal of the

London coal dues, advocating, as a substitute, the taxation of ground values; in the contest for the right of meeting in Trafalgar Square, which led to the arrest of its Treasurer and his trial for "riot" at Bow Street; and has always offered a strenuous resistance to every proposal "for buying out Irish or other landlords at the expense or under the guarantee of the ratepayers, or for creating a new class of landlords under the name of peasant proprietors." On the same grounds it has always opposed the enfranchisement of leaseholds. Since '91 a large part of the work of the League has been carried on in the country districts by means of its "Red Vans," a guarantee fund of £1000 a year being available for their support. The lecturers of the League organise the labourers into local Unions, and collect information on land and labour questions, which is edited and published in an annual "Red Van Report," illustrated. More than a dozen counties in the southern, eastern, and midland counties have been visited, village by village, by the Vans, which have taken part in nearly 3000 meetings during the past four years. Since the passing of the Local Government Act, '94, the League has devoted special attention to Parish Councils. The office of the League is at 8, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. **Gen. Sec.,** Frederick Verinder; **Hon. Treasurer,** the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, M.L.S.B.

Land Tenure and Transfer Bills. See SESSION, sects. 63 and 64.

Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D., was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, where he graduated first class in classics. Elected a Fellow of Merton, '68. He has for some time been on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and is a well-known contributor to periodical literature. The monthly article "At the Sign of the Ship," in *Longman's Magazine*, is his work. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "Ballades in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice. His subsequent works, especially "Helen of Troy," "Rhymes à la mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint translator, with Prof. Butcher, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." In '88 he was appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, and delivered his inaugural address Jan. 17th, '89. Recent works of his include "The Gold of Fairnilee," "Lost Leaders" (leading articles which had appeared in the *Daily News*), "Prince Prigio," "The Life of Lord Iddesleigh," "The World's Desire" (in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard), "Essays in Little," "Angling Sketches," "Helen of Troy," "Homer and the Epic," and "Ban and Arriere Ban." Mr. Lang has also edited a charming series of "Fairy Tales" in four books, a "Blue Poetry Book," and two books of "True Stories," all for children.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. See under PEERAGE.

LAW IN '95.

As in former years, an effort is made in the succeeding pages to briefly note some of the leading legal decisions of the year. Speaking generally, it may be said that the cases which have come before the courts of law during the twelvemonth have been somewhat inferior in point of interest as compared with preceding

years. This circumstance is probably more or less accidental, but it may be that the diminution in the total volume of litigation which invariably accompanies a period of depressed trade is partly responsible for the result. It will be observed that reference to questions of practice is for the most part avoided, the object in view being to record actions which are of public interest, or cases which, from their elucidation of important legal points, deserve to be chronicled. It may be added that during the year the public gained some additional experience as to the working of a court for the despatch of purely commercial cases. Mr. Justice Mathew was selected to preside over the court to which this class of action was specially assigned; but though an early judicial decision in pressing cases was in this way facilitated, it can scarcely be said that the amount of business brought before the tribunal came up to general expectations.

Adulteration.—Magistrates refused to convict a tradesman of an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, '75, for selling an article known as "chewing gum," which was shown to be adulterated with 35 per cent. of paraffin wax. It was held that the article, which was labelled "Cloves, for chewing only, not to be eaten," was neither a food nor a drug. The Queen's Bench Division upheld this view (*Shortt v. Smith*, March 30th, '95).—A grocer sold to a customer as cocoa an article which on analysis proved to contain at least 80 per cent. of starch and sugar. Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act provides that "the offence shall not be deemed to be committed where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof," etc. The magistrates before whom the grocer was summoned said it was a matter of common knowledge that cocoa as an article of commerce always contained a proportion of other ingredients, and as, if there was any offence, they would only inflict a nominal penalty, they dismissed the case under sect. 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '79. The Queen's Bench Division (*The Queen v. Justices of Hampshire*, Feb. 14th, '95) held that the case had been rightly dealt with by the magistrates, and refused to grant a *mandamus* requiring them to state a case.—Where margarine is kept by eating-house keepers for the purpose of being spread on slices of bread it has been held that the article is not kept for sale within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.—The manager of a shop admitted to an inspector that an article which was not properly marked as margarine was in fact margarine, and the magistrates convicted. It was decided, however, by the Queen's Bench Division, that such an admission did not do away with the necessity of analysis and such other proceedings as are prescribed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Bankruptcy.—In the case of the bankruptcy of a retired officer of the Indian Army, it was held that the Court had discretion to direct payment to the trustee of a portion of the pension of which the bankrupt was in receipt under the Indian Pensions Act, '71 (*Court of Appeal*, July 5th, '95).—A debtor, who had been an unsuccessful litigant, and was in receipt of a pension which could not vest in his trustee in bankruptcy, had an order made on him under the Debtors' Act, '69, to pay a judgment

debt by instalments. He subsequently presented a petition for adjudication, and the petition was annulled by the County Court Judge as being an abuse of the process of the Court. It was held, however, by the Chancery Division, that the adjudication could not be refused, even if the petition was expressly presented in order to prevent the enforcement of the Debtors' Act against the petitioner.—A widow cannot be made bankrupt on a judgment obtained against her and her late husband during the lifetime of the latter.

Betting and Gaming.—In furtherance of their crusade against betting, the Anti-Gambling League in Feb. '95 instituted a prosecution against the stewards of the Jockey Club. The stewards were charged with having on Oct. 10th and 20th, '94, knowingly and wilfully permitted betting to be carried on on Newmarket Heath, in three enclosures known as Tattersall's ring, the £1 ring, and the 5s. ring, within the meaning of the Betting Houses Act. Four questions were put to the Newmarket magistrates, before whom the case was tried: (1) Whether the stewards were occupiers of the enclosures? (2) whether the enclosures were used by bookmakers contrary to the statute? (3) whether the enclosures were "places for betting" under the Act? and (4) whether the stewards permitted betting to be carried on? Without deciding the three former questions the justices, as to the last, said that the evidence did not satisfy them that the stewards knew of the betting and permitted it to be carried on, within the meaning of the Act. They therefore dismissed the summons. The Anti-Gambling League thereupon applied to the bench to state a case, but the application was refused, on the ground that there was no point of law involved, and that the decision was merely one as to fact. Subsequently an application was made to the Home Secretary, asking that the Attorney-General should intervene on behalf of the prosecution, but the Home Secretary refused the request. In August a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus*, which the Anti-Gambling League obtained, came on for argument in the Queen's Bench Division. In the result the rule was refused, the Divisional Court stating that it could not go behind the affidavit of the magistrates, which declared that their decision was not based upon any point of law, but on the want of conclusive evidence in support of the case for the prosecution that betting was knowingly and wilfully permitted.—What was known as the *Albert Club* case evoked an important decision as to the meaning of sect. 1 of the Betting Houses Act. The defendant, a member of the Albert Club (Limited), which occupies premises at Bolt Court, Fleet Street, was summoned for that he, being a person using a certain house, did unlawfully use the said house for the purpose of himself "betting with persons resorting thereto." It appeared that at the end of '94 the club had upwards of 700 registered members, all of whom are elected by the directors. Certain members, of which the defendant was one, had also formed a society called the "Mutual Protection Society," which had for its object the compilation for the use of its members of a "black list" of persons who had made default in the payment of bets, or had refused to submit to the decision of "any recognised tribunal." This list, it appeared, contained the names and addresses of 2,000

Persons. The club room was used exclusively by the members of the club, and no individual member had any prescribed place or "pitch." Certain members usually laid odds against horses running in races, and others backed horses, but frequently their respective positions were reversed. There was a tape machine in the club room, and a servant of the club during racing hours called out to members of the club the names of the horses and the starting prices, and thereupon the members made bets. The magistrate was of opinion, in construing the words of the Act, "betting with persons resorting thereto," that such persons were clearly distinguishable from the owners or occupiers of any "house, office, room, or other place," and consequently acquitted the defendant of unlawful betting. On a case stated (*Downes v. Johnson*, Queen's Bench Division, May 21st, '95) this decision was upheld, the Court of Queen's Bench observing that the improvident persons mentioned in the Betting Houses Act were not the class of persons who met together to form a club of this description. The Act was clearly aimed at a house kept by a person who received money from others who came in promiscuously and paid money to enable them to make bets.—Sending letters and telegrams to a betting-house is not "resorting thereto" within the meaning of the Betting Houses Act.—A person who had agreed to run another for the sum of £5, lost the race, and then sued the stakeholder for the £5 he had deposited in the latter's hands. He had previously told the stakeholder not to pay the money over to the winner. It was held that the amount could be recovered, despite the provisions of the Gaming Act, '92, which, it was decided, referred to money paid out and out, and not to a sum of money merely deposited for the purpose of paying some other party (*O'Sullivan v. Thomas*, Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 7th, '95). See also STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange.—Where three persons had "separately and conjointly promised to pay one day after demand the sum of £500, with interest at the rate of £5 per centum per annum, for value received," the name of the payee and the words "to bearer" being omitted, it was held (*Daun and Vallentin v. Sherwood*, Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 1st, '95) that the document was a promissory note payable to bearer.—A bill of exchange, which should have been presented at a specified address at Swansea, was presented to the acceptor personally at Newport. It was held in these circumstances that sect. 45 of the Bills of Exchange Act, '82, discharged the defendants, and judgment was given in their favour (*Beirnsstein v. Usher & Co.*, Queen's Bench Division, April 9th, '95).

Bills of Sale.—By an agreement, dated Nov. 9th, '93, the Midland Railway Company granted to a firm of stone merchants a license to use certain ground at Bow for the purpose of storing their goods. It was provided that the granting of the license was not to be deemed a tenancy, and the agreement contained the following further clause: "All goods stored on the said premises shall be deemed to be in the possession of the company, and to be held subject to a lien for the sum hereby agreed to be paid for the general balance of carriage or other charges which may from time to time become due from the said Spencer Brothers to the company, and shall

also be subject to the company's ordinary warehouse conditions." In these circumstances the Queen's Bench Division decided (May 13th, '95) that the agreement was not a bill of sale, and did not require registration as such. All that the agreement granted was a license to the plaintiff to use premises which were already in possession of the company apart from the agreement. The judgment of the official referee in favour of the defendants (the railway company), in an action brought against them for trespass, was accordingly upheld. The Court of Appeal affirmed this decision (*Spencer v. Midland Railway Company*, July 23rd, '95).—The address of the grantor recited in a bill of sale need not be the place where he resides (*Dolcini v. Dolcini*, Queen's Bench Division, April 8th, '95). Thus, where the address given was that of a club to which the grantor belonged, it was held that the bill could not be said to be void, although the place of business of the grantor was, in fact, at another address, and his residence at a third.—A bill of sale purported to be given to secure £30 "now" paid, whereas, in fact, the money was not paid till three days after, when the bill of sale was registered. It was held (*Criddle v. Scott*, Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 5th, '95) that the consideration was not truly stated, and that the bill of sale was therefore bad.

Charities.—Under the will of her mother a testatrix had a testamentary power of appointing some £6000 for some charitable purpose. She died in March '95, and by her will appointed a sum of £300 to each of several Anti-vice-societies. It was held (*In re Foveaux*, deceased, Chancery Division, July 23rd, '95) that the societies in question are charities.—A deceased person left a bequest of £400 to the Curates' Aid Society. There being no organisation bearing that title, a judge of the Chancery Division decided that the testator intended to benefit the Curates' Augmentation Fund.—A testator by his will bequeathed to the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain a sum of £2000, the same to be invested in the names of three trustees, who were to apply the income so derived in the annual purchase of a cup, to be given to the most successful yacht of the season of over 19 rating. The gift was disputed by persons interested in defeating it, on the ground that the bequest, being merely for the encouragement of the sport of yacht racing, was not beneficial to the community. It was held (*In re Nottage*, Chancery Division, May 23rd, '95) that the gift was not beneficial to the community in a manner which would constitute it a charity, and was therefore not good. The Court of Appeal (July 12th, '95) affirmed this decision.

Clubs.—Under an agreement of tenancy a person undertook "not to permit games of baccarat, hazard, or roulette to be played on the premises, but to use the said premises as a private club only, and so carry on the club as not to contravene any laws of the land for the time being in force." It was admitted that after the undertaking had been given, the tenant took part in playing upon the premises a game called "Chemin de fer," and it was held that this was an unlawful game in the same sense and under the same circumstances as baccarat. The Court therefore granted an injunction restraining the defendant from permitting the game to be played on the

premises (*Fairlough v. Whitmore*, Chancery Division, March 12th, '95).

Companies Acts.—A lady transferred a hundred preference shares belonging to her to another person, and sent a deed of transfer to the company. The receipt of this deed was acknowledged, but the transfer was never registered, the memorandum of association giving the company absolute discretion to refuse to register a transfer if they thought proper, and absolving them from the necessity of stating any reasons. Six weeks later the company was wound up, and a call was made upon the original owner in respect of the shares. The Queen's Bench Division (*Union Debenture Co. v. Fletcher*, Jan. 25th, '95) held that there had been undue delay in giving notice that the transference was not accepted, and gave judgment for the transferor in an action brought against her by the liquidator of the company to recover calls in respect of the shares in question. The Court of Appeal, however (June 26th), reversed the decision of the Court below, on the ground that there was no unnecessary delay, that the company had no duty to inform the transferor that there was an objection to register the transfer, and that the transferor was bound to inquire whether they accepted the transference or not.—The previous decision of the Courts that there is nothing in the Companies Acts to preclude a mortgage of uncalled capital was followed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Newton v. Anglo-Australian Investment Co.* (March 6th, '95).—The directors of a limited liability company improperly declared an interim dividend, and themselves received extra remuneration calculated on the dividend. An action was brought against the executors of one of the directors to recover the amount of the dividends so improperly paid out of capital, and the sum paid to the directors by way of remuneration; but it was held that the director in question could not be made liable for more than that amount of dividend and remuneration which he himself had received (*In re Kennard*, Chancery Division, March 7th, '95).—A successful litigant with a company in course of winding up, who has obtained an order for payment of his costs out of the assets of the company, is entitled to payment in priority to the general costs of liquidation (*In re London Metalurgical Company*, Chancery Division, March 21st, '95).—An English Court has jurisdiction to entertain a petition for winding up a foreign company when some of the shares are held, and there is some uncalled capital, in this country (*In re Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company*, Chancery Division, April 27th, '95).—As being one of the first cases to be decided under the Directors' Liability Act of '90, which defines the liability of company directors for untrue statements in prospectuses issued by them, the case of *Baty v. Whitehead* (Queen's Bench Division, May 2nd, '95) was of some importance. The prospectus in question stated that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of acquiring the sole right to manufacture a process discovered by a Frenchman named Devillard for the making of imitation pearl and ivory; whereas it turned out that the real inventor was a workman in the employ of Devillard. The process proved to be an entire failure. The plaintiff therefore sought to recover damages against the defendants, the directors of the company, for inducing him, by the issue

of a prospectus containing untrue statements, to subscribe and pay for shares. The jury found that the directors had no reasonable ground for believing that their representation as to who possessed the sole right to manufacture the process was correct, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff, with costs.—Where a person had turned his business into a "private" limited company, himself retaining the entire pecuniary interest in and control over the concern, it was held that the company was in the position of agent for such person, and that he impliedly indemnified it against debts contracted in carrying on the business. Therefore, in the winding up of such a company when insolvent, debentures taken by him to cover unpaid purchase money could not be set up in priority to the claims of unsecured creditors (*Broderip v. Salomon & Company, Ltd.*, Court of Appeal, May 28th, '95).—Mr. Justice North, in the case of *Pegge v. Neath Tramways Company* (Chancery Division, June 25th, '95), granted leave to the County Council of Glamorganshire to distrain upon the goods of the company for certain penalties, notwithstanding the appointment of a receiver and manager in an action brought by debenture holders.—In the case of *Nicholl v. Carey* (Queen's Bench Division, July 16th, '95) an agreement was entered into in '92 between the parties that the plaintiff should take 1000 shares in a limited company, on condition that the defendant would in '95, if called upon by the plaintiff, buy from him 500 of the shares at par value. The company was wound up and dissolved in '94. It was held that the plaintiff was entitled to call upon the defendant to buy the shares, as there was no implied condition that the company should be in existence at the time of the request.—A person who was sued for calls on shares pleaded that he was induced to take the shares by fraud and misrepresentation in the prospectus, and claimed a rectification of the register by the removal of his name. The misrepresentation was denied, and it was also contended that the defence could be of no avail, seeing that the company had voluntarily gone into liquidation in order that it might be amalgamated with another concern. The Court upheld this view, holding that as the liquidation was in good faith and for the benefit of the shareholders, the rescission ought to have been sought before and not after the rights of third parties had come into existence (*East Broken Hills Consols v. Mallaby-Deeley*, Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 14th, '95). See also LIBERATOR FRAUDS.

Contract.—A singular action arising upon contract was reported during the year. A parent, whose daughter was about to be married, offered to settle £1500 upon her or to pay her an allowance of £200 a year, provided the marriage took place within three months. The daughter chose the allowance, and the father thereupon wrote a formal letter to her in which he stated that he would allow her £200 a year after the marriage. The annuity was paid for some eighteen years, when the father repudiated any legal liability, and alleged that his means did not permit of his continuing the allowance. The daughter thereupon brought an action, contending that the letter formed a legal contract; while on the part of the defendant it was urged that it was merely an expression of an intention to pay the annuity so long as his means permitted.

It was held that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment (*Seeke v. Silberberg*, Queen's Bench Division, June 29th, '95).

Copyright.—The question whether painted backgrounds used for the representation of "living pictures" can constitute an infringement of copyright in the pictures themselves was decided in the affirmative by Mr. Justice Stirling in the case of *Hanstaengl v. The Empire Palace* (April 25th, '95).—In an action brought by the same plaintiff against one Tyler (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 16th, '95), the defendant had infringed the copyright of the plaintiff in certain pictures by reproducing them upon magic lantern slides. It was held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages.—A judge of the Chancery Division refused to grant an injunction restraining a British subject from performing in Germany the English drama "Morocco Bound" (Chancery Division, Feb. 22nd, '95), on the ground that to do so would be to endeavour to enforce German law in Germany, which for an English court would be impossible.—Where a newspaper published the plot of a stage-play which was shortly to be produced, the Court of Chancery granted an injunction.—In view of the great interest attaching to the cricket matches played in Australia between an English team and representatives of the Colonies, a London evening newspaper went to considerable expense in order to secure special cablegrams. These were promptly copied by other evening newspapers. On application to the Chancery Division interim injunctions were granted restraining the sale of the papers containing this copied information.—An interesting point was raised in the case of *Comyns v. Hyde* (Chancery Division, Jan. 11th, '95). The plaintiff, the proprietress of a newspaper, sought to restrain the defendant from infringing her copyright in an illustration published as a supplement to the periodical. The defendant's case was that there was no registration of the picture under the Fine Arts' Copyright Act, '62, and that therefore it was not protected; but the Court held that the picture was part of the periodical, and was consequently protected by registration under the Literary Copyright Act of '42. An injunction was accordingly granted.—Mr. Justice Romer held in the case of *Cooper v. Stephen* (Chancery Division, March 7th, '95), which was brought in respect of an infringement of the plaintiff's copyright in certain catalogues of books of designs, that a licensee of the right to print and publish copyright designs cannot authorise others to print and publish such designs as against the owners of the copyright. The Court therefore granted an injunction restraining such infringement, and awarded the plaintiff £2 damages and costs.—A musical composition bore this notice: "This song may be sung in public without fee or license, except at music-halls." It was held that this amounted to a consent in writing within sect. 2 of 3 Wm. iv., c. 15, and judgment was entered for the defendants (*Fuller v. Blackpool Winter Gardens Company*). The Court of Appeal (July 9th, '95) affirmed the judgment of the Court below, but on the ground that the song in question was not a "dramatic piece" within the meaning of the section, and that the plaintiff had not so dealt with it as to enable her to sue for penalties.—In a case in which a photographer sought to restrain the publishers of a magazine from

infringing his copyright in an actress's photograph, it was contended for the defence that the advertisement to the plaintiff, and the right to sell copies, formed a good and valuable consideration to the photographer, sufficient to give the actress a title to the copyright. It was held, however, that the plaintiff took the photograph for himself and not for the actress, and an injunction was accordingly granted (*Ellis v. Marshall*, Queen's Bench Division, July 12th, '95).

Corrupt Practices.—Action was taken in one or two cases under the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act passed by Parliament just previously to the general election of '95. One of the candidates for a division of Derbyshire obtained an interim injunction to restrain his opponent and the latter's election agent from publishing an election leaflet, which alleged that the complaining candidate had locked out his colliers in order that he might clear out his stocks of coal at a good price when fuel became dear. The injunction was subsequently discharged, but the Court of Appeal (July 22nd, '95) directed that it should continue until the trial of the action or the election, whichever event happened first.

Criminal Law.—The most sensational case of the year had reference to the arrest and subsequent conviction of *Oscar Wilde*, a distinguished author and play-writer, and a prominent leader in what has been termed the æsthetic school. The proceedings originally took the form of a criminal prosecution for libel against the *Marquis of Queensberry*, who left at Mr. Wilde's club, in charge of the porter, an envelope containing a card upon which the alleged libel was written. The defendant pleaded justification, and as the case proceeded it practically resolved itself into a question whether or not there was any truth in the allegation that Mr. Wilde had, with others, been guilty of certain misdemeanours. Lord Queensberry was in due course sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court, where Mr. Wilde's counsel, interrupting the opening speech for the defence, said that, having regard to the literature which had been referred to during the hearing of the case, and to the admissions made by Mr. Wilde himself, he could not expect a verdict in his favour. He therefore asked leave to withdraw from the prosecution. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and found that the plea of justification had been proved. Lord Queensberry was then discharged, and left the dock amid cheering. Mr. Wilde was arrested the same evening, and on the following day, in company with a young man named *Alfred Taylor*, brought up at Bow Street. The prisoners were eventually committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court, where on May 1st the jury who heard the case were unable to agree, and were discharged. The case then stood over till the next sessions, Mr. Wilde being admitted to bail as the result of an application to the High Court. At the subsequent hearing the prisoners were tried separately, and being found guilty, each received the maximum sentence of two years' hard labour. On July 25th a receiving order was granted against Wilde on the petition of the *Marquis of Queensberry*, a creditor for £670 in respect of law costs.—At the Central Criminal Court, Sept. 10th, '95, *Frances Rose*, *Lady Gunning*, 55, the widow of a baronet, pleaded guilty to

charges of forgery, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.—A horrible case of matricide came before the same Court also in the month of September, **Robert Allen Coombes**, a boy 13 years of age, being charged with the wilful murder of his mother at Plaistow on July 6th. It appeared that the mother had thrashed a younger brother of the accused for stealing fruit, and had threatened to chastise the prisoner himself. The two accordingly arranged to kill her. Having purchased a knife for the purpose, **Robert Coombes**, while sleeping in the same bed with his mother, stabbed her twice with fatal results. In the result the jury found that the boy was of unsound mind, and he was ordered to be detained at Holloway gaol during Her Majesty's pleasure. No evidence was offered against the younger brother.—During the trial of a man who was charged at the Middlesex Sessions with larceny, the jury, in reply to the Chairman (**Mr. Littler, Q.C.**), stated that they were not agreed. A further question put by the Chairman elicited from the foreman of the jury that they believed the evidence for the prosecution; and upon that the jury were directed that their answer amounted to a verdict of guilty, and the verdict was so entered. The Queen's Bench Division, however, quashed the conviction, on the ground that the answer of the jury was quite consistent with a belief that the facts proved were not such as to show that the prisoner had taken the article with a felonious intent. The Chairman, by directing a verdict of guilty, really supplied this, the essential part of the charge (**The Queen v. Farnborough**, July 27th, '95).—A man who was charged with selling beer without a license, in giving evidence swore that he had never authorised a plea of guilty to a previous charge of the same offence. The Queen's Bench Division (April 6th, '95) held that this was a material statement, and affirmed the conviction for perjury.—The Torquay justices, in a case which came before them, directed a defendant to pay 4s., the amount of a disputed cab fare, or in default to go to prison for seven days. The Queen's Bench Division, however, quashed the conviction, on the ground that a sentence of imprisonment on a merely civil claim was not warranted by the statutes (**The Queen v. Kerswell**, Queen's Bench Division, Oct. 30th, '94).—A bicyclist who, while riding downhill, involuntarily ran against a person and knocked him down, was convicted of assault. The Queen's Bench Division, however (**Acroyd v. Barrett**, Dec. 12th, '94), held that the conviction could not be sustained, as if the appellant had been guilty of any offence at all it was that of furious riding.—Cropping the ears of dogs has been held to be illegal, and is not justifiable on the ground that it may enhance the market value of the animal.—**Lord Wodehouse**, eldest son of the Earl of Kimberley, was fined £5 and costs on July 30th, '95, for having committed an assault at an open-air election meeting in Norfolk. Lord Wodehouse was subsequently struck off the commission of the peace.—After two persons had been convicted of conspiracy, and sentence had been passed, it was discovered that one of the jurymen who had tried the case was under age. The Queen's Bench Division (*ex parte Entwistle v. Rokewell*, Aug. 5th, '95) granted a rule *nisi* in order that the validity of the conviction might be argued.

Divorce.—As a sequel to her unsuccessful suit for judicial separation in '91, the Countess

Russell brought an action for restitution of conjugal rights, the case being heard before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury in April '95. **Earl Russell**, as respondent, pleaded that by reason of certain gross charges she had made against him Lady Russell was not entitled to require him to cohabit with her, and he himself asked for a judicial separation, on the ground of the cruelty committed by her in making the charges complained of. The jury found that Lady Russell had been guilty of cruelty, and that in her conduct and correspondence since the trial in '91 she had not been acting *bona fide*. Upon that verdict Mr. Baron Pollock dismissed the wife's suit, and pronounced a decree of judicial separation in favour of the husband. Lady Russell appealed, and the Court of Appeal (Aug. 7th, '95) dismissed with costs both Lady Russell's petition for restitution of conjugal rights, and Earl Russell's counterclaim for a judicial separation, holding (Lord Justice Rigby in part dissenting) that to constitute legal cruelty there must be a reasonable apprehension of danger, present or proximate, to life, limb, or health, and that even where a petitioning husband is not entitled to a decree for divorce or separation, the Court has a discretion as to granting the wife a decree for restitution of conjugal rights.—Where a suit for divorce was instituted by agreement between the parties, and the conduct of the suit arranged by the terms of the agreement, it was held that this amounted to collusion, so as to disentitle the petitioner to have the decree *nisi* made absolute.—It has been held that a pauper petitioner, who is successful in a suit for a dissolution of marriage, is not entitled to recover his full costs against the co-respondent (**Richardson v. Richardson and Flowman**, Court of Appeal, Aug. 8th, '95).—**Rice v. Rice** (Probate Division, Dec. 21st, '94) was a singular action, the petitioner, **Ada Lilian Rice**, otherwise **Bartlett**, asking for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground that she was compelled, when quite a young woman, to go through the ceremony at a registry office at Bristol owing to the violent threats and duress of the respondent. It appeared that the petitioner succeeded in escaping from the respondent before the marriage was consummated, and that she had not seen him for something like seven years. The decree asked for was granted.

Excise.—It has been held that the employer of a person who is engaged to act as a porter or attendant to a lift giving access to flats, must take out an excise license in respect of such attendant.

Fisheries.—Justices refused to convict for fishing for trout without a license a person who, being licensed to fish with "a rod and line," had been found angling with three rods and three lines at the same time. The Queen's Bench Division, however, held that the license was granted for each rod and line used, and was not a general license to the person, and sent the case back to the magistrates with an intimation that they should convict.

Friendly Societies.—When the objects of a voluntary society, such as a friendly or mutual benefit society, are exhausted, but the society itself is not dissolved, it has been held that there is a resulting trust in respect of the undistributed funds in favour of the subscribing members or their legal representatives. It

has also been held that even if, by reason of the apparent impossibility of ascertainment, the funds cannot be distributed, inquiries must be directed before the undisposed-of moneys can revert to the Crown (*Cunnach v. Edwards*, Chancery Division, Feb. 20th, '95).—A point of some importance to friendly societies was raised in the case of *Souter v. Davies and Others* (Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 9th, '95). It appeared that the plaintiff had been a member of the Society of Coach Trimmers, of which the defendants were trustees, since '52, and in '90 became entitled to an allowance of 4s. a week. In '92, however, an amendment of the rules of the society took place, and the plaintiff's superannuation ceased. It was held that the plaintiff having become absolutely entitled for his life to the weekly payment in question, his rights could not be affected by the subsequent amendment of the rules, unless the plaintiff had himself agreed to such alteration.

Habeas Corpus.—The mother of an illegitimate child, by an agreement in writing, gave the infant absolutely to her uncle and aunt who had adopted it. The agreement was made after the mother had married the child's father. Subsequently the woman demanded the infant back from her relatives, who, however, refused to part with it. The mother thereupon applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover possession of the child, which was two years of age. The Queen's Bench Division (*Ex parte Emerson*, Feb. 4th, '95) granted the application, holding that *prima facie* the mother was entitled to her child unless it could be shown that she was unfit to have the care of it.

Hire Purchase.—In view of the somewhat conflicting decisions of the courts of law as to the proper construction of hire purchase agreements, the decision given by the House of Lords in the case of *Helsby v. Matthews and Others* (May 30th, '95) becomes of the utmost importance. The appellant was the owner of a piano, of which he had given possession to one Brewster, under a hire purchase agreement, dated Dec. '92. In April '93, Brewster, without having completed the monthly payments and without the consent of the appellant, pledged the piano with the respondents, who are pawnbrokers, as security for an advance. The appellant, on discovering this, demanded the piano from the respondents, and on their refusing to deliver it, brought an action of trover. The defence set up by the respondents was that they had received the instrument from Brewster in good faith, and without notice of any claim on the part of the appellant, and that Brewster, having "bought or agreed to buy" it from him, they were protected by sect. 9 of the Factors' Act, '89. The County Court Judge held that this defence was not proved, and his judgment was upheld by the Court of Queen's Bench. The Court of Appeal, however, came to the conclusion that the defence had been established, and reversed the judgments of the Courts below. It appeared that by the hire-purchase agreement Brewster agreed to pay the owner on Dec. 23rd, '92, a rent or hire instalment of 10s. 6d., and a like amount on the 23rd of each succeeding month; to keep the instrument in his own custody at the address named in the agreement, and not to remove the same without the owner's

previous consent in writing. The agreement further provided that until the full sum of 18 guineas was paid the instrument should continue to be the sole property of the owner, and that the hirer might at any time terminate the hiring by delivering up the piano to the owner. The House of Lords now restored the judgment of the Divisional Court, dissenting from the view of the Court of Appeal that upon the true construction of the agreement Brewster had "agreed to buy" the piano. An agreement to buy, said the Lord Chancellor, imports a legal obligation to buy, and where, in the present case, was any such legal obligation to be found? Brewster might buy or not, just as he pleased. He did not agree to make the whole or any number of monthly payments. He had an option no doubt; but, under the circumstances, he could not be said either to have bought or agreed to buy the piano. As to the contention that the case came within the mischief intended to be provided against by sect. 9 of the Factors' Act, '89, the Lord Chancellor held that a person who was in possession of a piano under such an agreement as that which existed in the present case, was no more its apparent owner than if he had merely hired it, and in the latter case any one taking it as security would have no claim to hold it as against the owner. As to the argument that when Brewster pledged the piano with the respondents he from that time became bound to make the stipulated payments and become the purchaser, their lordships could not accede to it. It was impossible that a man could convert himself into a purchaser, as against the owner, by violating the conditions of the contract.

Husband and Wife.—A wife brought an action against her husband to recover certain articles which she said had been given to her by her husband during marriage. It was held by the Queen's Bench Division that the husband had intended to make gifts of the various articles to his wife, and that there was nothing to hinder a wife from suing to recover gifts. The Court of Appeal, however, decided that in order to pass property in chattels by way of gift mere words were insufficient, delivery being as essential in the case of husband and wife as in the case of two strangers. There being no evidence of delivery, it was held that the wife could not recover.—Section 3 of the Married Women's Property Act, '93, applies to the will of a married woman made before the date of the operation of the Act (*In re Wylie*, Chancery Division, April 5th, '95).—Section 10 of the Married Women's Property Act, '82, has been held to be a statutory rule postponing a wife's claim against her husband's estate in bankruptcy to the claims of his other creditors, and therefore one of the rules as to debts provable which, by sect. 10 of the Judicature Act, '75, have to be observed in administering the estates of deceased insolvents.

Income Tax.—Public free libraries have been held by the Court of Appeal not to be "literary institutions" within the meaning of the Income Tax Act, '42, and are therefore not entitled to claim the allowance provided for in the Act. The Master of the Kolls, however, dissented from this view.—An annuity by way of alimony secured by deed to a wife under an order of the Divorce Court is subject to deduction by the trustees of the deed on account of income tax (*Warren v. Warren*, Chancery Division, April 9th, '95).

Infancy.—In *Keeping v. Broom*, where the defendant, after attaining her majority, had made certain payments on account, it was held by the Queen's Bench Division (Aug. 10th, '95) that the plaintiff could not appropriate the payments to purchases made during infancy.—In the case of *Sibley v. Catford* (Queen's Bench Division, Dec. 19th, '94) a jury found that a uniform supplied to a lieutenant in a volunteer regiment, when he was only 17 years old, was a necessary, and that therefore its value was recoverable from the defendant, though he was an infant at the time the debt was contracted.

Insurance.—The case of *Captain Boyton's World's Water Show Syndicate (Ld.) v. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ld.)* (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 15th, '95) raised an interesting point in relation to insurance. It appeared that, in order to protect themselves against any liabilities they might incur from accidents happening at their show, the plaintiffs effected a policy of insurance with the defendant company, under which the latter agreed to pay the plaintiffs all sums for which they might become liable (not exceeding £1000) "for personal injury caused to any person not in the service of the plaintiff syndicate by any accident to the boats and chutes used in the show owned by the plaintiff syndicate." At the show in question there was a water bicycle, which was not the property of the plaintiffs, but was let out by the owner to persons resorting to the show, he, and not the plaintiffs, receiving the money paid for the use of it. On the evening of June 17th, '94, a visitor, while riding the machine, was struck by a boat coming down the chute, and his leg was broken. He brought an action against the plaintiffs, who gave notice to the defendants, and finally compromised the matter for £75. The defendants, however, denied their liability, and Mr. Justice Grantham gave judgment in their favour, being of opinion that the policy was intended to cover only accidents caused to the boats and chutes used at the show. Here, he observed, there was no accident to the boat. The Court of Appeal, however (May 2nd, '95), reversed this decision, holding that the accident was as much an accident to the chute-boat as to the water bicycle, and was therefore covered by the policy of insurance.—In an action brought by the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* against the *Royal Exchange Insurance Corporation* to recover payment of a sum for which certain farm buildings were insured against fire, it appeared that at the time of the conflagration the property had just been transferred, by Order in Council, from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to the Commissioners. In the scheme in accordance with which the property was transferred, and which was published in the *London Gazette* on Aug. 17th, '94, no reference was made to the transfer of the policy of insurance, and the fire took place on Sunday, Aug. 19th, before there had been time to call the attention of the Dean and Chapter to the omission. The insurance company refused to pay the Dean and Chapter because they had assigned the farm and had no insurable interest, and they declined to indemnify the Commissioners because there had been no transfer of the policy to them. The Queen's Bench Division (June 26th, '95), holding that neither the Dean and Chapter nor the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were in the circum-

stances in a position to sue, gave judgment for the defendants. See also *Libel*.

Landlord and Tenant.—The lessee of some rooms on the third and fourth floors of a house had an express right to use a staircase and certain other accommodation. During his absence the lessors, without his consent, removed the lower part of the staircase, and effected alterations which gave the tenant a less direct access by another and larger staircase. Mr. Justice North (*Allport v. General Securities Company and Others*, Chancery Division, March 22nd, '95) granted an injunction restraining the defendants from permitting the staircase to remain removed.—The owner of a house, under an agreement dated May 19th, '90, let the property to a yearly tenant, the rent being paid on the usual quarter days, and the tenancy commencing on the above date. On Nov. 17th, '93, the landlord, through his solicitor, gave the tenant notice to quit on the following May 19th; but Mr. Justice Bruce, who heard the case (*Sidebotham v. Holland*) at the Liverpool Assizes, upheld the tenant's contention that if a tenancy commenced during a broken quarter, and rent was paid for the broken quarter, and thereafter on the usual quarter days, the term was calculated from the first quarter day. On appeal (Court of Appeal, Dec. 20th, '94), this finding was reversed, and the notice to quit declared to be good.—The tenant of a farm agreed to let to a person not his landlord "the sole right of killing all winged game, hares, and rabbits" on the farm, the lessor agreeing to preserve the game. Each party had the right to terminate the agreement by giving two years' notice in writing. Such notice was given in Feb. '92 by the tenant of the farm, who subsequently brought an action to recover the balance of rent. It was then held by the county court that, as the agreement was void in part under sect. 3 of the Ground Game Act, '80, which provides that every agreement which purports to alienate the right of the occupier under the Act shall be void, the whole contract was void, and judgment was given for the defendant. The Queen's Bench Division (*Morgan v. Jackson*, April 26th, '95) reversed this finding, on the ground that the section was intended to prevent a tenant and landlord combining together to defeat the Act, and did not apply where the agreement by the tenant to let was with a person other than his landlord.—The tenant of a house covenanted to pay all rates, taxes, payments, etc., in respect of the premises which he leased. The local authority served a notice upon him to connect the drainage of the house with the sewer, and the tenant sent the notice on to the landlord, who did nothing. The local authority accordingly carried out the work themselves, and compelled the tenant to pay £42. He, in turn, sought to deduct this amount from his rent, but it was held that he was not entitled to do so, and that the effort to show that the charge was not an assessment had failed (*Clayton v. Smith*, Queen's Bench Division, April 27th, '95).—Where a person takes furnished lodgings there is no implied warranty on the part of the landlord that they shall remain in a sanitary condition during the letting (*Sarson v. Roberts*, Court of Appeal, July 9th, '95).—Defendants, who had an estate of 8½ years in certain premises, sublet them to others for 10½ years. The lease contained no covenants for title or quiet enjoyment. The superior landlord recovered possession at

the end of the 8½ years, and in an action brought against the defendants by the sub-lessee it was held that there was no implied covenant for title, and that, although there was an implied title for quiet enjoyment, it determined with the interest of the defendants (*Baynes & Co. v. Lloyd* and another, Court of Appeal, July 30th, '95).—Where a landlord has power to re-entr for non-payment of rent he may, notwithstanding that he has distrained for rent, still recover in ejectment provided the distress proved insufficient, and left at least half-a-year's rent still due (*Thomas v. Lulham*, Court of Appeal, July 30th, '95).—A letter stating that unless the rent is reduced by a certain amount the lessee will not be able to remain on the premises has been held to be sufficient notice to determine a lease. See also *Clubs and Negligence*.

Libel.—Actions of libel, as in previous years, formed no inconsiderable portion of the interesting cases of the twelvemonth. Certain litigation reported had indirect reference to what was known as the Ardlamont mystery, a case in which a charge against Mr. Alfred John Monson of murdering Lieutenant Hambrough while out shooting with him had resulted in the Scotch Courts in a verdict of "not proven." Mr. Monson, in the month of January, brought an action against *Madame Tussaud & Sons (Ld.)*, to recover damages for alleged libel. The defendants, who are proprietors of a waxworks exhibition, had exhibited a portrait model of the plaintiff in a room for admission to which an extra fee was charged, and in which were models of certain famous criminals. The contention of the plaintiff was that in this way the defendants implied that he was a notorious person, discredibly connected with a tragedy which still remained a mystery. The defendants, while denying that the plaintiff was libelled in the way suggested, pleaded that through his agent, one Tottenham, the plaintiff had agreed to give them a sitting for the sum of £100, and a certain gun and suit of clothes. In the result the jury found for the plaintiff for a farthing damages, and on the defendants undertaking to remove the figure from their exhibition the Court declined to grant an injunction requiring the removal from the exhibition of the "scene of the tragedy." Another action arising out of the death of Lieutenant Hambrough was one in which Major Hambrough, his father and administrator, sued the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York* to recover £20,000 on two policies of insurance on Cecil Hambrough's life effected with the defendants. The defence was that the policies were obtained by fraud, such fraud consisting, *inter alia*, of statements made by Mr. Monson, as agent for the deceased, that the latter had purchased the Ardlamont Estate, that Mrs. Monson had advanced, or was about to advance, a large sum for the purpose, and that the policies were to cover this sum. It was also contended that there were untrue statements in the proposal which formed the basis of the contract. The jury held that this defence was sustained, and judgment was accordingly given for the insurance company. The case was subsequently taken to appeal (Court of Appeal, Jan. 25th, '95), when an application by the plaintiff for judgment or a new trial was dismissed. The Master of the Rolls, in the course of his judgment, said there was no doubt the policies were obtained by a number of infamous lies, that the fraudulent

mind was Monson's, and that under the circumstances the personal representatives of the deceased could not say that the policies were effected by him and belonged to his estate. The Master of the Rolls added that he concurred in the view of the Lord Chief Justice that the policies in question could not be effectually sued upon by anybody.—In the case of *Dowell v. Ingram* (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 15th, '95), Admiral Sir W. Dowell, one of the directors of the Gigantic Wheel Company, brought an action against the *Sketch*, which in a letter published on Feb. 21st, '94, suggested that if money was sent direct to the company in question by an investor, it would require severe pressure from his solicitors before the sender would see a penny of it again. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £25.—An outside broker wrote to the master of a lodge of Freemasons, of which the plaintiff was a member, alleging that the plaintiff had pleaded the Gaming Acts as a defence in connection with certain transactions between them, and so eluded the payment of money due. The plaintiff on these facts brought an action for libel, and recovered 20s. damages (*Osooski v. Grosvenor*, Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 23rd, '95).—A person who was indicted under Lord Campbell's Act for libel, sought to have the indictment quashed on the ground that it merely alleged "unlawful" publishing, and omitted to state that the defendant had made the publication "maliciously." The application was refused, but the judge stated a case for the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved. That Court decided (*The Queen v. Munslow*, Feb. 2nd, '95) that the indictment was good, not for an offence created by the statute, but for an offence at common law.—The publisher of a directory of telegraphic addresses put forth the following advertisement: "The public are cautioned not to rely on the correctness of telegraphic addresses in any other directory," adding "the Post Office do not publish any other directory." Thereupon Messrs. Kelly & Co., publishers of "Kelly's Post Office Directory," sought to obtain an interim injunction to prevent the publication of the announcement in question, on the ground that it was libellous. The Court, however, refused an interim injunction, on the ground that the question whether the statements constituted a libel was a question to be decided by a jury. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal (Feb. 4th, '95).—As a sequel to his unsuccessful libel action against the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. William O'Brien, a well-known member of the Irish Parliamentary party, was sued in the Queen's Bench Division on Feb. 14th, '95, by Mr. Chance, formerly M.P. for Kilkenny, to recover the sum of £407 costs, incurred by him as solicitor for Mr. O'Brien in the libel action. The defence was that by a special agreement the plaintiff was to be paid out of the funds of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and out of the profits of *United Ireland*, but the jury, holding that no such bargain was established, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. O'Brien subsequently became bankrupt, and resigned his membership of the House of Commons.—Defamatory words spoken of a person in an honorary office, imputing misconduct in that office, are actionable without proof of special damage. Thus in the case of *Booth v. Arnold*, the defendant, a town coun-

cillor, in the course of a speech delivered at a meeting of ratepayers during a municipal contest, made use of words which, it was alleged, imputed that the plaintiff, as chairman of an improvement committee of the corporation, had taken advantage of his office to purchase on behalf of the corporation, at an exorbitant price, lands of which he was himself one of the vendors. At Leeds Assizes the plaintiff was awarded £85 damages, and the defendant's application for a new trial or judgment was refused by the Court of Appeal (Feb. 20th, '95).—The magistrates at Portsmouth having dismissed a charge against a publican who was summoned for harbouring improper characters on his licensed premises, a Baptist minister, speaking at a subsequent meeting of teetotalers, alleged that there had been a miscarriage of justice, and that the magistrates should have convicted. The publican was awarded £75 damages for libel (*Pitts v. Joseph, Queen's Bench Division, March 26th, '95*).—An insurance company sent out a circular to their clients intimating that they had opened a West End office at a particular address, and that the agency conducted by the plaintiff in a neighbouring street "had been closed by the directors." It was contended that the circular was a libel, inasmuch as it meant that the plaintiff had been dismissed for some reason discreditable to him. At the trial the jury found that the circular letter was a libel, but they did not state whether in their opinion it was written falsely and maliciously, or whether it meant that the plaintiff was dismissed for some discreditable reason. They did, however, find that the statement of the defendants was untrue, and that it exceeded the privileged occasion. They assessed the damages at £100, and on these findings judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the amount. The Court of Appeal, however, directed that judgment should be entered for the defendants, on the ground that a libel published on a privileged occasion is not actionable without proof of actual malice, and there was no evidence of malice in the mind of the secretary of the company which could properly have been left to the jury. As to whether a corporation could be guilty of actual malice the Court declined to express an opinion (*Nevill v. Fine Art Insurance Company, Court of Appeal, April 5th, '95*).—A report as to all the licensed houses in Liverpool was made by the head constable to the licensing justices, at their order, and was sold to all persons who wanted it for the purposes of their business at the licensing sessions. The plaintiffs alleged that the report contained defamatory statements with reference to the conduct of certain premises, and brought an action for libel. It was held by the Court of Appeal (*Andrews and Another v. Nott Bower, April 9th, '95*) that the occasion of the publication was privileged, and that as there was no evidence of actual malice, the Court below was right in nonsuiting the plaintiffs.—A coroner's officer brought an action for libel against sixteen undertakers, who had sent a memorial to various public bodies accusing him of unfair and corrupt conduct in recommending a particular undertaker, to the exclusion of others. The plaintiff recovered £5 damages (*Broadbridge v. Beach and Others, Queen's Bench Division, June 25th, '95*).—A somewhat delicate question was decided by the House of Lords in the case of *Kellin v. White* (Feb. 14th, '95). The

plaintiff is the proprietor of a food for infants, and the defendant is a chemist who, besides selling the plaintiff's and other people's preparations, himself manufactures a food for children and invalids. When retailing articles to his customers, it was the defendant's habit to attach to them labels or wrappers which recommended his own preparation as being far more nutritious and healthful than any other in the market. The plaintiff, considering that this conduct prejudiced his production, commenced an action in the Chancery Division to prevent the defendant from selling the plaintiff's food otherwise than with the original wrapper and labels. The Court, however, dismissed the application for an injunction, but the Court of Appeal subsequently set aside the judgment and ordered a new trial. The defendant then appealed to the House of Lords, which took the same view as Mr. Justice Romer in the Chancery Division, and ordered the judgment of that learned judge to be restored. Their lordships held that there was no proof that the plaintiff had been injured in his business, or that the defendant's conduct was reasonably calculated to injure him. Advertisements of this kind were, they said, of every-day occurrence, and were commonly used in puffing proprietary articles.—The proprietor of an hotel at Jaffa, in Palestine, brought an action against the London agents of Mr. Karl Baedeker, the well-known guide publisher of Leipzig, to recover damages, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from publishing in one of their guide-books a paragraph stating that the plaintiff's house was a second-class hotel, that bargain with the landlord was advisable, and that the plaintiff was an Arab. A jury in the Queen's Bench Division (*Howard v. Dulau & Co., Aug. 8th, '95*), awarded the plaintiff £50, on the ground that the statements, though honestly made, were not a correct description of the plaintiff and his business, but were derogatory and libellous. The Lord Chief Justice, while entering judgment for the plaintiff for the amount in question, directed that the question of an injunction should be considered after the parties had agreed as to the form of alteration to be made in the guide-book in question.

Liberator Frauds.—A prosecution of certain directors of the Liberator group of companies was initiated by the Treasury in Feb. '95. The first hearing took place at the Guildhall on Feb. 11th, the directors who were summoned being Messrs. George Edward Brock, George Dibley, Francis Moses Coldwells, M.P., John Thomas Wright, and Morell Theobald. Mr. Coldwells, it should be stated, died before the case came finally to be disposed of. The representative of the Treasury, in his opening speech, explained the reason why the prosecution had not been commenced at an earlier date. The investigation, he stated, had been necessarily a lengthy one, while further delay had ensued because it was hoped that extradition proceedings might have been successful in bringing back Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour, the chairman of the Liberator Company, from the Argentine Republic, to which country he had made his way. Warrants for Mr. Balfour's arrest were issued in Jan. '94, but unfortunately even at that date (Feb. '95) no definite time for his return could be fixed. The Treasury consequently felt that it would be unfair to the other defendants to let the case remain in abeyance any longer. The charges

against the five defendants were then gone into at considerable length, bail being allowed to the accused parties as adjournments of the proceedings became necessary from time to time. In the month of April it was announced that the extradition proceedings in the case of Mr. Balfour had been successful, and that he was on his way to England from the Argentine Republic, in charge of the detectives who had been sent out to arrest him. On May 7th Mr. Balfour was brought up at the Extradition Court in Bow Street, when several charges were preferred against him. The allegations were that he obtained by false pretences from the House and Land Investment Trust a sum of £20,000, with intent to defraud; that in contravention of the Debtors' Act he left this country with property within four months of his bankruptcy; and that he had fraudulently appropriated property belonging to the Building Securities Company, and made false and fraudulent entries in the books of that Company. Other charges were also enumerated with reference to the Land and Investment Trust and the Liberator Building Society. After a long investigation Mr. Balfour was committed for trial, bail being refused. The case against him and the other defendants came before the Central Criminal Court on June 18th, when the grand jury returned a true bill, but as a writ of *certiorari* had been obtained removing the trial to the High Court of Justice, the case was not then proceeded with. Mr. Balfour continued in custody, while the other surviving defendants were again admitted to bail. The trial commenced on Oct. 28th before Mr. Justice Bruce, and ended on Nov. 20th in a verdict against Mr. Balfour, Mr. Brock, and Mr. Theobald, the jury not being able to agree as to Mr. Dibley.—The other litigation of the year included proceedings against the directors and auditors of the London and General Bank (Ltd.), it being sought to hold them liable to make good certain sums paid by way of dividends, on the ground that such dividends were paid out of capital, and that the payment was a misapplication of the Company's funds. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams decided that the directors were liable for certain dividends, that the manager was liable in respect of dividends and of certain loans of the company's funds which he had made, and that the auditors were also liable in respect of certain dividends. The Court of Appeal, however (Aug. 6th, '95), reversed this decision in part as regards one of the auditors, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficiently strong to show more than an excusable error of judgment on his part.—The official receiver and liquidator of George Newman and Company (Ltd.) applied in the Chancery Division for a declaration that George Newman, the chairman and managing director of the company, was liable to contribute to the assets of the company the following sums: "(a) The sum of £10,000, being a profit or commission improperly made or retained by him upon the purchase by the company of a certain building agreement relating to land in the rear of the Albert Hall, Kensington; (b) the sum of £2,500, being the amount of a cheque drawn by the Liberator Permanent Benefit Building Society, on June 12th, '91, in favour of the company, and converted by the said George Newman to his own use; (c) two sums of £3,292 16s. 11d. and £204 1s. 5d. expended out of the assets of the company in

altering and adapting his private residence," and for interest at 5 per cent. upon such sums. It appeared that all the shareholders of the company, except two holders of one share each, were brothers or children of George Newman, and that all the shareholders were aware from time to time of all the transactions of the company. Under these circumstances Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams dismissed the summons. The Court of Appeal, however (March 14th, '95) allowed the claim of the liquidator as to the last item (c), and as to £3,000 of the item of £10,000, with interest at 4 per cent. With respect to the sum of £2,500 which it was alleged the defendant had misappropriated, the Court held that the cheque was given by Newman to Wright, the solicitor of the company, and that it was misapplied by Wright or Jabez Balfour, and that therefore Newman could not be held liable for that sum. Newman's explanation of the transactions with regard to the building agreement was that he paid £7,000 out of the £10,000 to Wright, the solicitor of the company, to be distributed in *douceurs* amongst various persons who had negotiated the sale of the agreement, and that he had retained the balance of £3,000 for his own use, to cover the liabilities which he incurred in respect of ground rent, erection of buildings, and otherwise under his agreement with the Commissioners of the Exhibition of '51. Lord Halsbury, referring in his judgment to this statement, pointed out that the matter was one which, in the public interest, urgently required further investigation since, in the opinion of the Court, there was as a matter of fact a sum of £10,000, in addition to the £16,000, spent for the purpose of obtaining this contract from the commissioners, while Newman had been convicted upon an indictment which charged him with obtaining money on the false pretence that he had concluded a contract for £26,000, there being, it was alleged in the indictment, no such contract in fact. The case, his lordship remarked, required to be examined into, both from the point of view of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of '51 and of Newman. Subsequently the circumstances connected with the making of the contract with the Commissioners were fully gone into before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, who found that the allegations made against the officials in question were entirely disproved.—On June 22nd Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams sanctioned in substance a scheme for the arrangement of the affairs of the Libera or Permanent Building Society, the House and Land Investment Trust, and the Lands Allotment Co. The proposal was to form a new company, to be called the United Realisation Company (Ltd.), with a capital of £600,000 in £1 shares, most of which were to be distributed amongst the creditors of the various companies.

Licensing Acts.—Licensing justices refused to renew a license to a public-house on the ground that the house, having been rebuilt, was no longer the old one, and was therefore not entitled to the benefit of the old license, but required a new one. It was held (Queen's Bench Division, Jan 23rd, '95) that the magistrates were wrong, and that no new license was required (*Deer v. Wirral Justices*).—A publican who served a sergeant of police with liquor while he was on duty, but while the officer was wearing no armlet to indicate the

fact, was convicted at the London Sessions under sect. 16 of the Licensing Act, '72. The Queen's Bench Division (*Sherras v. De Rutzen*, April 25th, '95) quashed the conviction, holding that it was necessary under the section, in order to constitute an offence, that there must be a guilty mind.—The tenant of a licensed house, who covenanted to pay his landlord £50 if he were convicted for any breach of the licensing laws, pleaded that the stipulation was a penalty; but the Lord Chief Justice (*Ward v. Monaghan*, Queen's Bench Division, May 13th, '95) set aside the judgment of the county court judge, who had awarded the plaintiff £5, and held that the covenant was for liquidated damages, and that the landlord was entitled to recover the full amount of £50. The Court of Appeal (July 18th, '95) upheld this decision.—A person who held a license to sell beer by retail, to be consumed off the premises, employed a number of men to drive round and solicit orders from different householders for gallon jars of beer, which were afterwards delivered to the purchasers. The Queen's Bench Division (*Plettis v. Campbell*, June 11th, '95) reversed the decision of quarter sessions, and restored the conviction by the magistrates for selling intoxicating liquors at a house where he was not authorised by his license to sell the same, on the ground that everything material to the transaction took place at the customer's house.—Mr. Justice Chitty, in the Chancery Division (Aug. 1st, '95) heard a summons taken out by the trustees of certain property, of which *Lady Henry Somerset* is tenant for life, to prevent her from carrying out her declared intention of refusing to grant leases to any house in which intoxicating liquors are to be sold. The learned Judge, in granting a declaration in the terms of the summons, said that *Lady Henry Somerset* was not entitled, in her capacity of tenant for life, to refuse the leases in question, or to act upon her own personal opinion as to the sale of intoxicating liquors being detrimental to the public interest.—In *Robins & Co. v. Gray* (Court of Appeal, Aug. 3rd, '95), it appeared that a commercial traveller in the employ of the plaintiffs had stopped at the defendant's inn, and incurred indebtedness to the extent of £4. During his stay the plaintiffs had consigned to him several parcels of goods, which were placed in the office of the inn, and subsequently retained by the innkeeper in respect of his debt. The plaintiffs now sought to enforce the return of those goods. The Court of Appeal, affirming the decision of the Court below, held that, even where he has notice that it is not the property of the guest, an innkeeper has a lien on all the luggage of a guest which he is bound to take in.—A freeholder of certain property covenanted not to use the premises as a public-house or beershop; but they were subsequently used as a private hotel, where liquor was supplied to visitors only, and no beer at all was supplied on the premises. In the circumstances the Court refused an injunction for alleged breach of covenant. See also *Libel*.

Maintenance.—The doctrine of maintenance has been held not to apply to criminal proceedings. Thus, where a person undertook to indemnify a solicitor to a certain amount in respect of costs incurred by him in initiating a prosecution, it was held that the solicitor was entitled to recover, and that the suggestion

that the agreement was void on the ground of maintenance could not be sustained, despite the fact that the person in question had no immediate interest in the prosecution. Mr. Justice Wills observed that there could not be maintenance in a criminal case, the theory being that criminal proceedings are taken at the suit of the sovereign. He pointed out, also, that the remedy of a person prosecuted is an action for malicious prosecution (*Grant v. Thompson*, Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 21st, '95).

Married Women's Property Acts.—See HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Master and Servant.—There were one or two important decisions during the year with respect to the powers of trade unions.—In the case of *Wright v. Hennessey* (Queen's Bench Division, Nov. 1st, '94), the plaintiffs, a firm of manufacturers, sought to obtain an injunction restraining the defendant, the secretary of a trade union, from inducing other persons to break a contract made by them with the plaintiffs. On the defendant undertaking not to attempt to interfere with existing contracts, the Court refused an injunction pending the trial of the action. It intimated, however, that if such an undertaking had not been given it would probably have upheld the interim injunction granted by the judge at chambers. The Court refused to restrain the defendant from inducing men employed on some work of the plaintiffs to go on strike, on the ground that strikes within certain limits were legal means of furthering the objects of trade unions, and that the Court could not presume those limits would be exceeded.—The question whether a trade union has a right to publish a list of "blacklegs" was raised in the Chancery Division (Feb. 8th, '95) in an action brought by *Messrs. Trollope & Sons* against *The London Building Trades' Federation*. The plaintiffs were a firm of builders and a number of workmen who had remained in their employment during a strike, while the defendants were a trade union and its executive officers. It appeared that the Federation demanded that the plaintiffs should dismiss certain foremen, on the ground that they gave a preference to non-unionist labourers, and on the plaintiffs' refusal a large number of workmen engaged in carrying out their contracts struck work. Some of the hands, however, remained, while others were obtained to fill up the places of those who struck. The federation, on its part, picketed the works very closely, and on one occasion the police had to be called in for the protection of the men employed. At a later date the strike came to an end, and it was then discovered that the defendants had issued a large yellow poster, some three feet in length, having a mourning border, and being headed "*Trollope's Black List*." It contained the names of men, chiefly non-unionists, who had remained at work after the commencement of the strike, and it was contended that by its publication the defendants were bringing the plaintiffs into contempt, and endeavouring to injure their workmen in their calling. Mr. Justice Kekewich held that though the defendants might in one sense have been prompted by a view to their own benefit, yet their principal motive was undoubtedly to injure the workmen who were mentioned in the black list, and *Messrs. Trollope & Sons* who employed them, and to prevent them from

carrying on their business with ordinary freedom. The defendants' conduct was therefore actionable, and they would be restrained until the trial of the action from publishing any document of the kind complained of. The case was subsequently carried to the Court of Appeal (March 6th, '95), where the decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich was sustained, their lordships, however, declining to express an opinion on the questions of law raised, which would have to be decided at the trial.—Another important case affecting trade unionists was that of *Flood and Taylor v. Jackson, Knight, and Allen* (Queen's Bench Division, March 5th, '95). It was an action brought by two workmen against three members of a trade union on the ground that the latter had maliciously persuaded the plaintiffs' employers to discharge them and to undertake not to employ them again. The plaintiffs were members of the Shipwrights' Union, carrying on their business in London. The defendant Jackson was the chairman of the Boiler Makers' Union, the headquarters of which are at Newcastle, Knight was the general secretary of that union, and Allen was its London delegate. It appeared that there had been some dispute between shipwrights and boiler-makers as to the limits of their respective work, the practice in the North of England being that the iron-work should be done by boiler-makers, and the wood-work by shipwrights. This practice was followed at the Glengall Iron Company's yard on the Thames, where the plaintiffs were employed to do certain wood-work, but they were recognised by some of the boiler-makers as men who had previously done iron work in some other yard. Accordingly the boiler-makers held a meeting, and sent for their delegate, Allen, who subsequently went to the manager of the Glengall Iron Company and told him that if the plaintiffs were not discharged and a promise given not to employ them again, his other men would go out. To this threat the manager succumbed, and the plaintiffs were discharged. The action was now brought against Allen in respect of the damage the plaintiffs had sustained in consequence of his action, and against the two other defendants, whose agent Allen was alleged to have been. The jury found that Allen did maliciously induce the company to discharge the plaintiffs, and prevented their future employment by the company, but that neither of the other defendants authorised Allen's acts, and that according to the practice of the union the settlement of such a dispute as had arisen would be left to Allen to settle at his discretion. They assessed the damages at £20 for each plaintiff. On these findings Mr. Justice Kennedy directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiffs against Allen for £40 and costs, but found that the action failed as against Jackson and Knight. Allen appealed to the Court of Appeal (April 4th, '95), but it was held that the decision was right, on the ground that there was no evidence that Allen was the servant of the other defendants, and that though a person might lawfully advise another to discharge a servant or to break a contract, yet, if he gave such advice maliciously, as the jury had found in this case, such conduct was unlawful and actionable.—A curious question was raised in the case of *Gwilliam v. Twist and Another* (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 31st, '95). It appeared that the defendants are the owners

of an omnibus in Birmingham, which, whilst being furiously driven rapidly round a corner, knocked down and seriously injured the plaintiff. The usual driver of the 'bus had previously been advised by the police to give over the charge of the vehicle, in consequence of his being in an unfit condition, and a man named Veares, a conductor, had volunteered to drive the 'bus home. The question therefore arose whether in such circumstances the owners could be held liable for an accident caused by the negligence of a volunteer driver. The judge of the County Court found for the plaintiff, on the ground that the driver and conductor of the vehicle authorised and acquiesced in its being driven home by Veares, and thus rendered their employers liable. On appeal this decision was affirmed by the Queen's Bench Division, but the Court of Appeal (May 16th, '95) reversed the finding of the courts below, on the ground that in the absence of necessity a servant cannot delegate his duty so as to render the master liable for the wrongful acts of the delegate, and that on the facts of the case there was no evidence of any such necessity, as the horses might have been kept still while a communication was sent to the owner's yard, which was not far off.—A man who was employed at a steel works through which ran certain railway lines belonging to his employers, was killed in consequence of the slug placed under the wheel of a detached waggon giving way, and allowing it to run down an incline. The widow brought an action to recover damages under the Employers' Liability Act, '80, but it was held that there was no evidence to go to the jury that the engine-driver or fireman was "in charge or control of a train" within the meaning of the Act. On appeal (*McCord v. Cammell & Company*, Court of Appeal, March 5th, '95) this decision was affirmed, Lord Justice Rigby dissenting.—The manager of a firm of merchants entered into an agreement to serve his employers for two years, the latter being at liberty to terminate the agreement by a month's notice in writing, but only on paying the manager his salary for the full term of two years. The members of the firm afterwards dissolved partnership, the business being carried on by two partners, who offered to continue the manager in their employ. This, however, the latter declined, alleging that by the dissolution of partnership the defendants had made it impossible for him to serve them as agreed, and claiming damages for breach of the agreement. The Court of Appeal (*Brace v. Calder*, May 30th, '95), the Master of the Rolls dissenting, reversed the decision of the Court below, and found for the plaintiff on the ground that the dissolution of partnership constituted either a wrongful dismissal or a breach of contract. At the same time it held that he was only entitled to nominal damages, and declined to give him costs.—A person who carried on business as a process-server, brought an action in the Chancery Division, and recovered £5 damages from a former employe who had secretly taken copies from his master's books, and, it was alleged, subsequently used the information in starting a business of his own. Mr. Justice Kekewich held that there was no ground for supposing that the defendant intended to represent that he was carrying on the plaintiff's business, that no special damage had been

proved, that the plaintiff's business was so well established that the defendant's action could do him no serious injury, and that nominal damages would therefore be sufficient. His lordship, consequently, while awarding £5 and costs, declined to grant an injunction. On the case being carried to the Court of Appeal (July 9th, '95) an injunction was, however, granted, on the ground that the defendant was making an improper use of the materials he had obtained, and might again do so if he was not restrained (*Louis v. Smellie*).—The manager of a game farm copied from his employer's order-book a list of customers, and afterwards used it for purposes of his own by sending circulars to the persons named therein. The employer was awarded £150 damages, and an injunction to restrain the defendant was granted by Mr. Justice Hawkins. On appeal the Court of Appeal (July 10th, '95) sustained this decision, on the ground that a stipulation that the servant should act in good faith towards the master must be implied in the contract of service, and that there was in the present instance a breach of that stipulation for which damages and an injunction were the proper remedy (*Robb v. Green*).—Damages to the amount of £500 for libel and £300 for inducing breaches of contract were recovered by a firm of manufacturers against the organising secretary of the National Association of Operative Plasterers in the Queen's Bench Division (*Wright & Co. v. Hennessey*, July 26th, '95). It appeared that one of the plaintiffs had formed a combination of master plasterers, and that when a difference occurred between one of the affiliated masters and his employes, and the latter were withdrawn, Wright lent some men to take their places. The defendant's society thereupon placed the plaintiffs' names in a "black list," and during the years '93 and '94 persistent efforts were made by the defendant, by letter, to induce persons to break their contracts with the plaintiffs. In Oct. '94 the defendant wrote to certain contractors urging them to cancel their engagement with the plaintiffs, and on their refusal other workmen were called out. Ultimately the contractors were compelled to bow to the dictation of the union. Messrs. Wright & Co. therefore took action. The jury, finding that the defendant had acted maliciously, awarded the plaintiffs the damages above mentioned. The Court also granted an injunction restraining the defendant from inducing any person to break contracts with the plaintiffs, and from continuing to write or publish the libels complained of.

Merchandise Marks Acts.—A good deal of interest was evinced in a prosecution instituted against Mr. Whiteley, of Westbourne Grove, for an alleged infringement of the Merchandise Marks Acts in selling as "flannelette" an article composed entirely of cotton. The allegation of the prosecution was that the name suggested that the article was in part composed of wool. The magistrate (Marylebone Police Court, Jan. 15th, '95) held that there was no evidence that the public had been deceived by the name, or that it was a false description within the meaning of the Acts, and dismissed the summons, with 20 guineas costs.

Negligence.—In a case in which a person sued the Metropolitan Railway Company to recover damages for injuries to his sight, caused by a spark from an engine entering his eye as he was crossing the bridge at Aldersgate Street

station, a verdict was entered for the defendants, on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown that the railway company was guilty of negligence.—In the Queen's Bench Division the Earl of Shaftesbury sued the London and South-Western Railway Company to recover damages in respect of the destruction of 124 acres of fir plantation in Dorsetshire, alleging that it was set on fire by a spark from an engine on the defendants' line. The jury found that the fire was caused by something emitted from the engine, that if a spark-arrestor had been used the danger would have been minimised, and that the plaintiff was entitled to £400 damages. The Lord Chief Justice, however (Dec. 14th, '94), held that the verdict of the jury did not amount to a finding of negligence, and gave judgment for the defendants, with costs. On appeal this decision of Lord Russell's was affirmed (Court of Appeal, March 2nd, '95).—A verdict was entered for the defendant in an action to recover for personal injuries and damage to a phaeton and harness, the jury finding that though the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendant's son, yet the latter was not at the time engaged upon the business of his father, who was also his employer (*Elliott v. Arman*, Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 15th, '95).—The driver of a cab, the horse attached to which had fallen while being driven down a steep incline, deemed it desirable, when the horse regained its feet, to turn into a side street to avoid further peril. As it happened, the horse ran into the plaintiff's shop window and caused damage. The county court judge, while holding that there was no negligence, found for the plaintiff on the ground of trespass, as the accident was not inevitable. The Queen's Bench Division, however, held that the action could not be maintained, either on the ground of trespass or of negligence, and reversed the finding of the county court (*Peacock v. Nicholson*, Feb. 7th, '95).—A railway passenger sustained personal injuries in consequence of the engine coming into collision with stationary buffers. At the trial in the High Court the plaintiff was awarded £25 damages, but the Master held that the costs must be taxed upon the county court scale, upon the ground that the action was founded on contract. Mr. Justice Day, at chambers, affirmed this decision; but the Court of Appeal (*Kelly v. Metropolitan Railway Company*, April 24th, '95) set it aside, the Master of the Rolls observing that it had been decided that in an action such as the present the plaintiff could rely either on the contract or the tort.—A person who sustained personal injuries through an accident caused by the dilapidated state of stairs leading to a urinal at a public-house, recovered £30 damages from the landlord of the house, the county court judge holding that the latter was liable because the premises were in a dilapidated condition when let to the tenant. This decision was reversed by the Queen's Bench Division (*Copp v. Aldridge & Co.*, May 14th, '95), the Lord Chief Justice remarking that there was no law which prevented a landlord from letting to a tenant a house in a condition of non-repair, and that the urinal in question was not a public place. There was no obligation even on the tenant of the public-house to allow the plaintiff to make use of the urinal.—A person walking in the street was struck by a fire-escape, which, having been

placed against a house on the occasion of a fire and left unattended, moved from its position. He brought an action for damages in respect of personal injuries against the London County Council, alleging neglect on the part of their servants to block the wheels of the escape; but the jury (Queen's Bench Division, June 14th, '95) found for the defendants.—A passenger by a steamship sailing from Durban to London had his despatch-box and contents, valued at £300, stolen from his cabin during the course of the voyage, and brought an action against the shipowners to recover damages. It appeared that the plaintiff's passage ticket had printed upon the face of it the following: "Neither merchandise, specie, precious stones, jewellery, nor bullion to be carried under description of luggage. The owners do not hold themselves responsible for any loss, damage, or detention of luggage under any circumstances." Further conditions were printed on the back of the ticket. The plaintiff pleaded that his attention was not called to the conditions on the ticket until after the loss. The Lord Chief Justice, however, holding that the plaintiff saw the printing, and must have known that it probably contained the conditions of carriage, gave judgment for the shipowners (*Acton v. Castle Mail Packets Company*, Queen's Bench Division, July 11th, '95).

Newspapers.—A singular point was raised in the case of *Roberts v. Moore* (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 22nd, '95). The plaintiff, a solicitor, sued the defendant, the proprietor of a newspaper, for "maliciously interfering with his practice," this interference being, as it was alleged, by a systematic refusal of the defendant to mention the plaintiff's name in reporting cases in which he was professionally engaged. Ultimately a settlement of the dispute was arrived at, the defendant, while denying any liability or any legal obligation in the matter, undertaking to give instructions with the object of securing that the plaintiff's cases should be so reported as to satisfy his wishes.—A person was awarded £60 damages against the proprietors of a newspaper in respect of loss of business occasioned by a breach of contract under unusual circumstances. It appeared that the plaintiff arranged with the defendants to insert an advertisement in the front page of their publication for one year, but that before the termination of that period the insertion was discontinued, and the plaintiff alleged that he had in consequence suffered loss of business (*Marous v. Myers*, Queen's Bench Division, April 1st, '95).—*Mr. W. T. Stead*, of the *Review of Reviews*, was fined £100 for contempt of court in the Queen's Bench Division on July 1st, '95. The contempt arose out of an article appearing in that publication, which, referring to the return of Mr. Jabez Balfour to this country, spoke of him as "another rare rogue," and prophesied that after his re-appearance at the Old Bailey the public might expect to hear no more of him for some time to come. It was contended that comments of this kind were calculated to prejudice the minds of the jury who would have to try the case, and the Court, in endorsing this view, expressed regret that something more than a conditional apology had not been offered. See also *Copyright and Libel*.

Nuisance.—A person who erected certain buildings on his own land was subjected to an

action at the instance of his neighbour, on the ground not only that they involved an obstruction to light, but that they interrupted the passage of air past the windows of the plaintiff's house. At the trial the plaintiff recovered £10 damages in respect of the obstruction to light, and obtained a mandatory injunction, in effect ordering the defendant to take down the buildings, because they did, in fact, constitute a nuisance as regards both air and light. On appeal, however, this decision was modified, it being held that, though the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for the £10 in respect of injury to his ancient light, the want of ventilation of which the plaintiff complained was not the result of anything done by the defendant, but arose on the plaintiff's own premises. A man could not, in the opinion of the Court, impose an obligation upon a neighbour because there was a want of proper ventilation on his own premises. The mandatory injunction was therefore refused (*Obstey v. Ackland*, Court of Appeal, June 17th, '95).—In the case of *Husey v. Bailey* (Chancery Division, Feb. 5th, '95), the defendant had erected, some 80 yards from the residence of the plaintiff, a workshop, in which he had placed two circular timber saws. The plaintiff alleged that the noise made by the working of these saws constituted an intolerable nuisance, destructive to the health and comfort of himself and others. The Court granted an injunction, which, however, it suspended for two months, in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of finding some means of using his saws without causing a nuisance.—The occupier of a house at Hampstead applied to a judge of the Chancery Division for an injunction to restrain the tenant of an adjoining house from continuing an annoyance. It appeared that the premises in question were let on leases which bound the occupiers not to do anything which might cause annoyance to the adjoining occupiers. The defendant was a teacher of singing, and the plaintiff and other tenants complained of the disturbance caused by the singing lessons. Mr. Justice Chitty, while stating that he could not grant an injunction against reasonable singing, held that there had been an infringement of the covenant contained in the lease, and granted the application (*Eyre & Webster v. Landi*, May 31st, '95).—An electric lighting company pleaded that, in the absence of negligence on their part, they were exempted by their statutory powers from liability in an action for nuisance. The Court of Appeal set aside this contention, and issued an injunction (*Shelfer v. The City of London Electric Lighting Company*, Court of Appeal, Dec. 18th, '94).—An interesting point was finally decided in the case of *Lemmon v. Webb* (House of Lords, Nov. 27th, '94). The branches of certain trees growing on the plaintiff's estate overhung some land belonging to the defendant, who lopped them off without notice to the plaintiff. The latter recovered damages in the Chancery Division, but the Court of Appeal set aside this decision. The House of Lords, adopting the view of the Court of Appeal that no notice to the plaintiff was required in such a case, sustained the judgment of the Lords Justices.—In the *Queen v. Mead* (Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 14th, '95) it was held that where a chapel or a hall used as a night shelter is so overcrowded as to be injurious to the health of the inmates, the premises constitute a "house" under sec. 2 of

the Public Health Act, '75, and that the nuisance may be dealt with under that section.

Partnership.—Under the articles of a partnership it was provided that each party should have full access to the books, and be at liberty to take copies or extracts at all reasonable times. The plaintiff subsequently discovered that the defendant had extracted from the books a list of names and addresses of customers, with the intention of using the list for his own purposes when the partnership came to an end. The plaintiff thereupon applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant from making such extracts for any other purposes than those of the partnership business. Mr. Justice Stirling, however, declined to uphold the contention that the right to make copies or extracts from the books must be confined to the purposes of the partnership business. That, he said, was too narrow a view of the rights of a partner, and the motion therefore failed. The learned judge held himself bound by a decision of the Court of Appeal that a man who has sold the goodwill of a business cannot be prevented from afterwards soliciting his old customers to deal with him in a similar business which he subsequently sets up. On appeal to the Court of Appeal (Feb. 20th, '95), Mr. Justice Stirling's decision was sustained (*Trego v. Hunt*).

Principal and Agent.—The House of Lords, affirming a decision of the Court of Appeal, held that where the owner of deeds had placed them under the control of another, authorising him to pledge them for a certain sum, and the latter had pledged them for more than that sum with a person dealing with him *bona fide*, and without notice of the limit of his authority, the owner could not redeem the deeds without paying the full amount advanced (*Brooklesby v. Temperance Permanent Building Society*, House of Lords, March 15th, '95).

Railway and Steamboat Law.—A question of some consequence to railway passengers arose in a case in which the Great Northern Railway Company sued a passenger to recover excess fare. The passenger, a lady, had taken a third-class return excursion ticket from Peterborough to Woodhall Spa, on the back of which were the words "if used for any other station than that mentioned, the ticket will be forfeited, and the full fare must be paid." The passenger, however, went on to Horncastle, where she produced half of her ticket and tendered sixpence in respect of the fare between Woodhall Spa and Horncastle. This was refused, however. On her return she purchased a third-class ticket to Woodhall Spa, and travelled thence with the other half of her return ticket, tendering at Peterborough the two tickets. These the company refused to accept, claiming the difference between the sum she had paid and that which would be due for an ordinary return ticket from Peterborough to Horncastle. The County Court judge, in an action brought by the company, gave judgment for the defendant, but on appeal (Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 12th, '95) this decision was reversed, and the railway company was held entitled to recover.—An important point was raised in the case of *Nicholson v. London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company* (Queen's Bench Division, May 14th, '95) with reference to the first-class fare charged by the defendant company between Victoria and Calais. The plaintiff was charged £1 13s. 6d., whereas

according to his contention, the proper charge was £1 10s. 2d., made up by a fare of 3d. per mile of rail, 8s. boat charge, and 2s. 5d. harbour dues. The defendants argued that their system was made in sections, and that under the powers conferred by their Acts they were entitled to make certain specified charges over various portions of their line. Upon this the plaintiff submitted that any powers so conferred were taken away by the Act of '60 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 127), and Mr. Justice Mathew, upholding this contention, gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of overcharge, with costs, and granted a declaration that £1 10s. 2d. was the proper fare.—A lady who was travelling by train with her servants handed some of her luggage over to them, and the servants then gave it into the company's charge. In the course of the journey the luggage was overturned and damaged, owing to the act of the company's servants; but in an action brought against the company judgment was given for the defendants on the ground that the contract under which the luggage was carried was made with the servant, and not with the plaintiff, who therefore could not sue for a breach of that contract. On appeal, however, this decision was reversed, it being held that while the plaintiff could not sue upon the contract, she was entitled to bring an action for tort, there being, independently of contract, a duty imposed upon the company by the fact that they were dealing actively with another person's property (*Meux v. Great Eastern Railway Company*, Court of Appeal, July 11th, '95).—In the case of *Lewis v. Pontypridd Railway Company*, a judgment was obtained by the plaintiff by which the defendant company were ordered to make certain connections between their railway line and the plaintiff's premises. That judgment having been disobeyed, Mr. Justice Day made an order at Chambers, under order 42, rule 31, that the plaintiff be at liberty to issue a writ of attachment against the directors. The directors appealed, but the Court of Appeal (Jan. 29th, '95) affirmed the order, on the ground that the directors, who pleaded that they had no funds, had not shown that they could not obey the judgment.—A passenger took a ticket to Boulogne by a vessel which was advertised to proceed to Margate, and thence to Boulogne, but the vessel in fact went no further than Margate, as the plaintiff alleged, because there were only a few passengers for Boulogne. He therefore sued to recover his expenses in having to wait a day at Margate. The captain of the steamboat company pleaded that the vessel was late, and did not leave for Boulogne because she could not get over the bar at that port. The City of London Court held, however, that the steamship owners had failed to perform their duty to the plaintiff, and gave judgment in his favour.

Registration Law.—One of the most important points in the law as to the registration of Parliamentary electors was raised in the case of *Barnett v. Hickmott* (Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 8th, '95). Under the service franchise policemen and others have been held entitled to be placed on the register in respect of bedrooms occupied by them at their police station, the nature of the qualification being described as "dwelling house (service)," and the qualifying property as "police station." The question raised in the

present case was whether when a policeman occupies a cubicle, which is not in fact a separate room, but, in common with other apartments, forms part of a large dormitory, the applicant can claim a qualification as living in a part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling. The Revising Barrister at Reading, in the case under notice, struck the name off the register, on the ground that the cubicle did not give the requisite qualification, and this decision was upheld by the Court of Queen's Bench. The decision, as it turned out, was of considerable importance, as at subsequent revision courts a large number of policemen and others, who occupied cubicles of a somewhat similar character, were ordered to be struck off the list of voters.

Solicitor and Client.—A solicitor who prepared a post-nuptial settlement, and antedated it as though it were pre-nuptial, was struck off the rolls.—Where a solicitor had merely failed to pay over money which he had received for a client, and had not done any act amounting to misrepresentation or deceit, it was held that he had not been guilty of professional misconduct.

Shop Hours Act.—The Shop Hours Act, '93, requires a notice of the number of hours of work to be exposed in every shop in which a young person is employed, but no penalties are imposed for non-observance of the proviso. The Birmingham magistrates refused to convict a draper who had failed to comply with the provision in question, and the Court of Queen's Bench (*Hammond v. Tulsford*, Dec. 14th, '94), upheld their decision, on the ground that no penalty for infringing this particular clause could be imposed under the clause which specified the fine for employing young persons "contrary to the provisions of the Act."

Stock Exchange.—An attempt made by the police authorities to put an end to the obstruction of Throgmorton Street, caused by the habitual congregation of stockbrokers in that thoroughfare after Stock Exchange hours, excited considerable attention. To effect their object the police turned a good deal of vehicular traffic into the street, and constables endeavoured to keep a clear passage; but, determined to make a fight for what they claimed to be their rights and privileges, the brokers, as a counter move, assembled in greater numbers, and thus effectually closed the street. Considerable ill-feeling was aroused, and as a result of disturbances which ensued several arrests were made, convictions by the magistrates following. Ultimately no further action was taken, and the stockbrokers were permitted to follow their former custom, undisturbed by the representatives of the law.—A person who is induced by the circulars or advertisements of outside brokers to send his money as "cover" for speculations in stocks or shares, cannot recover either profits made on such speculations or the sums sent as "cover," such transactions being held to be merely gambling operations (*Egleton v. Barclay & Company*, Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 16th, '95).—In an action brought to recover securities deposited with a firm of stockbrokers as "cover" the jury, notwithstanding that the plaintiff had signed certain "terms of business" issued by the defendants to their customers, and which stated, *inter alia*, that the defendant's contracts were not contracts of gaming and wagering, found that the transac-

tions were gambling transactions, and judgment was given for the plaintiff (*Strachan v. Universal Stock Exchange*, Queen's Bench Division, April 24th, '95). This finding was upheld by the Court of Appeal (May 23rd, '95), the Master of the Rolls observing that the jury were justified in coming to the conclusion that the written agreement under the heading of "terms of business" was a sham, and that the verbal agreement, which was the real contract, was a gaming contract.—A person who had had previous unsuccessful transactions with an outside broker agreed to advance the latter two sums of £50 to speculate in Brighton A stock, on the understanding that if the speculation were successful he should get the benefit of it, and if unsuccessful the broker should bear the loss and repay the £100. The transaction resulted in a loss, and the Court of Appeal (*Fuller v. Perryman*, April 9th, '95) held, affirming a decision of Mr. Justice Charles, that the matter could not be treated as a gambling transaction there being no evidence that the parties had entered into a contract that there should be no delivery of the stock, and that differences only should be paid. The defendant must therefore repay the £100.

Trade Unions.—See Master and Servant.

Tramways.—Tramway companies governed by the Tramways Act, '70, are held to have been formed for public purposes. Consequently debentures issued by them do not confer upon the holders a power to sell the undertaking (*Marshall v. South Staffordshire Tramways Company*, Court of Appeal, April 5th, '95).—The London Street Tramways Act, '70, gives the London County Council power to compulsorily purchase so much of the company's undertaking as is within the county of London, and was authorised by their special Act of '71, without purchasing the whole of the company's lines and undertaking (*North Metropolitan Tramways Company v. London County Council*, Chancery Division, May 17th, '95).—A person who was summoned at the North London Police Court (June 5th, '95) by the North Metropolitan Tramways Company for refusing to show his ticket while a passenger in one of the company's cars, pleaded that he had inadvertently torn the ticket up. The magistrate, observing that there was no evidence of fraud, dismissed the charge, but granted a case for the opinion of a superior court.

Trustees.—A trustee, having his suspicions that a person to whom he had been paying the income of a certain fund, was an impostor, and not the person entitled thereto, declined to continue paying the amount. Thereupon legal proceedings were taken against him by the *cestui que trust*. The Chancery Division held that the trustee had acted unreasonably, and, in ordering him to pay the income to the plaintiff, directed that he should personally pay the costs of her application. On appeal (*In re Chapman—Parker v. Freeman*, Court of Appeal, Jan. 21st, '95), this judgment was affirmed, the Court holding that a trustee might act unreasonably, even from over-caution, and that if he refused to be satisfied by evidence which would satisfy all reasonable men he must bear all the expenses which his conduct caused.—The trustees of a testatrix retained for many years after her death some London and St. Katherine's Dock stock and East and West India Dock stock belonging to her. By the retention of these stocks, which were not

authorised by the will of the deceased as investments for her trust estate, a considerable loss was incurred. The trustees also invested other parts of the trust estate in some African securities, which were equally unauthorised, but which resulted in a profit exceeding the loss upon the dock shares. The Court was therefore asked to allow a set-off of profit against loss, nine out of the fifteen persons interested being willing that this should be done. It was held, however (*In re Deare—Deare v. Deare*, Chancery Division, Jan. 22nd, '95), that the Court had no power to allow the adoption of such a course, and that the trustees must make good the loss. Mr. Justice North observed that there was nothing to prevent any one of the beneficiaries who was competent and willing to do so from foregoing his claim against the trustees.—The beneficiaries under a marriage settlement brought an action to make the two members of a firm of solicitors liable for loss occasioned by investment of the trust funds in improper securities, on the ground that the acting partner had so inter-meddled in the management of the trust estate as to constitute himself a trustee *de son tort*, and that, as the money had been received and passed through the accounts of the firm in due course of business, both the persons who were members of the firm at the time the transactions took place were liable for the breach of trust. Judgment was given against both the partners, Mr. Justice North being of opinion that they must stand or fall together (*Mara v. Browne*, Chancery Division, April 9th, '95).—A lady who at the date of her marriage was entitled to a sum of £3100, secured on two mortgages of house property, transferred the mortgage deeds and securities to the trustees of her marriage settlement, to be held by them on the trusts thereof. When the securities were realised they produced only £1360; and in an action brought against the solicitor engaged by her in the mortgage investments the lady obtained £1130 damages. £250 of this had been expended in certain payments, and the question arose whether the trustees of the marriage settlement were entitled to claim the balance of £880 as being bound by the settlement. It was held (*In re Macleod—Mills v. Macleod*, Chancery Division, May 29th, '95) that the money was never trust money, and was not within the scope of the trust created by the settlement, and that therefore the lady was entitled to the £880.

Weights and Measures.—It has been held that the large tins or milk churns used in the transmission of milk by railway are "measures for use in trade" within the meaning of the Weights and Measures Act, '78.

Wills.—A lady, by a codicil to her will, left a legacy of £2000, payable out of her pure personality, to a committee then promoting the establishment of a bishop's see in or for Birmingham. The money was to be for "the general purposes of such committee." In the parliamentary session of '92 a private Bill for constituting a bishopric of Birmingham was introduced into the House of Lords, with the approval of the committee in question, but subsequently, in consequence of opposition, it was withdrawn, and in pursuance of a resolution of the committee, the whole of the money actually subscribed for the purpose of aiding the progress of the Bill was returned to the subscribers. The residuary legacies of the

lady then claimed that as the legacy was expressly given in satisfaction of the promise by the testatrix to subscribe to the particular scheme then on foot, and that as the gift had failed, the money was payable to them. It was held, however (*In re Villers—Wilkes*, Chancery Division, Feb. 21st, '95), that the testatrix did not intend the application of the legacy to be confined to the specific scheme then on foot, the terms of the codicil showing she contemplated that it might be subjected to alteration, and, the committee being still in existence, they were entitled to receive the legacy.—When a will contains successive limitations of personal estate in favour of several persons absolutely, the first of them who survives the testator takes absolutely, although he would take nothing if any prior legatee had survived and taken (*In re Lowman—Devenish v. Pester*, Court of Appeal, May 7th, '95).—A person, by his will, gave real estate to trustees upon trust to pay the rents and profits to his daughter during her life, and after her death to stand possessed thereof in trust "for all and every the children of his said daughter, their heirs and assigns for ever." It was held (*Billing v. Billing*, Chancery Division, July 3rd, '95) that the gift created a joint tenancy, and that the shares of the deceased children passed over to the survivors.—An important decision was given in the case of *J. V. Burrows, deceased—Cleghorn v. Burrows* (Chancery Division, July 17th, '95). A testator by his will gave all his real and personal estate to his wife for life, and after her death he gave one half of the same to his married daughter, for her absolute use and benefit in case she had issue living at the death of his wife; but in case she had no issue then living the testator gave the said half to his daughter during her life only. The testator's wife died while on her way to be present at the expected confinement of the daughter, and on the following day the first and only child of the testator's daughter was born. It was held that the child, being *en ventre sa mère*, could be deemed to be issue living at the death of the testator's wife, so as to fulfil the terms upon which the daughter was to be entitled to a gift absolute under the will.—A romance in real life was brought to light by the evidence given in the case of *Dunham v. Russell* (Probate Division, April 9th, '95). It was a suit for the revocation of letters of administration granted in '87 to the late Mr. James Theobald, M.P. for Romford, as the husband and next-of-kin of Mabel Laura Theobald. The plaintiff was Isaac Dunham, who claimed as the eldest brother and next-of-kin of Mrs. Theobald, and the defendant Miss Kathleen Russell, the executrix of Mr. Theobald. It appeared that the deceased lady was the daughter of a labourer; that in '60 she was married at Kelsale, in Suffolk, to a labourer named Henry Algar; and that in '67, at Whitton, she was married to Mr. Theobald under the assumed name of "Mabel Laura Eaton," her maiden name having been Harriett Charlotte Dunham. She died intestate on Nov. 3rd, '87, and Mr. Theobald proved her personal estate at over £40,000. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the deceased never was the lawful wife of Mr. Theobald, inasmuch as when he married her her husband, Henry Algar, was still alive. The jury, however, held that there was no proof of this contention, and found for the defendant, with costs.—It was held by Mr.

Justice North that a provision made by a deed in the nature of a separation deed, but executed between parties not husband and wife, was not put an end to by the parties subsequently living together again, and that the plaintiff was entitled to prove against the estate of the testator in respect of the annuity provided by the separation deed (*In re Abdy—Rabbeth v. Donaldson*, Chancery Division, Dec. 21st, '94).—No fewer than eighteen days were occupied by Mr. Justice Hawkins in the Queen's Bench Division in hearing the action of *Salisbury v. Rawdon*, popularly known as the "Baby Claimant Case." The question at issue was whether an infant put forward by Mrs. Salisbury as her daughter was in fact her offspring, and so entitled to certain property belonging to the late Mr. Salisbury; or whether the child had merely been adopted for the purposes of a bogus claim. The evidence as to the alleged accouchement of Mrs. Salisbury was inconclusive, and testimony was also forthcoming to show that the child, which was in fact the illegitimate daughter of a young girl, was handed over to Mrs. Salisbury after she had expressed a wish to adopt a child. A singular part of the case was the simplicity with which the transfer was arranged. In the result the jury found that the infant was not in fact the daughter of Mrs. Salisbury, and was consequently not entitled to the property claimed.—It has been held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the English Mortmain Act does not apply to the Colonies.—Under the will of her husband the late Mrs. *Lyne Stephens* received a life interest in a certain estate, and in order to carry out the intentions of her husband she during her lifetime, with her own money, placed in the gardens of such estate a large number of bronze and marble statues and vases. Upon the death of Mrs. Stephens the question arose whether these statues and vases belonged to her estate, or were so affixed to the freehold as to pass under the will of her husband. The matter was referred by the Court to a special referee, who reported that with the exception of one statue, which was added by way of ornament and did not form part of the original design, all the articles in question were annexed to the freehold. The Chancery Division affirmed this report on July 31st, '95, and gave judgment accordingly. See also *Charities*.

Law Officers of the Crown. The Treasury minutes of December '92 and June '94, with reference to the remuneration and staff of the law officers of the Crown, were altered by a minute dated July 5th, '95. This minute provided that the Attorney-General should receive a salary of £7000 and the Solicitor-General £6000 per annum to cover all business done by them as law officers, except contentious business, for which they are entitled to fees according to the ordinary professional scale. Allowances of £300 to the Attorney-General and £200 to the Solicitor-General for personal clerks were also made. It was further laid down that no business of any kind on behalf of private clients should be undertaken, and that contentious business should be held to be such business only as related to proceedings, civil or criminal, which had been actually commenced by the Government as or representing plaintiff, defendant, or prosecutor.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Lawyers Deceased (Dec. 1st, '94—Nov. '95). See OBITUARY.

LAYMEN, HOUSES OF.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. At the first sitting on Feb. 17th, '86, rules of procedure were adopted, the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable followed. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York was elected. It contained 106 members, and held its first meeting on April 20th, '92. The Archbishop of York presided, and afterwards Viscount Cross was elected to the chair, and other officials were chosen. The rules of procedure adopted provided that the election of members should be by the laymen of Diocesan Conferences, and the meetings should be held at York, at least once a year, at Eastertide, and as often at other times as should seem good to the Archbishop. A Standing Committee of two members from each diocese was appointed, the rules of debate were modelled on those of Parliament, and the subjects for discussion were defined as "such subjects as may ordinarily occupy the attention of Convocation, saving only the definition or interpretation of faith and doctrine of the Church."

I. PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Chairman } Not elected Nov. '95.
Vice-Chairman }

Secretary: Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Members.—*Canterbury*—Earl Stanhope, Lord Medway, Lord Teynham, A. S. G. Boscawen, M.P.. *London*—Not elected Nov. *Winchester*—Lord Ashcombe, Melville Portal, Frank Willan, W. W. Portal, W. Wickham, M.P., M. G. Knight. *Bangor*—Lord Penrhyn, Col. the Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, J. Lloyd Griffith, T. Prichard. *Bath and Wells*—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, M.P., B. E. Somers, John Francis Fortescue Horner. *Chichester*—W. H. Campion, J. Heywood-Johnstone, M.P., R. Ball Dodson, G. F. Chambers. *Ely*—Not elected Nov. *Exeter*—Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., Col. R. T. White-Thomson C.B., John Shelly, A. H. A. Hamilton. *Gloucester and Bristol*—Not elected Nov. *Hereford*—Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., R. Jasper Morc, M.P., T. M. Southwell, Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., *Lichfield*—Not elected Nov. *Lincoln*—Earl of Yarborough, A. S. Leslie Melville, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, Sinclair F. Hood. *Llandaff*—Lord Llangattock, O. H. Jones, J. E. Ollivant, J. Watson. *Norwich*—R. T. Gurdon, S. Hoare, Capt. E. Pretymann, M.P., Capt. C. L. A. Skinner. *Oxford*—Henry Barnett, Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P., Vice-Admiral Bradshaw, C.B., H. C. Risley. *Peterborough*—Duke of Rutland, W. W. Heygate, E. P.

Monckton, M.P., S. G. Stopford Sackville. Rochester—Not elected Nov. St. Albans—Not elected Nov. St. Asaph—Not elected Nov. St. Davids—Viscount Emlyn, Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bart., W. S. de Winton, Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart. Salisbury—Not elected Nov. Southwell—H. H. Bemrose, M.P., A. Percival Heywood, F. Wright, H. E. Thornton. Truro—Earl of Mount Edgumbe, Edmund Carlyon, Major Ross, Michael Williams. Worcester—Not elected Nov. Nominated members—None nominated Nov. '95.

II. PROVINCE OF YORK.

Chairman: Viscount Cross.

Vice-Chairman: Viscount Halifax.

Secretary: J. W. Eastwood, M.D., Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.

Members:—York—Arthur Duncombe, Earl of Feversham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Halifax, Hon. G. E. Lascelles, Col. J. D. Legard, Lord Middleton, Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., M.P., F. R. Pease, Philip Saltmarsh, J. L. Wharton, M.P., Lord Wenlock, Sir W. C. Worsley, Bart. Durham—S. P. Austin, T. M. Barron, J. Booth, J. W. Eastwood, M.D., Lieut. Col. J. H. Eden, R. K. A. Ellis, Marquis of Londonderry, T. Milvain, Q.C., G. B. Morgan, W. J. Watson, J. G. Wilson, Lindsay Wood. Carlisle—W. D. Crewdson, James Cropper, Viscount Cross, Chancellor Ferguson, J. E. Hasell, J. T. Hibbert, Miles Mac Innes, Sir James Ramsden. Chester—Lord Egerton of Tatton, Sir Philip Egerton, Duncan Graham, Col. C. H. France-Hayhurst, Christopher Kay, Wm. Laird, Sir Horatio Lloyd, Duke of Westminster, P. Egerton-Warburton, Gen. W. Gamble. Liverpool—J. C. Barrett, E. W. Bird, John Branker, J. R. Buckton, J. J. Cockshott, J. W. Fair, Sir W. B. Forwood, H. B. Gilmour, H. Douglass Horsfall, Thos. Hughes, Col. Morrison, Alfred Turner, John W. Watkins, M.D., H. S. Woodcock. Manchester—Major Bullantine, Arthur Birley, H. C. Birley, H. H. Bolton, jun., G. W. W. Blathwayt, E. P. Charlewood, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Thomas Fair, Ralph Fletcher, R. K. Freeman, F. J. Grant, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., J. W. Maclure, M.P., C. M. Roysds, Principal Ward. Newcastle—C. B. P. Bosanquet, Sir B. C. Browne, W. D. Cruddas, M.P., W. S. Daglish, Capt. Norman, R.N., Earl Percy, Watson Askew-Robertson, C. Harrison Stanton. Ripon—Hon. H. E. Butler, Francis Darwin, C. S. Greenwood, J. S. Hirst, R. B. Jowitt, J. E. Maude, E. P. Peterson, Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., Hon. W. T. Orde Powllett, George Robinson. Wakefield—A. B. Wheately Balme, William Brooke, S. J. Chadwick, Arthur T. Clay, R. J. Critchley, T. H. Houldsworth, Col. E. Neville, J. A. Erskine Stuart, E. West Symes. Sodor and Man—Sir James Gell, A. W. Moore, Robert Stephen.

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. Separate accounts of some of them are given under their alphabetical headings. The names in brackets indicate the Secretaries.

Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (Cuthbert E. Peck, M.A., Hon. Sec.).

British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville St., W. (W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., and George Patrick).

British Association for the Advancement of Science, Burlington House, W. (President, Sir A. Geikie; Sec., G. Griffith, M.A.).

British Medical Association, 429, Strand (F. Fowke).

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. (Prof. J. M. Thomson and W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S.); Assist.-Sec., Robert Steele.

Clinical Society, 20, Hanover Sq. (W. Hale White, M.D. and G. H. Makins).

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos St., W.C. (H. Goss, F.L.S., and Rev. Canon Fowler, M.A., Hon. Secs.).

Geological Society, Burlington House, W. (J. E. Marr, M.A., F.R.S.; J. J. H. Teall, M.A., F.R.S.); Assist.-Sec., L. L. Belinfante, B.Sc.

Institution of Civil Engineers, The, Great George St., S.W. (J. Forrester).

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 28, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (F. H. Webb).

Institution of Naval Architects, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (G. Holmes).

Irish Literary Society, 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. (A. P. Graves, Hon. Sec.).

Iron and Steel Institute, 28, Victoria St., S.W. (B. H. Brough).

Linnæan Society, Burlington House, W. (B. D. Jackson and W. P. Sladen; Assist.-Sec., J. E. Harting).

Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. (H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and B. V. Head, D.C.L., Ph.D.).

Pali Text Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. (T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D.).

Pathological Society, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (G. Newton Pitt, M.D., and J. H. Targett).

Royal Academy of Music, 4, Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W. (F. W. Renant).

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20, Hanover Sq., W.; Hon. Sec., Arthur H. Lyell, F.S.A.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D., Ph.D.).

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House (Prof. H. H. Turner, M.A., B.Sc.; E. W. Maunder; Assist.-Sec., W. H. Wesley).

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East, S.W. (W. Fleming).

Royal College of Surgeons, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (E. Trimmer).

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W. (H. Seebohm, F.L.S.; Major L. Darwin, R.E., M.P.; Assist.-Sec. and Editor of Transactions, J. Scott Keltie; For. Sec., Sir John Kirk, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.R.S.).

Royal Historical Society, 115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Hubert Hall, F.S.A.).

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle St., W. (Sir F. Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S.).

Royal Meteorological Society, 22, Great George St., S.W. (W. Marriotti).

Royal Society, Burlington House (Prof. M. Foster).

Royal Society of Literature, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (Percy W. Ames, F.S.A.).

Royal Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (J. B. Martin, M.A.; A. E. Bateman, C.M.G.; and Major P. J. Craigie, Hon. Secs.).

Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House (Assist.-Sec., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.).

Surveyor's Institution, 12, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. (Julian C. Rogers).

Victoria Institute, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Capt. Petrie, F.G.S., Hon. Sec.).

Zoological Society of London, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (P. L. Slater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.).

Leaseholds. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Leeward Islands. The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadalupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain were grouped together in one federal colony in '71, and consist of the five presidencies of *Antigua* (with *Barbuda* and *Redonda*), *Montserrat*, *St. Kitts* and *Nevis* (with *Anguilla*), *Dominica*, and the *Virgin Islands* (all of which see under their separate alphabetical headings). The Leeward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and General Federal Council, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The islands have possessed various forms of government in past times. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is *St. John*, Antigua. See DIPLOMATIC.

Lecky, W. E. H., was b. near Dublin in March 1838, and ed. at Trinity College, Dublin. After his college career he devoted himself to literature, specially to history, in which sphere he has gained many distinguished successes. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Dublin and St. Andrew's, have all conferred hon. degrees upon him, and many of his works have appeared in translations on the Continent. The chief of them are his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," and the "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne." A volume of poems appeared in '91. He stood as parliamentary candidate for Dublin University in Nov. '95.

Le Gallienne, Richard, comes of a Guernsey family, but was b. in Liverpool, 1866, and ed. at Liverpool College. After some time spent in an accountant's office he became literary secretary to Mr. Wilson Barrett in '89, and in '91, while on a visit to London, secured the position of literary critic on the *Star*. He also wrote for the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Speaker*, and the *Magazines*, and followed up his early volumes of poetry by some charming pieces of prose. Mr. Le Gallienne's works include "My Ladies' Sonnets," "The Book Bills of Narcissus," republished in '95, "English Poems," "The Religion of a Literary Man," "Prose Fancies," and "Robert Louis Stevenson and other Poems." Latterly he has very successfully appeared as a lecturer on questions of the day. A great sorrow befel him during '94 in the death of his wife.

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	Gold coins . . .	up to any amount.
Royal	Silver coins . . .	£2.
Mint.	1d. and ½d. coins . . .	1s.
	½d. coins (farthings) . . .	6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. The actual notes or

coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour, The. Instituted under the Republic of France (May 1802), and was intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally three ranks—Grand Officers, Commanders, and Legionaries (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I., the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order: Grands Croix, Grands Officers, Commandeurs, Officers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the order, and General Favier is the President, while a Council carries on the administration. As to the resignation of this Council during '95, see FRANCE, History, '95, General. Membership of the order is for life. The number of Chevaliers was, in '95, 25,441; of Officers, 4,039; of Commandeurs, 811; of Grands Officers, 176; of Grands Croix, 34. Members are allotted annually—Chevaliers, 250 fr.; Officers, 500 fr.; Commandeurs, 1,000 fr.; Grands Officers, 2,000 fr.; Grands Croix, 3,000 fr.

Leighton, Sir Fredk., P.R.A., was b. at Scarborough 1830. Studied alternately at Rome, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Florence, Paris, and Brussels. His first exhibited work was a large picture, "*Cimabue's Procession*," which, appearing at the Royal Academy ('55), excited much interest. Purchased immediately by the Queen, it was re-exhibited at several exhibitions. Subsequently Mr. Leighton resided at Paris, where he had the benefit of the advice of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Since his return to London in '60, Sir Frederick has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate ('64), R.A. ('69), and President ('78). His genius as a painter and sculptor is no less remarkable than his industry. He was knighted in '78, and created a baronet in '86. In '88 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. He was absent from the '95 Academy banquet through ill health, but has since happily recovered.

Leoncavallo, Ruggiero, composer, was born in Naples, March 8th, 1858. He was friendly with Wagner, and for many years resided as a teacher in Paris, where he composed songs and fugitive pieces. About that time he sketched his trilogy of Italian history, of which "*Medici*" is the first section. After Mascagni's "*Cavalleria Rusticana*" had caused short dramatic operas to become popular, he produced (May 31st, '92) in Milan, "*Pagliacci*." In November '93 his "*Medici*" was heard in the same city.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was b. at Brussels, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded. His Majesty has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the *Congo Free State* (q.v.). He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Sudan. King Leopold married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died when two years old.

Leo XIII. See POPE, THE.

Leys School, The, Cambridge, was founded in '75 especially to afford an opportunity of high class public school education free from the ecclesiastical bias of the larger public schools. It was incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church. Under the influence of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Moulton, M.A., who was appointed Head Master, a broad and varied programme of study was laid down, the school being divided into Classical and Modern Sides. More recently admirable scientific laboratories have been erected, and every provision is made for discovering and training the natural aptitudes of the scholars. The school has taken a high position both by the honours gained at the examinations and in the athletic world. Boys are received from 10 years of age upwards. Several entrance Scholarships, varying in value from £20 to £50 per annum, are offered for competition year by year. A mission is supported by the old students in London. The school motto is "*In fide fiducia.*" Secretary, A. W. Outram.

Libel Actions in '95. See LAW in '95.

Libel Law Amendment Act, introduced by Sir A. Borthwick, and as the 51 & 52 Vict. c. 64 received royal assent Dec. 24th, 1888. See previous eds.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W. Mr. Augustine Birrell, M.P., is the Chairman of the Publication Committee, and its organ is the *Liberal Magazine* issued monthly.

Liberal-Unionist Association. Formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and embodied in his two projects, the "Government of Ireland" and "Land Purchase (Ireland)" Bills. The Association has spread its organisation over the whole of the United Kingdom, and has upwards of two hundred and fifty branches in England and Wales, besides those in Scotland and Ireland. For the purposes of organisation a representative body known as the Liberal-Unionist Council has been called into being, and consists of ninety-four members, the majority of whom are elected by the branch associations in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the rest having seats on the Council by virtue of their official connection with the party both in and out of Parliament. Chairman of the Association and of the Liberal-Unionist Council, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Offices, 6, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. Secretary, John Boraston.

Liberation Society. See DISESTABLISHMENT.

Liberator Frauds. See LAW in '95.

Liberia. A negro republic on the Grain Coast of West Africa. Area about 35,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000, including 18,000 civilised Americo-liberians and 1,050,000 of the African natives. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 5000. Revenue, '94-5, about £33,000; expenditure, about £33,000. Imports, '94-5, £144,000; exports, £150,000. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest has been paid since '74. It has now grown to the amount of £200,000. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the

House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (8 members) for four years. A convention agreed upon with France at the end of '92, defined the boundaries of the Republic and of the adjacent French colonies. The frontier was fixed at Rio Cavally, and the control of the whole coast line between San Pedro and Rio Cavally was thus confirmed to France. The Niger basin inland was also left to France, Liberia retaining the coast valleys. The climate is about the hottest in the world. The chief products are palm oil, camwood, ivory, and gold dust. See SIERRA LEONE (map).

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self-help versus State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are 185 Defence and Protection Societies, representing nearly every industry in the kingdom. Chairman, Earl of Wemyss. Central offices, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.

Libraries. The special feature of our English library system has been the work done under the Public Libraries Acts (*q.v.*). These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £. The capitals of the three kingdoms have been singularly backward in adopting the Acts. Dublin only established two libraries, without adopting the Acts, in '84. Edinburgh only adopted them in '86, when Mr. Carnegie offered a sum of £50,000 on condition of their adoption. London until quite recently had only adopted them in a single parish of Westminster, but in '85-6 Wandsworth, Fulham and Lambeth followed suit, and in '87-8 they were adopted in eleven other Metropolitan districts. Some of the larger town libraries established under the Acts are now of considerable size, and among them may be mentioned Aberdeen (43,000 vols.); Belfast (31,000); Birmingham (188,000); Bolton (77,000); Bradford (75,000); Bristol (83,000); Cardiff (50,000); Dundee (63,000); Edinburgh (80,000); Leeds (183,000); Leicester (43,000); Liverpool (166,000); Manchester (250,000); Newcastle-on-Tyne (73,000); Nottingham (75,000); Salford (73,000); Sheffield (105,000), and Wigan (40,000). The London Public Libraries contain over 350,000 vols. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the British Museum (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It possesses over 1,850,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (566,000 vols. and 39,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (500,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (340,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (228,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals. There are a number of important professional libraries in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few endowed libraries, such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653), and

Mitchell at Glasgow (1874). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of special libraries, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following alphabetical list of the principal London libraries: Admiralty (40,000 vols.); Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, Bethnal Green, E. (30,000), open 10 to 5 and 6 to 10; Chemical Society (13,000); Church House (10,000); College of Preceptors (7000); Colonial Office (12,000); Corporation, Guildhall (90,000), open free; Dr. Williams' (40,000); Foreign Office (75,000); Geological Society (18,500); Gray's Inn (13,000); House of Commons (40,000); House of Lords (30,000); Incorporated Law Society (37,000); India Office (60,000); Inner Temple (37,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (30,000); Lambeth Palace (30,000 and 14,000 MSS.); Lincoln's Inn (70,000); London Institution (73,000, subs.); London Library (150,000, subs.); Middle Temple (40,000); Museum of Practical Geology (25,000); Patent Office (85,000); People's Palace, Mile End Road, E. (12,000); Royal Society (50,030); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal Astronomical Society (10,000); Royal College of Physicians (16,000); Royal College of Surgeons (45,000); Royal Colonial Institute (15,000); Royal Geographical Society (25,000); Royal Institution (50,000, subs.); Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (40,000); Royal Society of Literature (8000); Royal United Service Institution (24,000); Russell Institution (18,000, subs.); St. Paul's Cathedral (10,000); Sion College (55,000); Society of Antiquaries (40,000); Society of Telegraph Engineers (4000); South Kensington, Educational (50,000); National Art (60,000); Dyce and Foster (35,000); Royal Statistical Society (27,000); University College (105,000); University of London (11,000); War Office (25,000); Westminster Chapter (11,000). —The Library Association of the United Kingdom, founded 1877, now numbers nearly 500 members, including Chairmen and members of Committees and the chief librarians of the country. President, Lord Windsor. Hon. Secretary, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A., 20, Hanover Square, London, W. A list of 1000 of the largest Libraries in the United Kingdom is published in the "Year Book" of the Library Association (Simpkin Marshall), price 1s. annually.

Licenses, General.		£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)		1	1	0
" " if used on carriage		2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)		10	0	0
Banker's "		30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses		2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse		1	1	0
" less than four wheels		0	15	0
" hackney carriages		0	15	0
" half rate only charged if taken out between Oct. 1st and Dec. 31st.				
Distiller's (annual)		10	10	0
Ecclesiastical lecturer		0	10	0
" building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages		0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st, to expire July 31st following)		3	0	0
After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following		2	0	0

Game. After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous	1	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual)	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
£ s. d.			
Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	5	0	0
" not special	0	10	0
Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, and 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
" refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Sweets, dealers in (annual)	5	5	0
" retailers of	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
" " " manufacturers of, from	5	5	0
Wine retailers or grocers (annual)	2	10	0

Licensing Acts, '72, '74. See previous eds.

Licensing Acts, Cases under the, in '95 See LAW in '95.

Lichfield, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Liebknecht, Herr, one of the most prominent of the German Socialists, was b. at Giessen March 29th, '26. He was educated at Giessen and Berlin, and early showed his Socialist leanings. He was charged with participating in the Polish revolutionary movement, and expelled from Austria in '46, joined the Swiss army, fought through the '48 revolution in Paris, and then returned to Germany. Here he worked as journalist, schoolmaster, and lecturer, always fighting for his cause. After suffering imprisonment he was exiled, and resided in England from '50 to '62. In '67 he was elected for Schneeberg Stolberg, in Saxony, and has since also sat for Offenbach-on-Maine, and for Berlin, the seat he now holds. He is the editor of *Vorwärts*, the leading Socialist daily in Germany, and is an admirable speaker both in the Reichstag and at public meetings. In Nov. '95 he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for *lèse-majesté*.

Lifeboats (for their origin and development see ed. '87). The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 303 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Total number of lives saved since Institution founded, 38,992. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since '24, £154,775; besides gifts of 97 gold and 1145 silver medals or silver clasps, 1 gold second service clasp, 255 binocular glasses, 15 telescopes, 9 aneroid barometers, 51 framed certificates of service, and 1509 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum. The payments for last year amounted to £80,680; of which £31,480

* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

was expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages, and boat-houses, £16,547 on stores, etc., and the balance on rewards, special grants, etc. During the past forty years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 7400 times on service, and have saved upwards of 16,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 53 times while out on service, but only on 27 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 27 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86) amounts to 105, including 14 shipwrecked persons. The 91 lifeboat-men lost represent about 1 in 1062 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 140 service launches. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £3000. **Secretary**, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Light Railways. See RAILWAYS, and SESSION, sect. 67.

Li Hung Chang, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b. 1823, in the province of Anhui, and took the Hanlin degree in '49. When the Taiping rebels invaded Anhui ('50) he joined Tseng Kuo Fan's army as secretary. Was appointed Provincial Judge (Nieh Tai) of Chékiang, and in '61 Governor (Futai) of Kiangsu. In conjunction with General Gordon he recovered Suchow ('63), and drove the rebels entirely out of Kiangsu. For his services he received the Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather, and was created an hereditary noble of the third class. Two years later he was appointed **Governor-General of the Liang Kiang Provinces**, and subsequently commanded against the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebels. In '72 he was appointed **Governor-General of Chihli**, the metropolitan province, and this post he still holds. He is also Senior Grand Secretary (Chung Tang)—the highest distinction to which a Chinese official can aspire. He is a friend to foreigners and to European culture and industry. As member of the Board of Admiralty, he originated the Chinese navy, and he was the chief promoter of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., the only native steamship line. He is Imperial Commissioner of Trade for the Northern Ports. The Emperor entrusted to him the supreme charge of the forces, both naval and military, sent to Korea during the war with Japan in '94; and though he was superseded, and for a time discredited, he was again restored to favour, and negotiated the treaty of peace with Japan in '95.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it. Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of

its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

Lincoln, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Linen. See TRADE, '95.

Literary Men Deceased (Dec. '94—Nov. '95). See OBITUARY.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR.

This review of the principal books published during the year will be found to be classified as follows:—

- I. BIOGRAPHY.
- II. CRITICISM AND ESSAYS.
- III. FICTION.
- IV. POETRY.
- V. HISTORY.
- VI. RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.
- VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

I. BIOGRAPHY.

Vailima Letters (Methuen & Co.). Vailima, in Samoa, is a name that henceforth will be indissolubly associated with English literature. From his remote home there during the last four years of his life Robert Louis Stevenson wrote home to his friend Mr. Sidney Colvin the letters that make up this book. An indescribable charm pervades them, for they reveal to us, just as he was, one of the most engaging of personalities, and one of the masters of literary expression. These letters, to use Mr. Colvin's phrase, are absolutely "frank and familiar," but here and there the magic touch is seen in descriptions of Samoan scenery, and in expressions of feeling; and even the man who knows not Stevenson, if such there be, may be defied not to read these pages with avidity. The passages dealing with Mr. Stevenson's more recent books are naturally of great interest. Mr. Colvin contributes just the right editorial note and epilogue, and the publishers have given the book a worthy format.

The Life of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen (Smith, Elder & Co.). This is almost an ideal biography. The writer, Mr. Leslie Stephen, was able to add the sympathetic knowledge of a brother to his great literary powers, and the

result is a full and well-proportioned history of the life of one of the most prominent men of his time. The tracing of his career through his early days, his journalistic, legal, and public work, necessarily entails many references to other prominent names, and these all add to the absorbing interest of the book.

The Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman (Macmillan). Here again is a very interesting record of an interesting personality, whose activities covered a wide and varied field, and brought him into contact with many men and women of distinction. His literary and public career was well described by his biographer, Dean Stephens of Winchester, one of his personal friends; and the revelation of his more private life and friendships was most discreetly done. Perhaps even too much restraint was exercised in this direction.

The Life of General Sir E. Bruce Hamley (W. Blackwood & Sons). This was one of the best talked about biographies of the year, owing to the regrettable controversy over Sir Edward Hamley's share in the Egyptian campaign of '82. This is no place to refer to that more fully: suffice it to say that of the rest of his distinguished career, military, literary, and artistic, Mr. A. Innes Shand has given a worthy and an attractive memoir.

Recollections of a Military Life (Smith, Elder & Co.). Sir John Adye's life was a full and active one, and the earlier part of it was lived in the midst of such stirring and dangerous times as the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. His recollections are, therefore, of enduring interest, and the record of his later and more peaceful years, when he was employed at the War Office and as Governor of Gibraltar, fall but little behind them in this respect.

Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman (John Murray). The subject of this able memoir, by Mr. T. H. Thornton, some time Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government, had made for himself a permanent reputation as one of the most resolute and capable of the many resolute and capable frontier officers of the Indian Government. He performed great services for the Empire, and the recital of these, especially in view of recent events on the frontier, made the book at once deeply interesting and most instructive and useful.

Sir Samuel Baker: A Memoir (Macmillan & Co.). Like so many other biographies during the year this book also derived additional interest from the opportuneness of its appearance—at a time when public attention was drawn to the Nile Valley, where the great explorer made so many of his famous discoveries. Exploration is the richest mine of romance in these days, and the story of Sir Samuel Baker's exploits, in the hands of Mr. Douglas Murray and Mr. Silva White, makes a true romance; while his views as to the Sudan are especially valuable just now.

The Life and Correspondence of Sir Bartle Frere, Bart. (John Murray). The controversy which arose over Sir Bartle Frere's career as Governor of Cape Colony is not yet forgotten, and Mr. John Martineau has, naturally enough, made it figure largely in his book. He is by no means in doubt as to the perfect wisdom and rightness of the Governor's actions either, and from this point of view the life is written. For the rest his distinguished Indian career is done full justice to.

Lord Randolph Churchill (Hutchinson). Mr. T. H. S. Escott's "personal and political monograph" on one of the most brilliant of recent politicians has its faults, but they are overshadowed by the very attractive and interesting account which is given of the lost leader of young Conservatism. Mr. Escott's estimate of Lord Randolph's influence on his party's policy is very high indeed, and as to personal details he had the advantage of intimate acquaintance with his subject.

John Stuart Blackie (Blackwood & Sons). The story of the life of this breezy Scot could not fail to be full of interest, for his life was full of healthy, happy labour for the good of his fellows. He indeed lived resolutely in the good, the true, and the beautiful. So Miss Anna Stoddart in one sense had an easy task. Her book gives a charming picture of the Professor's personality, and contained innumerable characteristic stories about him, most of them untold before.

The Table Talk of Shirley (Blackwood & Sons) was a delightful volume of "reminiscences of, and letters from, Froude, Thackeray, Disraeli, Browning, Kingsley, Huxley, and others," with all of whom the distinguished author, Dr. John Skelton, was intimately acquainted.

Benjamin Jowett (Arnold). Mr. Lionel Tollenache's personal memoir was a welcome tribute to the memory of the Master, but could not in any sense be called a biography; yet it was none the less interesting, and contained a good deal that was new.

Life of Edward Bouverie Pusey (Longmans, Green & Co.). The third volume of this great biography, planned and written by Canon Liddon, but prepared for publication by the Revs. J. O. Johnston and R. J. Wilson, covered the period from '45 to '58, during which the Anglican party established its position. After what has been said in our last edition of the former volumes, nothing more need be added here as to the present volume.

Life and Letters of Dean Church (Macmillan). Miss Mary C. Church, the Dean's daughter, performed her task with rare discretion, as well as with love and sympathy, and wisely made use, as far as possible, of her father's own letters in telling the story of his life; letters of deepest interest, much enhanced by their frank and intimate character. Canon Scott Holland supplied an admirable sketch of the late Dean's work at St. Paul's.

Edward Harold Browne: A Memoir (Murray). Dr. Kitchin, Dean of Durham, was the writer of this memoir, and he succeeded in presenting a deserving portrait of a most engaging personality, while doing full justice to the Bishop's important ecclesiastical work at Winchester, which was naturally the principal aim of the book. The Bishop's share in the controversies of his time was sympathetically shown.

Life and Letters of John Cairns, D.D., LL.D. (Hodder & Stoughton). Dr. Cairns' was a typical Scotch life of the best kind, and Dr. MacEwen, the biographer, has brought this out finely. From shepherd boy, or "herd laddie," to the Principalship of the United Presbyterian Theological Hall at Edinburgh his inspiring career is spiritedly traced, and the book has its interest as a record of noble effort as well as a biography.

Fifty Years: or Dead Leaves and Living Seeds (Smith, Elder & Co.). This proved to be a miscellaneous record of the memories, spread

over a period of fifty years, of the well-known Prebendary Jones, an attractive, and often more than attractive, a wise and witty book.

A group of books dealing with people long since dead included a fairly complete collection of the *Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (Heinemann)*, edited by Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, grandson of the famous writer, giving a wonderfully full and picturesque description of his life from 1785 to 1833; the *Letters of John Keats (Reeves & Turner)*, including many hitherto unpublished, edited by Mr. H. Buxton Forman; a volume of *Reminiscences of Richard Cobden (Fisher Unwin)*, containing public speeches and addresses and private letters from '46 to '64, edited by Mrs. Salis Schwabe; the third volume of the quaint and deeply interesting *Memoirs of the Verney Family 1650-1660 (Longmans, Green & Co.)*, compiled by Lady Margaret Verney; the *Life of Sir William Petty 1623-1687 (Murray)*, the author of the historic "Down Survey" of Ireland, derived from private documents hitherto unpublished, and edited with great ability by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, a descendant of the versatile Sir William, physician, musician, and scientist, to name but a few of his occupations; the first adequate *Life of Adam Smith (Macmillan)*, accurately and fully written by Mr. John Rae, than whom no one could be better fitted for such a task; an unambitious, but at the same time careful and even elaborate study of the life of *Lord John Russell (Sampson Low)*, by Mr. Stuart J. Reid; a forcible and graphic memoir of *Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde (Macmillan)*, from the able pen of Mr. Archibald Forbes; a capable and interesting, both from the professional and the historical standpoint, *Life of Sir Henry Hallford (Longmans)*, a distinguished physician of the early part of the century, written by Dr. W. Munk; an excellent and learned biography of *John Knox (A. & C. Black)*, written by Mr. P. Hume Brown; and a devoted and enthusiastic *Life of Daniel Defos (Cassell & Co.)*, full of new information and many corrections of old errors about the great remancer.

The great *Dictionary of National Biography (Smith, Elder & Co.)* reached its 45th volume during the year and the letter P, a biography of Parnell being perhaps its chief feature. Sir Joseph Crowe's *Reminiscences of Thirty-five Years of My Life (Murray)*, told the story of a singularly varied and adventurous career; and Sir Richard Church's courageous and invaluable military services in Italy and Greece formed the subject of *Chapters in an Adventurous Life (Blackwood & Sons)*. Mrs. Fawcett wrote for the "Eminent Women" series a thoughtful *Life of H.M. Queen Victoria (W. H. Allen)*, in which she successfully attempted to give not so much the events as the character of the Queen's life. Mr. F. E. Baines, C.B., lately a high official at St. Martin's le Grand, wrote a personal narrative of genuine interest dealing with his *Forty Years at the Post Office (Bentley & Son)*; and the narrative of another official and interesting life was related by Sir Archibald Geikie in the *Memoir of Sir Andrew Crombie Ramsay (Macmillan)*. Miss Frances Willard has many friends who have welcomed warmly *My Happy Half-Century (Ward, Lock & Bowden)*, her autobiography, charmingly related in her own frank and simple manner, and edited by Frances E. Cook. The *Memorials of Mrs. Henry Wood (Bentley & Son)*, compiled by her son, Mr. C.

W. Wood, was injudiciously long in places, but it will doubtless find a place beside Mrs. Wood's many novels on many a bookshelf. Mr. Rudolph Lehmann added one more to the host of memoirs with his capital and genial volume entitled *An Artist's Reminiscences (Smith, Elder & Co.)*; and Mr. W. J. Linton was able to put many anecdotes and incidents of his distinguished literary and artistic friends into his *Memoirs (Lawrence & Bullen)*. The *Life of Charles Loring Brace (Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.)*, the American journalist and philanthropist, teemed also with good things; and Mr. John Hollingshead's memoirs entitled *My Lifetime (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)*, contained many interesting reminiscences.

The *Ameer Abdurrahman (Bliss, Sands & Foster)*. This well-informed life of the Afghan ruler, written by Mr. Stephen Wheeler, formed one of the "Public Men of To-day" series, and appeared opportunely just before the Shahzada's visit. *M. Stambuloff (Bliss, Sands & Foster)*, was another book of the same series, as opportune and even better-informed perhaps, for the writer, Mr. A. Hulme Beaman, had the advantage of long acquaintance with the murdered ex-minister. Three more were added to the innumerable books dealing with Napoleon's life and surroundings: the one, *Memoirs of General Count de Ségur (Hutchinson & Co.)*, a new edition of an old work; the second, *Memoirs of Barras (Osgood, McIlwaine & Co.)*, a striking and picturesque record of the days of the Directorate (of which Barras was a member) in two volumes, edited by M. George Duruy; and the third, *Napoleon Inconnu (Ollendorf, Paris)*, consisting of unpublished papers of the years 1786-93, edited by MM. Frederic Masson and Guido Biagi.

II. CRITICISM AND ESSAYS.

Two Suffolk Friends (Blackwood & Sons). This book, by Mr. Francis Hindes Groome, was one of the most pleasant and companionable books of the year in this department. It was largely gossip, it is true, but it was the real thing, and racy of the Suffolk soil. The book really contained two papers, one on Mr. Groome's father, Archdeacon Groome, and the other on Fitzgerald, both full of charming pictures of Suffolk life and ways, and the latter a living presentment of him whom the Omar Khayyam Club worship.

Among a number of volumes of literary criticism and essays may be mentioned Mr. Saintsbury's *Corrected Impressions (Heinemann)*, a collection of essays on the great Victorian writers; the *Essays and Studies (Macmillan)* of Mr. Churton Collins, whose encyclopædic knowledge and sound judgment invested with great interest his estimates of Dryden, the predecessors of Shakespeare, Lord Chesterfield's Letters, etc.; Mr. Frederic Harrison's fresh and interesting essays on *Early Victorian Literature (Arnold)*; and *New Studies in Literature (Kegan Paul)*, by Professor Dowden, containing scholarly and suggestive appreciations of Mr. Meredith's and Mr. Robert Bridges' Poems, of Coleridge and Goethe, and a paper on "The Teaching of English Literature." Lord Acton's brilliant address as Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, was published as *A Lecture on the Study of History (Macmillan)*. Under the quaint title *The Rod, the Root, and the Flower (Geo. Bell*

& Sons), Mr. Coventry Patmore published a volume of short passages presenting with originality and felicity his religious and philosophical views. *Greek Studies* (Macmillan & Co.), a posthumous and characteristic volume of Mr. Walter Pater's Essays, was admirably prepared for publication by Mr. Charles L. Shadwell, who also later in the year performed a similar task in regard to a volume of *Miscellaneous Studies* (Macmillan). Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's charming fancy, *The Book-Bills of Narcissus* (John Lane), was reprinted in fitting fashion. Mr. J. Ashcroft Noble collected a number of his lucid and suggestive essays in *Impressions and Memories* (J. M. Dent & Co.). Of a very different type was Mr. Mallock's brilliant and satirical examination of agnosticism, called *Studies in Contemporary Superstition* (Ward & Downey). Mr. Archibald Forbes's vigorous and picturesque style, and unrivalled experience, gave both weight and charm to his *Memoirs and Studies of War and Peace* (Cassell). Sir Herbert Maxwell followed up an earlier and successful essay with another and equally good volume of *Post Meridiana, or Afternoon Essays* (Blackwood). Mr. T. H. S. Escott, besides his "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill" mentioned elsewhere, compiled a number of sketches of literary celebrities in his graceful book, *Platform Press, Politics, and Play* (Arrowsmith). There was much that was good in Mr. W. S. Lilly's republished Royal Institution lectures on George Eliot, Carlyle, Dickens, and Thackeray, but why they were called *Four English Humanists* (Murray) did not appear. The late Professor Nettleship's sound scholarship and great literary ability characterised his *Lectures and Essays* (Clarendon Press), which also contained a touching memoir of him by his widow. Mr. H. A. Jones collected his "Essays Lectures and Fragments" on the drama in *The Renaissance of the English Drama* (Macmillan). Two books on books that may be mentioned are Mr. J. Oates' careful and sympathetic exposition of *The Teaching of Tennyson* (Elliot Stock), and Mr. Brander Matthews' sensible and suggestive "Essays on Literature and the Drama," *Books and Play Books*. A delightful and varied collection of "Essays on the Life, Language, and Literature of Old Scotland," called *Furth in Field* (Fisher Unwin), was published by Mr. Logie Robertson (Hugh Haliburton); and Dean Hole published, as the result of his Transatlantic trip, *More Memories* (Edward Arnold), being "Thoughts about England spoken in America." *Studies of Men* (Macmillan), an American view of various prominent public Englishmen, was given in a gossipy and interesting book by Mr. G. W. Smalley, the late London Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. The fourth volume of *English Prose Selections* (Macmillan), published early in the year, dealt with the eighteenth century, the time of the masters of the art of writing English prose.

Three political essays were Mr. Henry Norman's well-informed and weighty study of *The Peoples and Politics of the Far East* (Fisher Unwin), written with his usual attractiveness of style; Mr. G. R. Parkins' altogether admirable studies of Canada, *The Great Dominion* (Macmillan); and Mr. G. Morrison Davidson's *Let there be Light* (W. Reeves), a wholesale and whole-souled indictment of society, and plea for its reconstitution on Socialist (according to Mr. Davidson) lines.

III. FICTION.

The Tale of Chloe (Ward, Lock & Co.). This and the other tales collected in this little volume were contributed to the *New Quarterly Magazine* in the late seventies, and for some inscrutable reason have not been published in any authorised edition till now. They show Mr. George Meredith to be as great a master of the short, or let us say shortened, story as he is now acknowledged to be of the three-volume novel, and perhaps their enforced brevity gave them a lightness of touch often wanting in his larger works. *The Amazing Marriage* (Constable). By common consent Mr. Meredith's recent increased literary activity has found him in a happy vein, and this new story exemplifies all his gifts—his exquisite rendering of the persons and motives of his characters, his dramatic power, his epigrammatic faculty, his satiric humour, and his boundless vitality.

Jude the Obscure (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.). Mr. Hardy's new novel met with a somewhat unusual reception. It deals with the still vexed marriage question, and this accounted for much of the criticisms directed against it. Jude is a peasant lad who becomes stone-cutter, and is enamoured of the classics. He also marries Arabella, divorces her, and marries her again, after an interlude with his cousin Sue, who in her turn has married and been divorced. The relations of the chief characters, it will thus be seen, get considerably mixed, but Mr. Hardy has a fine opportunity for developing the two sides of Jude's character and for dealing with the contrast presented by the two women. Herein, and in the unfailingly realistic presentation of Wessex life, lies the strength of the book.

The Days of Auld Langsyne (Hodder & Stoughton). Whatever critics may say, and they are far from being unanimous, Ian Maclaren has got to the heart of the people of Drumtochty, and his stories of that glen far in the north, and the dwellers in it, have taken irresistible hold of an enormous number of readers, north and south. To a writer who can do this there cannot be denied the powers of the seer and the maker. This volume is a companion and a sort of sequel to "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and deals mainly with Burnbrae, Drumsheugh, and Jamie Soutar. There is more humour in it, perhaps, than there was in its forerunner, or perhaps the pen is readier, but as to the pathos there can be no doubt. He must be a hard and bitter man whose heart is not touched by the story of "A Servant Less," or of "The Displeenishing and Replenishing of Burnbrae." Drumtochty will long be a familiar and a well-loved word to all who have read these two books.

Under God's Sky (A. D. Innes & Co.). "Deas Cromarty," the author of this book, is a lady whose works are all too little known. This book for instance received but little notice, and is yet a fine and powerful story, with by far better work in it than the majority of the novels of the year could show. The locale of the story is Lancashire, though in the early part of the book Kensington is painted to the life. The Lancashire characters, Abiram Ashworth and Sarah, his unacknowledged wife, grim as the "Werestones" on the Lancashire moor, the heroine, Rhoda Wimborne, and all the other figures, are finely and truthfully presented. They all live. One would know them

anywhere, and recognise "The Cleft in Maryland" in which the story is centred.

My Lady Nobody (*Bentley & Son*). By steady and conscientious work Mr. Maarten Maartens is winning a high place amongst the novelists of the day. His latest story is throughout artistic, interesting, and of a high literary quality. The daughter of the soldierly village parson, who becomes Baroness Van Helmont, and after much tribulation marries her first love, is a well-drawn character, as are indeed all the characters, although the change which comes over the hero, Gerard Van Helmont, is not told in the most convincing way.

Celibates (*Walter Scott*). The three stories in this book are all studies of persons, two women and one man, who by temperament were necessarily celibates. Their power is unmistakable and irresistible, and the masterly way in which the hearts of Mildred Lawson and John Norton are opened and analysed betokens the sure hand of the true artist. Naturally enough, the interest of the book is purely intellectual, and the reader is compelled to admire, though his sympathy is not appealed to, and he finds nothing to charm him.

Boog Myrtle, and Peat (*Bliss, Sands & Foster*). Mr. S. R. Crockett has not altogether pleased his admirers by this collection of stories, and the explanation perhaps is that the book contains a good deal of his early and experimental work. Interesting as this is to those who care to watch the evolution of a novelist, it cannot please those who require a writer to reach the high standard he himself has set up. In many of the sketches this standard is admirably maintained, however, and the reader willingly acknowledges the force of the charm of the spell laid upon him. In **The Play Actress** (*Fisher Unwin*), which he contributed to the Autonym Library, Mr. Crockett breaks away from Galloway and finds himself rather astray in London. But the Scottish divine and his grandchild, who is kept and protected by her "play actress" aunt, furnish opportunity for many passages whose pathos and tenderness few could resist. **The Men of the Moss Hags** (*Isbister & Co.*). Mr. S. R. Crockett was a little overburdened by the historical in this tale of the Covenanters, which, fine and stirring as it was in many parts, was yet not a living and a moving whole. There were passages full of the charm that made "The Raiders," and Mr. Crockett's picture of the heroes who led the Covenanters was full of colour and movement.

The Second Jungle Book (*Macmillan*). Mr. Rudyard Kipling's first "Jungle Book" has insured its successor a warm welcome, of which it proves to be well worthy. The stories have all the imaginative power of the earlier book, and both prose and verse fascinate and charm the reader as of old. The Jungle lives and moves and has its being in these pages.

The Woman Who Did (*John Lane*). For a long time Mr. Grant Allen has been throwing out hints that he would some day write a book, not for profit, but in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, specially with regard to the marriage laws. This is that book. "The Woman who Did," the heroine of the story, deliberately entered into a free union with the man she loved, believing marriage to be a degradation and a shame. Mr. Grant Allen set himself to show the consequences of such a

union; but, inasmuch as he allowed the man who did to die soon after the union was accomplished, and before the birth of his child, and finally let the mother commit suicide in order that she might not stand in the way of her daughter's marriage, it can hardly be said that he faced the problem squarely or solved it satisfactorily. Under **Sealed Orders** (*Chatto & Windus*), however, was a thoroughly good tale, a Nihilist story of an ingeniously new type, and full of interest from first to last. **The British Barbarians** (*John Lane*), published in November, was by himself called "a hill-top novel," and was apparently also written to satisfy his conscience.

The Chronicles of Count Antonio (*Methuen & Co.*). Mr. Anthony Hope was scarcely up to his usual level of workmanship in this book, and yet the adventures of the Count made up a story that was far above the average of novels; and the deft touch of the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" was still to be seen at times, though unfortunately at times only.

A Daughter of the Soil (*Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.*). "M. E. Francis" has done good work before, but this wholesome book of hers deservedly attracted more notice than its forerunners. She evidently knows Lancashire rural life through and through, and can portray it well, especially its humorous sides; and her heroine, "a daughter of the soil," is a charming and admirable creation, even if, like her bigamous husband, she is not quite convincing.

The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham (*Henry & Co.*). The title is surely indicative of Mrs. Craigie's own particular vein, and this, her first long story, contains all her old traits of epigrammatic brilliancy of phrase, while the two women of the book, Anne and Allegra, present an extraordinary contrast of character, and are drawn with remarkable strength and subtle skill. But how, after Anne's worthlessness is proved, Warre, who has been drawn into a marriage with her, refrains from marrying Allegra, his true love, remains a mystery.

From the **Memoirs of a Minister of France** (*Cassell*). Mr. Stanley Weyman's name on a title page is sufficient now to assure the reader of an exhilarating and skilfully written story. This collection of twelve stories of the Protestant Duc de Sully was all that, and something more; full of dramatic and stirring incident, of subtle delineation of character, and of that complete mastery of a situation which is one of Mr. Weyman's most marked gifts.

The Ralstons (*Macmillan*) forms the second instalment of Mr. Marion Crawford's study of the lives of the Landerdales of New York, of which "Katherine Landerdale" was the first. It exhibited all the skill of this practised writer in bestowing interest on the apparently most uninteresting subjects and situations, and made at least a very pleasant story, the continuation or conclusion of which will be sure to be welcomed if not eagerly awaited.

Noëmi (*Methuen & Co.*). This "romance of old France"—what an attraction old France holds for our modern novelists!—is written with infinite spirit, and was probably evolved from the historical and archaeological researches of its author, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. But though it contains facts, full of interest, about Guyenne, the strange old land of rocks and caves which came under English rule with the Angevins, the adventurous and romantic in-

terest is supreme, and Noëmi and Jean del Peyra must awake the sympathy of every reader.

Three splendid books for boys, full of stirring adventure, and just sufficiently related to history to lend them the additional interest of *vraisemblance*, were *For Life and Liberty* (*Blackie & Son*), by Dr. Gordon Stables, whose name is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of his story of the American Civil War; *Through Russian Snows* (*Blackie & Son*), by Mr. G. A. Henty, an admirably constructed story containing some description of the advance and retreat of Napoleon's *grande armée* in the disastrous Moscow Campaign; and *Two Gallant Rebels* (*Blackie & Son*), by Mr. Edgar Pickering, a vivid description of the adventures of two Englishmen in La Vendée in the early days of the French Republic.

The new stories by well-known writers included a striking short story by Mrs. Humphry Ward, entitled *The Story of Bessie Costrell* (*Smith, Elder & Co.*), in which her conscientious workmanship was as evident as ever. The authoress of "A Girl in the Karpathians" produced a very different type of book in *Gallia* (*Methuen & Co.*), a skilful but rather strained story of a girl who deliberately and on principle marries not for love, but for motherhood. *Terminations* (*Heinemann*) showed Mr. Henry James in rather a new mood, and consisted of four clever, and in places brilliant, stories. Mr. Zangwill has made his mark and accomplished a piece of thoroughly artistic work in his new story, *The Master* (*Heinemann*); while Mr. James Payn, whose ill-health lent interest to, though it certainly could not be detected from, the book, wrote a very pleasant and healthful story called *In Market Overt* (*Horace Cox*). Mr. Conan Doyle's new book, *The Stark-Munro Letters* (*Longmans, Green & Co.*), contained at least one piece of excellent portraiture in the delineation of Dr. Cullingworth. *Clarence* (*Chatto & Windus*) was one of Mr. Bret Harte's successes, a varied and dramatic story of the American Civil War. Mr. J. H. McCarthy managed as usual to enchain the reader's attention by his *A London Legend* (*Chatto & Windus*), which had many passages of great power; and Mr. W. E. Norris, whose position is assured, achieved a greater success than usual with *Billy Bellew* (*Chatto & Windus*), a thoroughly charming and most human character. Mr. (now Sir) Walter Besant compiled one of the fashionable volumes of short stories, all treated with the skill and cleverness which one expects from him; and *The Convict Ship and Heart of Oak* (*Chatto & Windus*) need only the name of the author, Mr. W. Clark Russell, to be known as stirring and graphic sea stories. Mr. F. Frankfort Moore has arrived, and his book *They Call it Love* (*Hutchinson & Co.*) was epigrammatic and interesting, as all his work is; while *The Sale of a Soul* (*Hutchinson*) was a piece of pure comedy admirably contrived and full of smart dialogue. Of a very different type was Mr. George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee* (*Lawrence & Bullen*), a terribly searching and even satirical analysis of a certain kind of suburban society life; and as different again were Mr. Gilbert Parker's fine romance, *When Valmond Came to Pontiac* (*Methuen & Co.*), one of the best things he has done, and his dramatic but not so well written story *The Trail of the Sword* (*Methuen & Co.*). Mr. Rider Haggard descended into the commonplace with his *Joan Haste* (*Longmans, Green & Co.*), a melodramatic

story very far removed from Mr. Haggard's African manner. Mr. W. H. Mallock showed all his great literary ability in his story *The Heart of Life* (*Chapman & Hall*), which, however, was not as good as other works of his. On the contrary, Mr. Richard Pryce showed a distinct advance on his previous efforts in his careful and quite admirable book *The Burden of a Woman* (*A. D. Innes*). Mr. Hamilton Aldé wrote *Elizabeth's Pretenders* (*Chapman & Hall*), one of his bright social stories, full of colour and sparkle; and Mark Twain showed himself at his best in *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (*Chatto & Windus*), which contained many of his old and inimitable flashes of wit. *John March, Southerner* (*Sampson Low, Marston & Co.*), by Mr. G. W. Cable, was full of fine descriptive passages, and contained much careful delineation of character. Mr. David Christie Murray may always be relied upon for an interesting story, and no one who reads *The Martyred Fool* (*Smith, Elder & Co.*) will be disappointed. *Philip and his Wife* (*Longmans, Green & Co.*) showed Mrs. Deland handling a controversial subject again, that of an ill-assorted marriage; but, despite this drawback, the book was a fine one. Sir Herbert Maxwell's *A Duke of Britain* (*Blackwood & Sons*) proved to be an historical novel of great merit, located in classical Galloway. Mrs. Lynn Linton devoted all her energy, to the detriment of her art, to caricaturing the new woman, and all her ways and works, in *In Haste and at Leisure* (*Heinemann*). Mr. W. J. Locke's *At the Gate of Samaria* (*Heinemann*) depicted an emancipated woman who married a brutal, selfish husband, and the story of her revolt was exceedingly well told. The author of *A Superfluous Woman* (*Heinemann*) also had a problem to solve—the destiny of a Girtton girl who became a Socialist. "George Egerton" managed to construct some extraordinary sentences and expound as extraordinary ideas in *Discords* (*John Lane*). Far more powerful and skilful were Mr. Marriott Watson's stories entitled *At the First Corner* (*John Lane*), but they were very far from being pleasant or healthy in tone. Miss Braddon's book *Sons of Fire* (*Simpkin, Marshall & Co.*) received much attention through the action of Mudie's Library in temporarily boycotting it because of its three-volume form, but otherwise it was hardly up to her usual level of excellence. Miss Adeline Sergeant's "mezzotint," *Out of Due Season* (*Heinemann*), proved to be a gloomy story of an ill-matched couple. A lively and almost thrilling story of society and of adventure was Mrs. Reynolds' (G. M. Robins) *To Set Her Free* (*Hurst & Blackett*). Miss Florence Montgomery well maintained her reputation with her ably written story, *Colonel Norton* (*Bentley & Son*), in which were many fine characters and much good dialogue. In spite of its title, *A Magnificent Young Man* (*F. V. White*) proved to be a thoroughly good story of social life worthy of the name of the writer, "John Strange Winter." Other books by practised hands were Miss Adeline Sergeant's *The Mistress of Quest* (*Hutchinson & Co.*), Miss Dora Russell's *The Drift of Fate* (*Chatto & Windus*), and Mrs. Hungerford's *The Professor's Experiment* (*Chatto & Windus*).

A group of books by new or little-known writers included many books of considerable merit. There was Mr. Gabriel Setoun's *Sunshine and Hoar* (*John Murray*), a fine book

sufficiently described perhaps by its sub-title, "Some Further Glimpses of Life at Barnraig," while Sir Hugh Gilzean Read, well-known in journalism, collected a number of able tales and sketches of Scottish life in *"Tween Gleanin' and the Mirk"* (Alexander Gardner). Mr. Walter Raymond is another of the new local school of novelists, and his field in Somersetshire, a delightful and delicately touched story of which he published in *Love and Quiet Life* (Hodder & Stoughton). Mrs. Ilinkson, or Katharine Tynan, to give her her better-known name, achieved work as delicate and artistic, but more sombre, in *The Land of Mist and Mountain* (21, Westminster Bridge Road). A much read book during the year was Mr. S. Levett Yeats's *The Honour of Savelli* (Sampson Low & Co.), a spirited romance of the time of the Italy of the Borgias; and *When Fortune Frowns* (Horace Cox), by Mrs. Henry Jenner, was also an historical tale, of the middle eighteenth century, full of romance and adventure, and most spiritedly told. Mr. Douglas Sladen made a very successful first appearance with *A Japanese Marriage* (A. & C. Black), a tale of English life in Japan, full of interest and reality, and containing a most charming creation in the heroine, Bryn, an English girl brought up in Japan, and thus quite a new type in fiction. The local colour and the descriptions of Japanese scenery and people were admirably done. The book borrowed a topical interest too from the prominence of things Japanese during the year. In the same way *The Prince of Balkistan* (Chatto & Windus), by Mr. Allen Upward, benefited by the interest shown in Bulgaria about the time of its appearance, for it proved to be an extravagant but clever tale of Bulgarian politics. Mr. R. H. Sherard amid his manifold activities, found time for an interesting and well-constructed novel called *Jacob Niemand* (Ward & Downey). The Rev. W. J. Dawson found in London enough material to make a deeply interesting collection of *London Idylls* (Hodder & Stoughton). Miss Ella D'Arcy collected some of her *Yellow Book* stories, and published them as *Monochromes* (John Lane), all of them artistic, powerful, and carefully drawn; they should be the prelude to even better work from the same pen. Mr. C. E. Raimond scarcely came up to the level of his previous work with *The New Moon* (Heinemann), clever and of absorbing interest as it was in places. To the collections of short stories Mr. Morley Roberts, who always does well, contributed *Red Earth* (Lawrence & Bullen), a series of sketches of wild life in the West, of undeniable freshness and vividness. Vigorous and full of colour and ability were the seven Australian stories combined in *The Moving Finger* (Methuen & Co.), by "Mary Gaunt." A brightly written and thoroughly lifelike story, written with considerable humour too, was Miss Mann's *Susannah* (Henry & Co.).

A group of books published late in the year included *Miss Grace of All Souls* (Heinemann), by Mr. Tirebuck, a lifelike story, into which was worked a narrative of the great coal strike; *All Men are Liars* (Ward, Lock), by Mr. Joseph Hocking, a powerful but gloomy story; *The Red Spell* (A. Constable), a story of the Commune, by Mr. Francis Gribble; *Diana's Hunting* (Fisher Unwin), and *Lady Kilpatrick* (Chatto & Windus), by Mr. Robert Buchanan; *Red Rowans* (Macmillan), by Mrs. F. A. Steel, who

abandoned India for Scotland and wrote a splendid story full of dramatic interest; and *The Herons* (Macmillan), by Miss Helen Shipton, another uncommonly good story.

IV. POETRY.

Chaucer (Clarendon Press). Vols. V. and VI. of this incomparable edition of the great poet appeared early in the year. There is no need to say much of the general character of the work. That was sufficiently indicated in the last edition, and the place it has already taken as the standard edition of Chaucer speaks for its excellence. Dr. Skeat here, in these two volumes, completes his work in his own thorough and scholarly fashion. Vol. V. contains a deeply interesting and most useful introduction to, and etymological and explanatory notes upon, the "Canterbury Tales," with an index to the subjects, etc., explained in the notes. The introduction contains a description and defence of the text adopted. Vol. VI. contains a general introduction to the whole edition, setting out the objects which Dr. Skeat had in view when he undertook it, and exhaustively commenting upon the whole contents. A glossarial index, and indices of proper names of authors quoted or referred to by Chaucer, and of books referred to in the notes, a list of MSS., and a general index, are also included, and show the minute and careful skill with which the whole work has been compiled.

Odes and Other Poems (John Lane). Mr. William Watson is amply fulfilling, at least as to the quality of his work, his early promise. He still produces sparingly, but all he writes is poetry, sincere, original and melodious. These odes, translations, and songs were as fine as, and some of them finer than, anything he has yet done. As much at least may be said for *The Father of the Forest and other Poems* (John Lane), which appeared in November. The stately "Hymn to the Sea" was one of the poems in this volume, and amongst other notable pieces, besides the fine reverie which gives its name to the book, was an "Apologia," in which Mr. Watson referred to the charge that he has not "thought it shame to tread in nobler footprints than mine own."

Sister Songs (John Lane). Mr. Francis Thompson, whose advent was hailed as that of the new poet, exhibits in this second volume of his in praise of two sisters, an extraordinary power of imagination and a profusion of imagery, which is at once his weakness and a great part of his strength. Nevertheless, his power and the fine lines occurring again and again in his verses cannot be denied.

The Last Poems of J. R. Lowell (A. D. Innes & Co.). The interest of this little book was undeniable, and much of Mr. Lowell's fine thought and melodious expression appeared in it; but there were many signs, too, of the unfinished nature of many of the poems. Still, all lovers of his verse will welcome these last words of his. The chief poem was a rugged and powerful piece of blank verse, "On a Bust of General Grant."

A Century of French Verse (Innes). A charming book was made of this volume by the good taste of the publishers, and the contents corresponded to the exterior. Mr. W. J. Robertson's translations of and biographical and critical notices of the leading French poets of the century show sound judgment and

critical and poetical ability of no mean order.

Canterbury Tales (*University Correspondence College Press*). A useful edition of the prologue to "The Canterbury Tales" and of "The Knight's Tale" was edited for the University Tutorial Series by Mr. A. J. Wyatt, M.A., and included a glossary by Mr. S. J. Evans, M.A.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne grows continually stronger in thought and feeling and surer in execution, and his new volume **Robert Louis Stevenson and Other Poems** (*John Lane*), contained much beautiful poetry, especially the latter part of it. Mr. W. B. Yeats did well to collect his **Poems** (*T. Fisher Unwin*), all musical and original, and of that spiritual quality which specially distinguishes his work. Mr. R. D. Blackmore made an interesting appearance as a poet with a volume quaintly called **Fringilla: Some Tales in Verse** (*Elkin Mathews*), and Mr. Norman Gale's distinctive note was heard again in the second series of his **A Country Muse** (*Archibald Constable*). Mr. Alfred Austin's sequel to "The Garden that I Love" was called *In Veronica's Garden* (*Macmillan*), and contained much of the charm and grace of the earlier volume. Lord de Tabley also brought out a second series of his graceful and finely wrought **Poems Dramatic and Lyrical** (*John Lane*); and Sir Edwin Arnold collected various miscellaneous verse, including some pretty translations of Japanese poems, into a book entitled **The Tenth Muse and Other Poems** (*Longmans, Green & Co.*). Two new poets of considerable powers appeared in Mr. A. C. Benson and Mr. Selwyn Image, the former of whom published a pretty volume of **Lyrics** (*John Lane*), and the latter an agreeable collection of often melodious **Poems and Carols** (*Elkin Mathews*). Mr. Andrew Lang contributed an appreciative introductory memoir to **Robert F. Murray; His Poems** (*Longmans, Green & Co.*), a book that will be welcome to all old St. Andrews men, and should be read by a wider circle. Miss Mathilde Blind's "Songs of the Orient and Occident," **Birds of Passage** (*Challot & Windus*), evinced much grace of expression and depth of feeling; the writer who veils her identity under the *nom de plume* "G. Nesbit" showed all her lyrical skill and imaginative power in **A Pomander of Verse** (*John Lane*); and Mrs. Radford's **Songs and Other Verses** (*John Lane*), contained many sweet and tender little poems. Mr. Eric Mackay wrote an ambitious **Song of the Sea and other Poems** (*Methuen & Co.*). Mr. Lionel Johnson's **Poems** (*Elkin Mathews*) evinced his possession of a decided lyrical gift, and there was much humour and the true note of poetry in Mr. Ernest Radford's collection of poems **Old and New** (*Fisher Unwin*).

The minor poets, as usual, gave the publishers much work. Amongst these productions may be mentioned the **Poems of Paganus** (*Roxburgh Press*), by Mr. L. Cranmer Byng, editor of the *Senate*; Mr. Marriott Watson's pensive **Vespertilia and other Verses** (*John Lane*); **Scintillæ Carminis** (*Elliot Stock*), by Mr. Percival Almy; **Pansies** (*Elkin Mathews*) by Miss May Probyn; "a mystery play," by Mr. W. Wallace, called **The Divine Surrender** (*Elliot Stock*); Mr. C. J. Leland's attractive and humorous **Songs of the Sea and Lays of the Land** (*Black*); a pleasant collection of poems by Trinity Collegians, **Dublin Verse** (*Elkin Mathews*), edited

by Mr. H. A. Hinkson; the somewhat sombre **Sonnets and Other Poems** (*Rivington, Percival & Co.*), of Mr. F. W. Ragg, M.A.; the pleasant and winning **Child's World Ballads** (*A. Constable*) of Mrs. Piatt; the late Mrs. Augusta Webster's incomplete "sonnet sequence," **Mother and Daughter** (*Macmillan*); the spirited **Ballads and other Verses** (*Longmans, Green & Co.*) of Mr. A. H. Beesly; A. E. J. Legge's **Sunshine and Smoke** (*Simpkin, Marshall & Co.*); a finished volume of **Poems** (*John Lane*), by Mr. J. L. Tabb; Mrs. Threlfall's musical **Starlight Songs** (*Kegan Paul*); **The Viol of Love** (*John Lane*), by Mr. Charles Newton Robinson; Miss Jane Barlow's rather vague **The End of Elflintown** (*Macmillan*), and Mr. Alfred Hayes' **The Vale of Arden** (*John Lane*).

The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke made a judicious and altogether delightful selection from the poetry of Coleridge, and added to it a critical introduction which contained an eloquent defence of the great poet, the whole being published as **The Golden Book of Coleridge** (*J. M. Dent & Co.*). A gigantic task has been undertaken by Mr. W. J. Courthope, M.A., the first volume of whose **History of English Poetry** (*Macmillan*) appeared in May. This elaborate and masterly volume dealt only with the Middle Ages, and amply showed Mr. Courthope's exceptional qualifications for the task. Another and a fine, vigorous translation of **The Tale of Beowulf** (*Kelmscott Press*), was done by Mr. W. Morris and Mr. A. J. Wyatt, and the printing was as good as the translation.

V. HISTORY.

England under the Tudors, vol. 1. (*A. D. Innes*). The legend "Made in Germany" ceases to be opprobrious when applied to such books as this, and becomes the highest compliment. The author, Dr. Wilhelm Busch, is Professor of Modern History at Freiburg, in Baden, and no higher praise of him need be given than Mr. James Gairdner gives in his Introduction to this book. The Doctor deals in his first volume only with the reign of Henry VII. His acquaintance with the original documents and MSS. is marvellous, and yet the interest of the book is never lost in minute detail. The translation has been admirably done by Miss Alice M. Todd, under the supervision of the Rev. A. H. Johnson.

Other works dealing with England included an able and judicious book on **Britain and Her Rivals in the Eighteenth Century, 1713-1789** (*A. D. Innes*), by Mr. A. D. Innes, M.A. The period is one with which the ordinary Englishman is by no means familiar, and Mr. Innes' comprehensive and lucid review of it, and its great movements, therefore meets a felt want. Mr. W. H. S. Aubrey, LL.D., began a new account "for the people" of **The Rise and Growth of the English Nation**, vols. 1 and 2 (*Elliot Stock*). The history is to extend to 3 vols. **Social England** (*Cassell*), edited by Mr. H. D. Traill, reached its third and fourth volumes, dealing with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries up to the death of Queen Anne. Mr. Russell M. Garner published an elaborate and, at the same time, instructive and brightly written work, entitled **Annals of the British Peasantry** (*Swan Sonnenschein*), dealing with the history and condition of the British rural labourer, M. J. J. Jusserand produced the first volume of **A Literary History of the English People** (*Fisher Unwin*), covering

the period "from the Origins to the Renaissance," a book full of evidence of refined scholarship, and of a sympathetic acquaintance with the subject of which it treats.

The late Mr. Froude's Oxford lectures on *English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century* (*Longmans, Green & Co.*) appeared in April. Like all his work, they were brilliant and picturesque, though his enthusiasm for his subject betrayed his historical judgment at times. Professor Knox Laughton, M.A., R.A., continued his examination of the *State Papers relating to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada* for the Navy Records Society, and brought out the second volume, dealing largely with the two fleets from a technical point of view. He also published an admirable little book on *Nelson* (*Macmillan*). Dr. Reginald Sharpe's *London and Kingdom* (*Longmans, Green & Co.*) reached its third and last volume, covering the years 1714-1832. Bishop Creighton chose for his Rede Lecture at Cambridge, in '95, *The Early History of the Renaissance in England* (*Cambridge University Press*), a subject which he treated with his usual insight and eloquence.

The Pilgrim Fathers of New England (*Religious Tract Society*). The Rev. John Brown, B.A., D.D., of Bedford, is well known for his "Life of Bunyan," and has laid many readers under a further debt by this admirable book. It traces the history of those indomitable men who, in search of religious liberty, left home and kindred in England—their home was at and near Scrooby in Lincolnshire—and went first to Holland and then to New England, to found there what has become the mightiest child of Old England's many children.

The History of the United States (*Smith, Elder & Co.*), by Mr. E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University, is for the ordinary reader about as good as such a work can be, full and yet concise, and readable throughout. Mr. F. Grenfell Baker, in *The Model Republic* (*H. S. Nichols*), wrote a sober and well-informed "history of the rise and progress of the Swiss people." And that rather unlucky colony Newfoundland found a sympathetic and most capable historian in Judge Prowse, of the Central District Court of Newfoundland, who published an illustrated *History of Newfoundland* (*Macmillan*). Mr. V. R. Burke, M.A., dealt carefully, and in most interesting fashion, with the *History of Spain* (*Longmans, Green & Co.*) "from the earliest times to the death of Ferdinand the Catholic."

Of a number of books on military history, the most important were Lord Roberts' *The Rise of Wellington* (*Sampson Low*) and Viscount Wolseley's *Decline and Fall of Napoleon* (*Sampson Low*), both reprinted from the *Pall Mall Magazine*, and both distinguished alike in their authorship, their subject matter, and their treatment. Sir Evelyn Wood published an admirable study of the work of *Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign* (*Sampson Low*), and made a most vivacious and fascinating book out of his memories and experiences of *The Crimea in 1854 and 1894* (*Chapman & Hall*). Sir W. H. Russell dealt with the same subject in his personal reminiscences of the invasion of the Crimea during *The Great War with Russia* (*Routledge & Sons*); and General Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B., added the tale of his experiences in *The Crimean War from First to Last* (*Murray*).

Histories of *The Chitral Campaign* were written by Mr. H. C. Thomson, who was

attached to the expedition as War Correspondent, and by Captain Younghusband.

VI. RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Foundations of Belief (*Longmans, Green & Co.*). No more fascinating book was published during the year than this. The subject of it is, after all, the one eternally interesting problem for most men, whatever their attitude towards it. Mr. Balfour's attitude is unmistakable. The first two parts of this book contained, perhaps, the most keen and searching examination of, and attack upon, Rationalism, or Naturalism, to use Mr. Balfour's phrase, that has ever been delivered; and though there may be gaps in the constructive part (Mr. Balfour himself modestly called his book only "Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology"), it may be urged that his suggested solutions of the various problems are only claimed to be provisional solutions; while comparatively few will hesitate as to their choice between the barren negations of naturalism and Mr. Balfour's conclusion that the world is "the work of a rational Being who made it intelligible, and at the same time made us, in however feeble a fashion, able to understand it." Mr. Balfour's peculiar and felicitous charm of manner and style pervaded the whole book.

The Bampton Lectures for '94, delivered by Mr. J. R. Illingworth, M.A., dealt with *Personality: Human and Divine* (*Macmillan*), a difficult subject, which was treated with conspicuous force and clearness of thought. The late Mr. G. J. Romanes left behind him a work entitled *Thoughts on Religion* (*Longmans, Green & Co.*), a most striking book, containing the writer's explanation of his progress from an attitude of the purest scepticism to one of belief in the Christian Revelation. The Hibbert Lectures for '94 were delivered by Principal Drummond, of Manchester New College, Oxford, and were published early in '95 under the title *Via, Veritas, Vita* (*Williams & Norgate*). Dr. Stubbs, now Dean of Ely, edited a series of *Lecture Sermons on the universal empire of Christianity*, which appeared in his book *Christus Imperator* (*Macmillan*). Dr. Horton, always in the van, devoted his wide learning and deep spirituality to an investigation of *The Teaching of Jesus* (*Isbister & Co.*), which he says has been overlaid and largely hidden by the theologians and sacerdotalists. The Rev. C. Voysey was eminently qualified to write his exposition of *Theism as a Science* (*Williams & Norgate*). Madame Olga Novikoff was responsible for the publication of *Christ, or Moses: which?* (*Williams & Norgate*). The book was not written by her, but by a friend, with the view of establishing the proposition that the Old Testament is absolutely void of all conception of a reference to a future state, and is thus strongly contrasted with the New Testament. Mr. Gladstone contributed a letter to the book. A book of extraordinary interest was that of Dr. L. Austine Waddell on *The Buddhism of Tibet* (*Allen & Co.*), which by persevering industry and favouring good fortune he was enabled to master throughout, "obtaining direct from Lhasa most of the objects and explanatory material" necessary for understanding Lamaism and its symbolism and mythology. Prof. Menzies,

of St. Andrews University, wrote a valuable "sketch of Primitive Religious Beliefs and Practices and of the origin and character of the great systems" in his *History of Religion* (Murray).

A number of exegetical works included the first volume of a new series called "The International Critical Commentaries," the volume consisting of "a critical and exegetical commentary" on Deuteronomy (*T. & T. Clark*) by the Rev. S. R. Driver, D.D. Prof. W. F. Adeney, M.A., wrote in a most able fashion for the Expositor's Bible a thoroughly rational and suggestive volume on *The Canticles and Lamentations* (Hodder & Stoughton). Dean Farrar contributed to the same series a learned exposition of *The Book of Daniel* (Hodder & Stoughton), in which he accepted to the full the Maccabæan date of the book. The Rev. John Skinner, M.A., of the Presbyterian College, also wrote for this series *The Book of Ezekiel* (Hodder & Stoughton); and Dr. E. J. Dillon, under the title of *The Seepies of the Old Testament* (Isbister & Co.), made a very interesting book out of his examination of Job, Ecclesiastes, and Agur. Mr. Gladstone's edition of *The Psalter, with a Concordance and other Auxiliary Matter* (Murray), could not fail to be interesting. Its aim was stated to be to promote the use of the Psalter as a divinely inspired book of private devotion. In the realm of the New Testament, Prof. Baldwin Bruce, of Glasgow, published an exhaustive and yet concise and convincing analysis of St. Paul's teaching in *St. Paul's Conception of Christianity* (*T. & T. Clark*); and Dr. F. Godet's *Introduction to the New Testament* (*T. & T. Clark*), translated by Mr. W. Affleck, B.D., was also a study of the epistles of St. Paul. The first part of Count Tolstoi's work on *The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated* (Walter Scott) was published in English, and proved somewhat disappointing, as other theological works of his have done. Dr. Stalker reprinted from *Good Words*, in an enlarged form, his powerful discourses, marked by great critical ability and insight, on *The Two St. Johns of the New Testament* (Isbister & Co.).

There were very few notable volumes of sermons issued during the year. The late Dr. Dale's last work, to which therefore especial interest attached, consisted of a series of discourses dealing with the foundation-stones of *Christian Doctrine* (Hodder & Stoughton), strong, clear, and impressive, like everything he said or wrote. To say that *College Sermons* (Murray) were the work of the late Master of Balliol, Dr. Jowett, is to say all that need be said of them, except that they were edited by the Dean of Ripon. The remarkable course of sermons on social subjects organised by the London branch of the Christian Social Union were published under the title, *A Lent in London* (Longmans, Green & Co.), with a preface by Canon Scott Holland. Canon Gore published a series of elaborate and characteristic *Dissertations on subjects connected with the Incarnation* (Murray). A special series of Advent sermons, under the auspices of the same Union, were published as *The Gospel of the Kingdom* (Elliot Stock); and a volume of Archdeacon Sinclair's wise and stimulating sermons appeared as *Words to the Laity* (James Nisbet). Canon Malcolm MacColl, M.A., dealt with a subject of intense interest in his volume of sermons, *Life Here and Here-*

after (Longmans, Green & Co.), a strong and sensible book.

Of philosophical books the most important was the late Dr. Romanes' *Mind and Motion and Monism* (Longmans, Green & Co.), in which he declared Spiritualism to be unsatisfactory and Materialism impossible, and pronounced in favour of Monism, which alone gave "a philosophically adequate conception of Deity." *The Essentials of Logic* (Macmillan), by Mr. Bosanquet, and *Natural Rights* (Swan Sonnenschein), "a criticism of some political and ethical conceptions," by Prof. Ritchie, of the University of St. Andrews, should also be noticed; while Mr. C. Douglas, M.A., D.Sc., Lecturer on Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, contributed a thoughtful and in some respects novel study of the philosophy of John Stuart Mill (Blackwood & Sons).

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

A noted Austrian writer, who had already made a reputation on the Continent, under the *nom de guerre* of "Max Nordau," was discovered during the year in England, and two of his books were published here in translations. The earlier work, *Degeneration* (Heinemann), was a quasi-scientific and altogether unsparring attack upon various authors and artists whom the writer denounced as "degenerate." His theory is that degeneracy in the upper classes "takes the form of artistic or literary drivel," and this theory he relentlessly and with undeniable force and encyclopædic knowledge illustrates from contemporary art and literature. The second book by him was *Conventional Lies of our Civilisation* (Heinemann), which had a wider scope, and proved to be a revolutionary indictment of modern civilisation, attacking religion, the monarchy, and aristocracy, political and economical systems, and soon, in turn. Other scientific works were Sir Henry Roscoe's *John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry* (Cassell & Co.); the deeply interesting book of Dr. Prestwich on *The Traditions of the Flood* (Macmillan), a volume of "studies of nature in relation to the struggle for life"; *In the Guiana Forest* (Fisher Unwin), by Mr. James Rodway, F.Z.S., with an introduction by Mr. Grant Allen; an admirably written *Handbook to the Primates* (W. H. Allen), by Mr. H. O. Forbes, LL.D., F.Z.S.; Sir Robert Ball's fascinating review of the *Great Astronomers* (Isbister & Co.); a translation of Herr Gätké's patient and picturesquely told observations as to the migration of birds, entitled *Heligoland as an Ornithological Observatory* (David Douglas); Professor Silvanus P. Thompson's thorough and up-to-date text-book, *Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism* (Macmillan); and Captain Abney's Tyndall Lectures for '94 on *Colour Vision* (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.), delivered at the Royal Institution. The Rev. G. Henslow, M.A., contributed to the International Scientific Series a patient consideration of *The Origin of Plant Structures* (Kegan Paul), in which he boldly traversed a good many Darwinian doctrines.

Of sociological and economical books the most important unquestionably were two volumes—the fifth and sixth—of Mr. Charles Booth's invaluable work on *The Life and Labour of the People in London* (Macmillan); the one dealing with the building trades and wood and metal workers, and the other with workers in the precious metals, watch and instrument

makers, printers, the textile, chemical, and other industries. Dr. Henry Dyer, C.E., wrote *The Evolution of Industry* (Macmillan) to show that the various parts of the labour movement are developing an organisation of industry which will efficiently work for the welfare of the community—a comfortable conclusion. Professor Flint, of Edinburgh University, vigorously attacked Socialism (Isbister & Co.), which Mr. Blatchford ("Nunquam" of the *Clarion*) as vigorously and far more picturesquely defended in his series of dialogues picturing the Socialist Utopia, *Merrie England* (Walter Scott), a book which had a marvellous sale. An ingenious and to some extent practical scheme for the reconstruction of society on a Socialistic basis was sketched in Mr. J. Richardson's *How it can be Done, or Constructive Socialism* (Svan Sonnenschein). Of books on currency questions there were *The History of Currency, 1252—1894* (Wilson & Milore), a valuable handbook to the currencies of the chief European States, by Mr. A. W. Shaw, M.A.; and another *History of Monetary Systems* (Effingham Wilson), by Mr. Alexander Del Mar, strenuously opposing "free coinage." Under this head may also be mentioned vol. iv., on "Forest Protection," of Dr. Schlich's *Manual of Forestry* (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), by Mr. W. R. Fisher, B.A.

The following books of travel, mountaineering, and exploration may be fitly classed together. First, perhaps, comes Sir W. M. Conway's *The Alps from End to End* (Archibald Constable)—i.e., from the Colle di Tenda to the Glockner—a magnificent volume, with 100 full-page illustrations by Mr. A. D. McCormick. Mr. A. F. Mummery's *Climbs in the Alps and Caucasus* (Fisher Unwin) was another fascinating book, full of thrilling records of dangerous mountaineering feats, and rendered pathetic by the subsequent death of the author while climbing in the Himalayas. *The Valley of Kashmir* (Oxford University Press), by Mr. W. B. Lawrence, C.I.E., was a perfect book of its kind, absolutely exhausting its subject, splendidly illustrated and beautifully printed and bound. An interesting book was made out of Lord Brassey's *Voyages and Travels* (Longmans, Green & Co.), arranged in two vols. and edited by Captain Eardley Wilmot. Two books dealt with the Arctic regions—Mr. F. G. Jackson's *The Great Frozen Land* (Macmillan), an account of his experimental expedition in Northern and Unknown Russia in '93-4; and Mr. Trevor-Battye's record of the three months which he spent icebound on Kolguev (*A. Constable*). Passing to a very different climate, we have Mr. F. A. Swettenham's *Malay Sketches* (John Lane), abundantly proving his intimate knowledge of the Straits Settlements and his possession of literary gifts of no mean order; Mr. A. Henry Savage-Landor's timely and well-informed book on *Corea* (Heinemann); and a number of books on Japan, including Mr. H. T. Finck's *Lotos Time in Japan* (Lawrence & Bullen); Mr. J. Morris's *Advance Japan* (W. H. Allen & Co.), a history of Japan's more recent progress, and a book marked by considerable observation and insight; and Mr. L. Hearn's "reveries and studies in New Japan," called *Out of the East* (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.).

A prettily conceived and executed volume was Mr. J. F. Rowbotham's *The Troubadours and Courts of Love* (Svan Sonnenschein). Mr. C. G. Leland (*Haus Breitmann*) was thoroughly

at home in his collection of *Legends of Florence* (David Nutt); and Mr. A. D. Vandam has already proved his capacity for dealing with *French Men and French Manners* (Chapman & Hall).

Dr. Murray's great enterprise, the *New English Dictionary* (Clarendon Press) progressed steadily; and the Funk and Wagnall's Company of New York published an excellent *Standard Dictionary of the English Language* in two volumes.

Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. W. F. Maitland wrote conjointly the first instalment of what will probably prove to be the standard *History of English Law* (Cambridge University Press), though the two volumes of the present book only dealt with the period up to the reign of Edward I. A most useful treatise, too, was that on *The Insane and the Law* (Churchill), described as "a plain guide for medical men, solicitors, and others."

Of art books *The Cathedrals of England and Wales* (The Builder publishers), a splendidly illustrated and beautifully printed and bound volume; a collection of Mr. Ruskin's drawings and prose pictures, *Studies in both Arts* (George Allen); and the fine reprint by Mr. T. J. Wise of Ruskin's *The Harbours of England* (George Allen), with reduced facsimiles of the plates after Turner, deserve notice. Mr. Walter Crane made, in his own exquisite fashion, illustrations for a beautiful edition of *Spenser's Faerie Queene* (George Allen), edited by Mr. T. J. Wise, and for Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (J. W. Dent). Mr. William Strang made twelve etchings to illustrate the *Paradise Lost* (Nimmo). The *Yellow Book* (John Lane) distinctly improved both on its literary and on its artistic side during the year; and a somewhat similar publication appeared in Edinburgh (and through Mr. Fisher Unwin in London) called *The Evergreen*.

The Legitimist Kalender '95 (Henry & Co.), edited by the Marquis de Ruigny and Raineval, was a handsomely got up affair, whatever one may say of its contents. The Badminton Library was enriched by the addition of a volume on *Sea Fishing* (Longmans, Green), and a library edition in 12 volumes of Sir Richard Burton's *The Book of a Thousand Nights and a Night* (H. S. Nichols & Co.) was prepared and edited by Mr. Leonard C. Smithers, who included many passages omitted in Lady Burton's edition.

The Partition of Africa (Stanford) is the second edition of Mr. Scott Keltie's invaluable book. The process of exploration and annexation in Africa brings to us every day the need for authentic information of many an unkenneled place, but with this book on his shelf no one need fear. There is a mine of interest, too, in its historical matter and the quaint maps of Africa made in years gone by. The book has been thoroughly and compactly brought up to date by Mr. Keltie, and the maps are perhaps the best and most authoritative existing.

Mr. John Davidson produced a strange book early in the year, a fantastic romance which it is difficult to characterise, entitled *A Full and True Account of the Wonderful Mission of Earl Lavender* (Ward & Downey).

Among new publications which saw the light during the year may be mentioned *The Minister*, a monthly published by Messrs. A. D. Innes & Co.; the *How*, a sixpenny weekly conducted by Mr. Williamson, formerly the

editor of *Black and White*; *Turf and Stage*, a weekly published from the *Illustrated London News* office; the *New Budget*, which Mr. Harry Furniss started in place of the *Pall Mall Budget*, dropped by Mr. Astor in March, and with which was incorporated Mr. Furniss's first venture, *Lika Joko*; the *Englishwoman*, a monthly edited by Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon, and published as a sixpenny monthly by Messrs. F. W. White & Co.; *The Evergreen*, "a northern seasonal," published every six months by "Patrick Geddes and colleagues, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh"; the *Unicorn*, a weekly illustrated, with Mr. Raven Hill as art editor and Mr. A. H. Girdlestone in charge of the literary department; and *Chapman's Magazine of Fiction*, a monthly edited by Mr. Oswald Crawford. *Winter's Weekly* died, and amongst the editorial changes may be noticed the accession of Mr. H. W. Massingham to the editorial chair of the *Daily Chronicle*, in place of Mr. A. E. Fletcher; of Mr. G. E. Armstrong to the *Globe*, in place of Mr. W. A. Locker, who became editor of the *Morning Post*; and of Mr. W. E. Henley to the editorship of the *New Review*. An international review, *Cosmopolitan*, is announced for publication in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York on Jan. 1st, '96, under the auspices of Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Liverpool-Birkenhead Bridge. See **ENGINEERING**.

Liverpool, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Llandaff, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

Lloyd, Edward, the famous tenor vocalist, was b. in London 1845. When seven years old he entered Westminster Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He was engaged in '67 at Novello's Concerts, and in '71 at the **Gloucester Festival**, where he attracted much attention by his singing in Bach's "Passion" Music. In '88 he went on a tour in America, taking part in the Cincinnati Festival, and in '90 and '92 he repeated his visit, being enthusiastically welcomed on each occasion.

Lloyd's. This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd about the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. There were numerous rival houses in existence then, but Lloyd's was distinguished above all others, especially by his news of the movements of vessels received from various correspondents at home and abroad, in which may be found the germ of "Lloyd's List." In 1696 *Lloyd's News* was commenced and published three times a week. But after seventy-six numbers had appeared the proprietor was so foolish as to insert a paragraph about the proceedings in the House of Lords. For this he was summoned to the bar of the House, and then he stopped the print, substituting handwriting for printing, till 1721, when *Lloyd's List* appeared, and has continued even unto this day. Besides being a news centre Lloyd's began to be used as the centre of Marine insurance, and this business rapidly increased. In 1771 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house to the number of 79 resolved to find fresh and more commodious quarters, and in 1773, chiefly through the energy of a Mr. Angerstein, rooms were taken on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever

since this great institution has been established. A subscription of £20 a year was required of members, and rules were laid down for the conduct of business. During the forty years of war, from 1775 to 1815, Lloyd's grew and flourished amazingly, and business flowed in from all over the world, the reorganisation of the whole institution, accomplished in 1811, adding to the general confidence in its security. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71, notwithstanding considerable opposition. The objects of the Institution were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information with respect to shipping. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night. Then a "Captain's Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 30,000 in all; and "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping" is published annually. The record of losses is kept in the "Black Book," and averages about 3000 a year. Lloyd's is of course open only to members, though subscribers may take their friends in and show them round, through the underwriting rooms, the reading room, the captains' room, used for luncheon purposes, and the committee room, full of relics. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members, annual subscribers, or associates. All members must be recommended by six members and then elected by ballot; subscribers and associates can recommend gentlemen for election to their own grades. Underwriters are required to deposit with the committee at least £5000 (for which they receive interest), and to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay an annual subscription of £7 7s. and associates of £5 5s. In '94 there were 670 members, 540 being underwriting members.

"**Lloyd's Clauses.**" These clauses are so important, and they are passing into such general use, particularly in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in contracts for marine insurance, that we repeat them, with the remark that although a bill of lading whose terms shall be absolute and unvarying is probably an impossible dream, the increasing adoption of Lloyd's clauses shows that this is not the case with contracts of marine insurance.—**F.P.A. Warranted free from particular average** unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, each craft or lighter being deemed a separate insurance. Underwriters, notwithstanding this warranty, to pay for any damage or loss caused by collision with any other ship or craft, and any special charges for warehouse rent, re-shipping, or forwarding, for which they would otherwise be liable. Also to pay the insured value of any package or packages which may be totally lost in trans-shipment. Grounding in the Suez Canal not to be deemed a strand, but underwriters to pay any damage

or loss which may be proved to have directly resulted therefrom. **G. A. General Average** and salvage charges payable as per foreign official adjustment, if so made up, or per York-Antwerp Rules, if in accordance with the contract of affreightment. **F., C. and S. Warranted free of capture, seizure, and detention, and the consequences thereof, or of any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war.** **Deviation.** In the event of the vessel making any deviation or change of voyage, it is mutually agreed that such deviation or change shall be held covered at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given by the assured, or receipt of advice of such deviation or change of voyage. **Continuation Clause (Ship or Ships Policies).** In the event of any shipment coming upon this policy, the value of which is in excess of the sum then remaining available, it is mutually agreed that the underwriters shall grant a policy for such excess up to, but not beyond the amount of this policy, and the assured shall pay the premium thereon at the same rate. **Continuation Clause (Time Policies).** Should the vessel hereby insured be at sea on the expiration of this policy, it is agreed to hold her covered until arrival at port of destination at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given on or before the expiration of this policy. **No Thirds as applying to Iron Ships and Steamers.** No thirds to be deducted except as regards hemp rigging and ropes, sails, and wooden deck. **Lloyd's Warranties.** Warranted not to sail from the Baltic, White, or Black Seas, or British North America, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, nor from the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico between the 1st day of August and the 12th day of January, nor to sail to the Baltic before the 20th day of March or after the 10th day of September, and not to go to the Azores. **M. C. Warranted free from particular average below the load waterline, unless occasioned by fire or contact with some substance other than water.**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94, THE.

This Act, which received the royal assent on March 5th, '94, completed the scheme of local administration which was inaugurated by the Local Government Act of '88. Mr. Ritchie, as President of the Local Government Board, then proposed to establish both county and district councils; but in the passage of his bill through the House of Commons it was found necessary to abandon the clauses relating to district councils, and deal with the government of the county only. What the Local Government Act, '88, thus left undone was effected by the new Act, and, in addition, a new parochial organisation was set up in rural districts. These changes were accompanied by the institution in connection with the new bodies of a franchise of a very wide character, which, however, was not extended to the elections of county or borough councils.

Foremost among the changes effected by the new Act is the establishment in parishes in rural sanitary districts of parish meetings and parish councils, between whom is distributed all the secular business of the vestry. The parish councils are given many additional powers, taking the place of any lighting and watching inspectors, burial board, or other authority

set up under any of what are styled "the Adoptive Acts." There is no parish meeting or council for parishes in an urban sanitary district, but provision is made for conferring on the district council or some other representative body in the district the powers of a parish council. The vestry in an urban parish, therefore, was not directly affected by the Act, but in rural parishes continues to exist for ecclesiastical business only. In the area of the districts formed for sanitary and highway purposes the control of affairs is placed in the hands of urban and rural district councils, who succeed to the powers of urban and rural sanitary authorities. The qualifications of the members and electors of district councils (other than borough councils, the constitution and mode of election of which remain unchanged) differ materially from the qualifications required in the case of the old authorities, and the mode of election is entirely changed. *Ex-officio* members are abolished. Various new powers are conferred on district councils (including borough councils), and in rural districts the council has become the highway authority in place of the parish surveyor or the highway board. The administration of the poor law is unaffected by the Act, but boards of guardians are, so far as their constitution and mode of election are concerned, dealt with in practically the same manner as district councils. Similar treatment is accorded to London vestries and district boards, and the Local Board of Woolwich. A subsidiary, but none the less important, effect of the Act is the simplification of the boundaries of local government areas. Every parish, and as a general rule every rural district, now lies wholly within one county, and every parish, as a general rule, wholly within one urban or rural district. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, then President of the Local Government Board, speaking at Cirencester on Nov. 30th, '94, estimated that at least 7,000 parishes were entitled to elect Parish Councils, and 6,000 other parishes to have Parish Meetings. Altogether, including the election of rural and urban District Councils, there were about 23,000 elections, at which 90,000 persons were elected, as the first effect of the new Act.

Parish Meetings.—A parish meeting consisting exclusively of persons registered as parochial electors is constituted for every "rural parish" (*i.e.*, every parish or part of a parish situated at the passing of the Act within a rural sanitary district). A parochial elector of a parish (whether rural or urban) is a person registered in respect of that parish as a parliamentary or local government elector. A person may not be registered more than once as a parochial elector in any one parish, but may be registered in as many parishes as he has the necessary qualifications. In the more important rural parishes the executive business is entrusted to a parish council, whose members are elected at a parish meeting or a poll consequent thereon; but the parish meeting exercises control over the expenditure of the parish, and its consent is necessary to the disposal of parish property and to some other administrative acts. The power of adopting the "Adoptive Acts"—*viz.*, the Lighting and Watching Act, '33; the Baths and Washhouses Acts, '46 to '82; the Burial Acts, '52 to '85; the Public Improvements Act, '60; the Public Libraries Act, '92—

belongs to the parish meeting. After adoption, the Acts are carried out by the parish council, or, in the case of parishes without a parish council, by boards of commissioners or similar bodies elected by the parish meeting. In a parish without a parish council, the parish meeting appoints the overseers, and is invested with some of the executive powers of a parish council, and may exercise these powers through a committee of its members. It may also have any of the other powers of a parish council conferred upon it by order of the county council. The parish meeting must in every parish assemble at least once a year, and its proceedings cannot begin before 6 p.m. The chairman of the parish council, if a parochial elector, is entitled to preside, but, in his absence, the meeting may elect a chairman. Where there is no parish council, the chairmanship of the parish meeting is an annual office. Only one vote is allowed to each parochial elector present. A poll may be demanded at any time during the meeting.

Parish Councils.—In every rural parish which in '91 had a population of not less than 350 a parish council is set up by the Act. In a parish with less than 300 but not less than 100 inhabitants, the parish meeting may require the county council to establish a parish council, but for a parish of smaller population it is optional with the county council to establish a parish council if the parish meeting consent. Parishes may also, with the consent of the parish meetings, be grouped by the county council under a common parish council. The parish council consists of a chairman and from 5 to 15 councillors. The chairman is elected by the council, and must be a councillor or be qualified to be a councillor. A parish councillor must be a parochial elector or have resided for twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. The office is annual, and expires on April 15th, when the newly elected councillors come into office. The council are a body corporate, and have power to hold land. Their expenses are defrayed out of the poor rate by the overseers. No expense involving a higher rate than 3d. in the £ on the rateable value of the parish may be incurred without the consent of the parish meeting, and the total amount which the council may raise in any one year for their expenses (other than expenses under the Adoptive Acts) is limited to a rate of 6d. in the £. The council have power to borrow money. Among the powers exercisable by them are the following:—

1. The appointment of overseers and assistant overseers. In connection with this power, which is transferred from the justices, it may be observed that the churchwardens cease to be *ex-officio* overseers, and in their place additional overseers may be appointed by the parish council.

2. The general secular powers of the vestry, such as the rating of owners, nomination of constables, etc.

3. The powers, etc., of the churchwardens except so far as they relate to affairs of the church or to charities, but including their powers as to maintaining closed churchyards.

4. The powers of the overseers and of the churchwardens and overseers as to appeals against rates, the provision of offices, etc.; as to parish property and the holding of village greens and allotments.

5. The power of making representations as to

unhealthy dwellings or obstructive buildings, and as to allotments.

6. The carrying out of the Adoptive Acts. Where the Acts were already in force the parish council supersede the existing authorities.

7. The power to complain to the county council of default of the rural district council.

8. The provision of public offices for the parish, and of recreation grounds, the utilisation of wells and streams for water supply, the dealing with minor nuisances, and the acquisition by agreement of rights of way.

9. Acquisition of land for the various purposes of their powers, and hiring of land for allotments and management of such allotments. If the parish council are unable to acquire or hire by agreement, they may do so compulsorily under an order of the county council, made after local inquiry. The order requires confirmation by the Local Government Board, and when confirmed has the effect of an Act of Parliament. If the county council refuse to make an order for the purpose, the Local Government Board, if they think fit, may themselves make the order.

10. Consent to the stopping or diverting of rights of way.

11. Repair and maintenance of footpaths.

12. Appointment of trustees in place of the overseer-trustees of every parochial charity, and in place of the churchwarden-trustees of non-ecclesiastical charities. The parish council can also appoint additional trustees, not exceeding the number allowed by the Charity Commissioners, for any secular parochial charity which has no popularly elected trustees. Recent charities, except so far as the appointment of trustees is transferred from the vestry to the parish council, are not to be affected.

13. Control of parish books and documents.

The parish council may appoint a clerk and treasurer. Assistant overseers (when not appointed by the guardians) and vestry clerks become officers of the council. Provision is made for rooms in public elementary schools and public rooms in the parish which are maintained out of a local rate being used, under certain conditions, by the parochial electors and the parish council, free of charge, for meetings and other parish purposes.

Boards of Guardians.—Guardians are elected by the parochial electors, the elections being conducted under the Ballot Act. There is no election of guardians in a rural parish, as the rural district councillors act as guardians for their parishes. *Ex-officio* guardians are abolished. A guardian must be a parochial elector of some parish within the poor-law union for which he is elected, or must have resided within the union for twelve months preceding the election. The term of office of a guardian is three years, and one-third of the whole board of guardians retire on April 15th in each year; but the county council may direct that all the guardians shall retire together every third year. A chairman and vice-chairman, and not more than two other persons, may be elected by the guardians from outside their own body. The meetings and proceedings of a board of guardians have been assimilated to those of a district council, and are now regulated by the provisions of the Public Health Act, '75, with respect to the meetings and proceedings of a local board. The provisions of the new Act as to guardians apply to every

board of guardians or other body exercising the functions of guardians in England and Wales, with the exception of the corporation of guardians at Oxford, where the representation of the university and colleges on that board is left unchanged.

Urban District Councils.—Urban sanitary authorities, with the exception of the councils of county boroughs, become urban district councils, but no change is made in the style and title of municipal corporations. An urban district councillor must be a parochial elector of some parish within the district, or have resided within the district for twelve months preceding the election. The electors, mode of election, and the term of office and retirement of the councillors of urban districts, other than boroughs, are practically the same as for guardians and rural district councillors. The chairman of the council of an urban district, including the mayor of a non-county borough, is a justice of the peace for the county. Opportunity has been taken by the Act to confer on urban district councils new powers which relate, *inter alia*, to commons, the protection of rights of way and roadside wastes, and the enforcement of the repair of highways by persons liable to repair them. The councils also have increased facilities for acquiring land for allotments. Certain administrative powers of the justices out of sessions, including the granting of licences for gangmasters, dealers in game, and passage brokers, and certificates for pawnbrokers, and the powers of quarter sessions as to the licensing of knackers' yards, are transferred to urban district councils and all borough councils. The foregoing additional powers are also conferred on rural district councils. Where there is within an urban district any authority under the "Adoptive Acts" the urban district council may take over the powers of and thus supersede such authority. The Local Government Board may confer on the council of any borough or urban district, or on a representative body in such borough or district, all or any of the powers of a parish council.

Rural District Councils.—These councils, which are independent of, and distinct from, the boards of guardians, succeed to the powers and duties of the old rural sanitary authorities. The provisions as to election, term of office, and retirement of rural district councillors are the same as in the case of guardians. The chairman, who may be elected from outside the council, is an *ex-officio* justice of the peace for the county. Rural district councils are subject to the same rules with respect to their meetings and proceedings as apply to boards of guardians and urban district councils. The Act transfers to the rural district councils the powers and duties of the highway authorities in their district; but the county council were empowered to postpone the transfer for a term not exceeding three years (if not further extended by the Local Government Board). Rural district councils also possess the new powers which are mentioned below as given to urban district councils. Complaint may be made by a parish council of the default of a rural district council in discharging some of their duties, and the county council are empowered in such a case to transfer to themselves the powers and duties of the rural district council in the matter.

London.—The qualification of the electors

of vestrymen and of auditors, the qualification of persons to be elected to those offices, and the mode of conducting the election, are made the same as in the case of urban district councils. The qualification of persons to be elected as members of the district boards is similarly altered, but the election of those boards is not affected, and their members are elected as before by certain of the vestries. There are no parish meetings or councils in London, but the vestry or district board or other representative body in the parish or district may, as in the case of urban districts, be invested with the powers of a parish council. The elected chairman of each of the vestries, except those electing district boards, and of each of the district boards, is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the county of London. Incumbents of metropolitan parishes are no longer *ex-officio* chairmen of any of the vestries.

Disqualifications.—Infancy, alienage, receipt of relief, conviction for crime, bankruptcy, being a paid officer of or being interested in contracts with the authority, are specified as disqualifications for members of authorities elected under the Act. Corrupt and illegal practices at elections are also a disqualification.

Elections.—The same general provisions apply to the elections of parish councillors, guardians, rural and urban district councillors, and members of London vestries and London auditors. The electorate are the parochial electors, who may give one vote and no more for each of any number of persons not exceeding the number to be elected. The elections are conducted by ballot under such provisions of the Ballot Act, '72, the Municipal Corporations Act, '82, and the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, '84, as apply to municipal elections, and according to rules framed by the Local Government Board.

Women.—Some important alterations in the position of women with respect to local government have been effected by the Act. Both married and single women having the necessary qualifications are eligible for election as parish councillors, guardians, rural or urban district councillors, or as members of the London vestries and district boards, but their disqualification for membership of borough or county councils still remains. The chairman of a district council, if a woman, cannot be a justice of the peace. As parochial electors, women may attend parish meetings and vote at any elections under the Act. Married women have been held to be disqualified for entry on the local government register, but for the purposes of the Act this disqualification is removed, with the proviso that a husband and wife are not both to be qualified in respect of the same property.

County Councils.—Many additional powers and duties are conferred on county councils. Besides being required generally to bring the Act into operation, they had power to adjust the areas of parishes and districts; they can divide or group parishes for the election of parish councils or boards of guardians and rural district councils, and alter poor-law unions; but any alteration of county or borough boundaries requires an order of the Local Government Board. Other powers conferred on county councils enable them to make orders or to otherwise deal with the following matters; establishment or dissolution of parish councils; fixing the number of parish councillors, the

scale of election expenses, the time for polls, and the name of parishes or districts; fixing or altering the number of guardians and rural district councillors; altering number of urban district councillors; compulsory acquisition of land by parish councils and for allotments by district councils; compulsory hiring of land for allotments; custody or preservation of parish books and documents; default of rural district councils; grouping of parishes or dissolution of group; postponement of transfer of highway powers; retirement of guardians and district councillors. Certain orders of the county council require confirmation by the Local Government Board, and may be petitioned against. When any area concerned is in more than one county, a joint committee appointed by the councils of those counties exercise the powers of a county council in regard to that area.

Local Government Board, The, which was constituted Aug. 19th, 1871, under an Act passed earlier in the same year, was established to take over all the powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board (which Board from that time ceased to exist) under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, the powers vested in or imposed on the Home Secretary in regard to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, public health local government, sanitary matters, baths and washhouses, public improvements, towns improvement, artisans' and labourers' dwellings, returns as to local taxation, and the powers and duties of the Privy Council with regard to the prevention of disease and vaccination (*q.v.*). Since that time its powers have been increased, and its sphere and operations extended by many statutes. The Board consists of a president and of certain *ex-officio* members, all of whom are members of the Government for the time being. The president is assisted by a parliamentary secretary, a permanent secretary (who is Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B.), and a numerous staff of officers and inspectors, etc. The duties of the Department include a general supervision and control of the administration of the **Poor Law** (*q.v.*), the inspection especially of Metropolitan vagrant wards, workhouse schools, and the regulation of infirmaries; and it may authorise the emigration of orphan and deserted children. Its medical department includes a medical inspector and staff for general sanitary purposes, under it being the **National Vaccine Establishment** and the animal vaccine lymph station. It may order the appointment by sanitary authorities of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances, may constitute a port sanitary authority in certain cases, carry out local inquiries as to special epidemics, and may make orders as to dairies and cowsheds. It inspects **alkali works** and canal boats. It has certain statutory powers as to bridges and highways. It examines the accounts of boards of guardians and other local bodies, and may make disallowances and surcharges. It may sanction, after due inquiry by members of its staff, the borrowing of loans for cemeteries, sanitary improvements, improvement schemes, workhouse buildings, water supply, baths and washhouses, and for other purposes; and it satisfies itself that any sums advanced by the **Public Works Loans Commissioners** are applied to the work for which they were intended. It grants **provisional orders** for the constitution or the alteration of

unions and the division of parishes, for the acquisition of land, and for certain other local objects. It reports to Parliament upon local bills, and it publishes periodical returns as to the prevalence and cost of pauperism, sanitary matters, vaccination, local taxation and the valuation of property, and the financial position of the local authorities of England and Wales. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Local Government Acts. For example, it determines the number and apportionment of county councillors in certain cases; it may make provisional orders transferring certain powers under local Acts to a county council, and the powers possessed by certain Government departments and other authorities under general Acts to county councils generally; it may, on the application of two or more local authorities, grant a provisional order creating a body capable of dealing comprehensively with the whole of a river under the **Rivers Pollution Prevention Act**; it may grant an order for altering the boundary of any county or borough, or constituting any borough having a population of not less than 50,000 into a county borough, or for uniting two county boroughs, —all of which provisional orders are subject to confirmation by Parliament. Its conformation is necessary to any order, made by a County Council on application under the Act of '94, for the compulsory hiring or purchase of land; if a county council refuses to make such order on application, the Board itself may make one; and the confirmation by the Board of any such order is final, and has the effect of an Act of Parliament. Notice of a petition for the grant of a charter of incorporation to a new borough must be sent to it, and any representations it may make are to be considered by the Privy Council; it may in certain cases arbitrate regarding the amount to be paid by the county council to an urban authority for the maintenance of main roads; it certifies as to the share heretofore received by each county out of the grants in aid of local rates, this being the basis on which the **Estate Duty Grant** is to be distributed; it certifies the amount due from county councils in substitution for local grants for Poor-Law purposes; county councils cannot borrow for certain purposes without its consent; it prescribes regulations as to the creation, issue, etc., of county stock; and it appoints the district auditors who are to audit the county accounts. A **water examiner** under the Board reports on the condition of the water supplied by the eight **Metropolitan Water Companies**. The powers of supervision and control exercised by the Department extend over the **Metropolitan Asylums Board**. Under the **Census Act '90** the Local Government Board was the central superintending authority in England, and prescribed the necessary forms and instructions which were prepared and issued by the Registrar-General in reference to the **Census of '91**. There is a Local Government Board for Ireland, and under the **Local Government (Scotland) Act, '94**, a Local Government Board for North Britain was established, and has been duly constituted.

LOCAL OPTION.

This is the phrase which is applied to indicate such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale

of intoxicating liquors in their midst. The Local Option resolution was first moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, '80, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114. But on June 18th, '80, he again brought it on in the Parliament then recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29. In '81 another motion was carried by a majority of 42, and a third motion in '83 by a majority of 87. Sir William Harcourt, on Feb. 27th, '93, brought in his **Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill**, establishing local control over the liquor traffic. The main project and plan of the Bill was, that the question whether any houses should be licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors on or off the premises within certain limited areas should be determined by a direct vote of the ratepayers taken at stated intervals. A full summary of the Bill will be found in the '94 and '95 eds. On April 8th, '95, Sir William Harcourt brought in the **Intoxicating Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill**, which varied in some degree the provisions of the '93 Bill. A full summary of this measure, which afterwards had to be dropped, appears in the article on **SESSION**, sect. 58. By very many, both of his supporters and of his opponents, it was alleged that his advocacy of this measure cost Sir William Harcourt his seat at Derby at the General Election; and it was also stated that the Liberal party largely owed their defeat to the objection to the measure existing amongst the working classes. On the other hand, there were those who strenuously denied this. In British dependencies the following progress has been made on this question: In Nova Scotia the Act of '86 requires that any application for a license must be signed by two-thirds of the local ratepayers. In Prince Edward's Island applications are decided by the majority vote of householders. In British Columbia the applicant must secure a petition of two-thirds of the local residents. In Manitoba (except in Winnipeg) applications must be supported by four-fifths. In Cape Colony the Act of '83 gives a majority of voters power to prevent any additional license. In South Australia the Act of '80 enables two-thirds of the voting inhabitants to prevent the grant of any new licenses. In Victoria an Act of '76 gives a bare majority of voters power to prohibit additional licenses in their respective districts. In New South Wales an Act confers a like power in each section of its metropolis. In Queensland the Act of '85 gives a similar power to the majority of voters in each locality. In New Zealand the same thing was secured by the Act of '81. In Queensland the Act of '85 proposes that a majority of the voters may decide that the existing licensed houses shall be reduced by not more than one-third. The Canadian "Temperance Act, '78," enacts that a majority of the electors of any city or county can by vote prevent the issue or renewal of licenses. The Legislature of Newfoundland, and also that of the Bahamas, have each passed an Act conferring a like power upon a majority of voters of each polling area; and the Queensland Act of '85 gives the same right to two-thirds of the electors in any polling district. A Royal Commission on Prohibition, after sitting for two years, reported in April '95 that the prohibition of the liquor traffic would practically wipe out the provincial municipal revenues. It recommended, however, the

curtailment of the liquor traffic, the prevention of adulteration, and the adoption of a system of high licensing. Consult "Local Option," by W. S. Caine, etc., and "Sober by Act of Parliament," by Mr. F. A. McKenzie (both published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co.).

Local Parliaments, The National Association of, has its offices at 285, Regent Street, W. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. H. Samson Clark.

LOCAL TAXATION.

1. RECEIPTS.

From the returns issued in '95 for the year ending March 25th, '94, it appears that the total amount of poor rates raised during the year was £17,743,664, including the sums contributed by Government in lieu of poor rate. This amount was £1,212,258 more than in the preceding year. The various sums paid by the County Councils and County Boroughs to the Poor Law authorities in respect of teachers in Poor Law schools, fees for workhouse children attending public elementary schools outside the workhouse, registrars of births and deaths, lunatics, the maintenance of indoor paupers in the Metropolis, etc., amounted to £1,923,510. Miscellaneous sums received by Boards of Guardians and Managers of School and Asylum Districts for, *inter alia*, the maintenance of paupers (amounts recovered from their friends), the sale of oakum, stone, etc., rents and dividends, gave a further amount of £513,420. Therefore the total receipts from and in aid of the Poor Rate amounted to £20,180,594.

2. EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure (excluding that defrayed out of loans and payments other than contributions under precepts to other local authorities) amounted to £19,411,897, of which £9,398,024 was spent on purposes altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor.

The principal items of the expenditure on the relief of the poor, and purposes connected therewith, were:—

In-maintenance	£2,198,312
Out-relief	2,460,503
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses	1,466,185
Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon	677,082
Salaries and rations of officers, and superannuation allowances	1,629,061
Other expenses	1,242,362
Total	£9,673,505

The expenditure on purposes unconnected with the relief of the poor was as follows:—

Payments for county, borough, or police rates	£7,223,990
Payments to Highway Boards or Rural Sanitary Authorities for highway purposes	863,008
Payments to Burial Boards	123,083
Payments to Rural Sanitary Authorities for sanitary purposes	236,678
Payments to School Boards	1,024,604
Payments to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	57,751
Payments to Free Library Commissioner	50,787
Payments to Urban Sanitary Authorities for School Attendance Committee expenses	4,664
Conservators of Commons	163
School Attendance Committee expenses	43,462

Payments on account of the Registration (Births, Deaths, etc.) Acts . . .	97,159
Vaccination fees and expenses . . .	87,981
Parliamentary, municipal, and county registration, and cost of jury lists . . .	199,337
School fees for non-pauper children . . .	1,473
Other expenses . . .	38,955
Total . . .	£10,053,095

The expenditure partly connected with the relief of the poor and also with other purposes was:—

Costs of legal proceedings . . .	£42,378
Payments under the Union Assessment Committee Acts and the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, '69 . . .	104,336
Salaries and superannuation allowances of parochial officers, and other expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with the relief of the poor . . .	654,116
Total . . .	£800,830

A return made in '95, as to the gross estimated rental and the ratable value of lands, etc., in England and Wales, contained some interesting comparisons in point of ratable value with the year '70, when a similar return was made. As to land the ratable value was, in '70, £39,835,088; in '94, £33,654,550; the gross estimated rental, '94, was £37,286,918. As to buildings the ratable value was, in '70, £55,157,300; in '94, £102,661,924; the gross estimated rental, '94, was £124,946,410. As to railways the ratable value was, in '70, £4,871,048; in '94, £13,871,050; the gross estimated rental, '94, was £17,708,567. For all other kinds of ratable property the ratable value was, in '70, £5,006,898; in '94, £10,894,434; the gross estimated rental, '94, was £13,188,967. The total ratable value was, in '70, £104,870,334; in '94, £161,081,958. The total gross estimated rental in '94 was £193,130,862. The ratable value per head was, in '70, with a population of 22,710,135, £4 12s. 4d.; in '94, with a population of 29,001,342, £5 11s. 1d.

London and North-Western Railway. See under RAILWAYS.

London, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. See under RAILWAYS.

London Chamber of Arbitration. The City Corporation and the London Chamber of Commerce, acting in concert, decided in '92 to establish a body to be called the Tribunal of Commerce or the London Chamber of Arbitration, for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties. The Chamber was inaugurated by a luncheon at the Mercers' Hall (Nov. 23rd, '92), with the President of the Board of Trade as the chief speaker. The Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation nominate each year a number of experts, amounting in all to about 1400, who amply represent the various trades likely to avail themselves of the Chamber's intervention. The procedure is as follows:—An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of one guinea at the Guildhall, by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire. The arbitrator, or arbitrators, or umpire, has power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents

necessary. Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor. The Chamber has prepared a model clause for insertion in trade contracts providing for the submission of disputes arising in connection with such contracts to the Chamber. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s. for the first hour and £1 1s. per hour subsequently. In complicated cases two legal officers, appointed by the Corporation, are open to consultation. These are the legal assessor—a prominent Q.C. specially retained for the purpose—and the registrar, who is the Secondary of London. The scale of fees for consulting the legal assessor is £5 5s. for three hours, or £10 10s. per day of more than three hours.

London Chamber of Commerce, The. Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. First President, Mr. Chas. Magniac (then M.P.); Second President, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton; Third President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, P.C., M.P.; Fourth President, Sir Albert K. Rolit, D.C.L., M.P. The L.C.C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. A Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is to be held in June '96. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with some particular subject, and thirty-seven trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises the nucleus of a valuable commercial library, and through its Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, tariffs, new markets, trade statistics, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Italy, Spain, and Russia, both to members and non-members, the total number of such certificates issued up to Sept. 11th, '95, being 36,748. The Chamber also issues Commercial Travellers' Certificates for Switzerland, by means of which British travellers visiting that country obtain their "licences to travel" on the most advantageous terms. The scheme of Commercial Education, on which the Chamber has been engaged for nine years past, was further extended by schools and teaching institutions, the sixth examination for junior commercial certificates taking place in July '95, when 74 candidates were examined, 64 in London, 5 at Ipswich, and 5 at Portsmouth as local centres, 53 certificates being awarded. The second examination for senior commercial certificates took place in July '95, in book-keeping only, when 21 candidates were examined and 19 certificates were awarded. Partly as a consequence of the granting of these certificates, and the necessity for a medium through which employers and certificated youths may be brought in contact, the Chamber has an **Employment Department** in active operation. A special feature of the proceedings of the Chamber is the delivery of addresses by specialists on a variety of subjects. In this way, in '95, Mr. Walter B. Harris dealt with "Trade in Morocco"; Lord Brassey with "The Indian Currency Question"; Captain

Joseph Wiggins with "The New Sea Route to Siberia"; the Hon. J. G. Ward (Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General of New Zealand) with "The Finances and Commerce of New Zealand"; Mr. Gonsuké Hayashi (Consul in London for Japan) with "The Foreign Commerce of Japan"; and Mr. W. N. Preece, C.E., F.R.S., C.B., with "Telegraphy by Induction." The addresses delivered in this way are reported in *The Chamber of Commerce Journal* (issued monthly, price 1s., annual subscription, 10s., post free), of which a new series was started in April '94. President, Sir Albert K. Rolit, D.C.L., M.P. Office, Botolph House, E.C. Secretary and Editor, Mr. K. B. Murray.

London Congregational Union. This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its operations are comprised within the area known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The objects of the Union are to promote the spiritual intercommunion of the Congregational churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, to advance their common religious and social interests, and further to promote church extension. An annual average of about £4000 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, grants are made in aid of Chapel Building, and Free Loans are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050. About £25,000 has been raised during the last eight years for children's breakfasts, and other philanthropic work. Upward of 250,000 garments have been distributed. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and honorary members. The Council consists of sixty members; thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairman, Chairman-elect, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. Fourteen members retire annually, and these are not eligible for reappointment before the following annual election. The Chairman for '96 is Arthur Pyc-Smith, Esq. Offices, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Secretary, Rev. A. Mearns.

LONDON CORPORATION.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 202 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are

elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors are in each case freemen, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City. The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 20th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, and may have to attend committees, and the Commissioners of Sewers; he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover. [The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Mr. W. J. Soulsby, Mansion House.] The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a com-

missioner of the Central Criminal Court. The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, as it did last year ('95), they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police (see POLICE, METROPOLITAN AND CITY), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The Recorder (Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions. (The necessary confirmation was of course given by the Crown in the case of Sir C. Hall, who was appointed in '92.) The Chamberlain (Sir William James Richmond Cotton, who was Lord Mayor in '76, salary £2000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. The Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C., salary £2500) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A. (*q.v.*), salary £3500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. The Remembrancer (Mr. G. P. Goldney, salary £2000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. The Sword Bearer (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official. The present Lord Mayor is Col. Sir Walter Wilkin, and the Sheriffs are Alderman John Pound, and Mr. John Robert Cooper. For report of

the Commission on the Unification of London, see UNIFICATION OF LONDON.

London, County Council of. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

London Nonconformist Council, for the concerted action of the Free Churches on moral and social questions affecting London and Greater London. Treasurer, R. W. Perks, J.P., M.P.; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. W. J. Avery, Mr. A. Jeffery, and Mr. J. Jackson. Offices, Memorial Hall.

London Parochial Charities. See CHARITIES, LONDON PAROCHIAL.

London Reform Union. The London Reform Union was inaugurated in Oct. '92. It is a non-party organisation, and has branches in most of the metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. In the government of the parish, the district, and the Metropolis as a whole; in the administration of the Poor Law, the Education Acts, and the Sanitary Code; in the management of the Thames and its docks, the public markets, the hospitals, and the police; in the incidence of taxation and the disposal of charities, endowments, and other public funds, as well as in all other London affairs, the London Reform Union seeks to maintain and raise the level of civic duty, to increase the active participation of Londoners in their own public concerns, and to elevate the standard of life of the whole people. The London Municipal Reform League and the United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Values are merged in the London Reform Union. The Union is in general agreement with the progressive policy of the London County Council. The President of the Union is Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, the Chairman Mr. T. Lough, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. C. H. Shillinglaw. The Offices are at Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

London Salvage Corps. This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during '94 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 1836; outside, 84; total, 1,920. At nearly all of these services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 6 superintendents, 9 foremen, 17 1st class men, 20 2nd class men, 41 3rd class men, 8 coachmen, and 2 clerks. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E, Supt. Ford; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Bridges; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Ordway; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Gladwell; Chief Clerk, Supt. Allen. Headquarters, 63 and 64, Watling Street, City; Chief Officers, Capt. Fox, Supt. Adams.

LONDON, SCHOOL BOARD FOR.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should

be formed for London. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act (Nov. '70), and included such men as Lord Lawrence, who became its chairman; Lord Sandon (now Earl Harrowby), the late Mr. Samuel Morley, the late Mr. W. H. Smith, the late Professor Huxley, the late Sir Charles Reed, the late Rev. A. W. Thorold (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), etc. The task before this Board was of the most difficult nature, since its first report to the Education Department showed that, on the most moderate calculation, there existed a deficiency of more than 100,000 school places, and proposed forthwith to meet this enormous deficiency. Then, too, there was the ever growing increase of population to be dealt with, itself calling for an annual supply of twelve schools, each for 1000 children. Its educational progress since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

BOARD SCHOOLS.

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
	<i>d.</i>			
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6'15	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8'0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1888	8'36	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10'69	428,035	450,981	347,857
1894	10'20	468,300	488,038	390,812
1895	10'45	483,008	498,303	400,912

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525
1892	256,266	213,243	165,050
1893	258,604	222,418	174,039
1894	257,652	226,163	177,579
1895	255,721	226,800	177,915

The curriculum is as follows (with one or two exceptions, as prescribed by the Code of the Education Department): reading, writing, and arithmetic, drawing (for boys in schools for older scholars), and needlework (for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects last year were English, geography, elementary science, history; and needlework for girls. Of these one is compulsory. Besides these there are specific subjects: viz., algebra, animal physiology, book-keeping, botany, chemistry, domestic economy, elementary science, experimental science, French, German, hygiene, mechanics, mensuration, natural philosophy, physics, sound, light, and heat, magnetism and electricity, practical science, shorthand, social economy, and the

practice of cookery and laundry work, which are only taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school, each child being restricted to two subjects. Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, the Board resolved that all the day-schools under their control should be free. No fees have therefore been charged at any such Board School since the week ended Aug. 28th, '91. The number of teachers employed at Lady Day, '95, was 8679, two-thirds being females. There were also 1565 pupil teachers.

The Board have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under the management of the Board. There are sixty-four of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also five of the latter schools: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames, (2) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for cases not suitable for other industrial schools, (3) two truant schools for boys, one at Homerton and the other at Highbury, and (4) a Day Industrial School (mixed) in Drury Lane.

Evening continuation schools have now been established in every part of the Metropolis, and the last report of the School Management Committee states that the results of the session '94-5 are extremely satisfactory. The total number of pupils admitted during the session was 48,502; average number on rolls, 23,921; and average attendance, 13974. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads:—Elementary, English, commercial, languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry work, etc.; manual training and wood-carving. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; swimming is taught in the summer months; social gatherings and entertainments are held; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. No less than 69 scholarships were offered during '95, 45 for boys and 24 for girls. Fifty-two of them were tenable at Christ's Hospital and the rest elsewhere. The expenditure in the financial year ending March 25th, '95, was £2,160,762, and the revenue amounted to £2,253,190, leaving a surplus in hand of £92,428. For the year '94-5 the estimated expenditure was £2,272,962.

Lord George Hamilton was elected Chairman of the new Board, and on his resignation Lord Londonderry was chosen in his place, Nov. '95.

Chief Officers of the Board.—These are as follows: Clerk, Geo. H. Croad, B.A.; Assistant Clerk, C. W. Isitt; Accountant, G. Attenborough; Solicitor, C. E. Mortimer, 22, Surrey Street, Strand; Medical Officer, Professor W. R. Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; Architect, T. J. Bailey. Offices, Victoria Embankment.

In the '95 ed. a full account is given of the religious controversy which occupied the Board during '94. The whole subject will also be found fully treated of in the article on EDUCATION (q.v.). The following table gives the names of the members of the present Board, and the letters indicate the party to which they belong

—(M) being applied to the Moderates in sympathy with the policy of Mr. Diggle and Mr. Riley, (P) to the Progressives, (R C) indicating Roman Catholic candidates, (I) Independent, and (S D F) candidates who were members of the Social Democratic Federation:—

Divisions.	Members and Party.
City of London . (Four Members)	Miss Davenport Hill . . . P Duke of Newcastle . . . M Mr. W. H. Key . . . M Mr. P. H. White . . . M
Chelsea . (Five Members)	Mrs. Maitland . . . P Viscount Morpeth . . . P Mr. Frederick Davies . . M Mr. Thomas Huggett . . M Mr. J. Athelstan L. Riley . M
Finsbury . (Six Members)	Miss Eve P Mr. G. B. Clough . . . M Mr. R. Bartram . . . P Canon Ingram . . . M Mr. J. W. Sharp . . . M Mr. W. Roston Bourke . P
Greenwich . (Four Members)	Rev. J. Wilson P Canon Bristow M Rev. W. Blackmore . . M Mr. G. S. Warrington, Co-opted by Bd., Sept. 9th, '95 P
Hackney . (Five Members)	Mr. J. C. Horobin . . . P Rev. Stewart D. Headlam P Mr. Graham Wallas . . P Colonel Hubbard . . . M Mr. Gerard Fiennes . . M
East Lambeth . (Four Members)	Mr. George C. Whiteley . P Mr. Thomas Gautrey . . P Rev. A. W. Jephson . . P Rev. Andrew Drew . . . M
West Lambeth . (Six Members)	Mr. T. J. Macnamara . . P Rev. William Hamilton . P Mr. John Sinclair . . . P Rev. Allen Edwards . . M Mr. Henry Lynn . . . M Mr. W. H. Kidson . . . M
Marylebone . (Seven Members)	Hon. Lyulph Stanley . . P Rev. Dr. Angus P Rev. J. J. Coxhead . . . M Mr. J. R. Diggle . . . M Mr. Evelyn Cecil . . . M Mr. E. Barnes 1 P General F. J. Moberly . M
Southwark . (Four Members)	Rev. W. Copeland Bowie P Mr. J. H. Humphreys . . M Mr. J. H. Flood M Rev. J. C. Carlile . . . P
Tower Hamlets . (Five Members)	Mr. Cyril Jackson . . . M Rev. Ed. Schnadhorst . . P Mrs. Ruth Homan . . . P Mr. G. L. Bruce P Rev. E. S. Plummer . . 1 M
Westminster . (Five Members)	Rev. A. W. Oxford . . . P Major-General Sim . . . M Captain C. L. A. Skinner M Mr. David Laing M Mr. W. Winnett M

London Shipping Exchange. A limited company was formed in '92, the directors and shareholders consisting principally of well-known shipowners. The premises Nos. 19, 20, and 21, Billiter Street, E.C., form a handsome exchange proper, with reading, writing, and luncheon rooms attached. The building is lighted throughout with electricity. The members number 1500.

London's New Trunk Railway. See ENGINEERING.

LONDON, TEACHING UNIVERSITY OF.

The more recent history of the movement for creating a teaching university in addition to the existing examining university of London may be said to have begun with the Royal Commission, which inquired into the matter in '89. Originally the University of London admitted to its degrees only those who were students in some affiliated institution; but in '58 the Senate, notwithstanding the strenuous and almost unanimous opposition of the graduates, practically renounced all connection with teaching institutions, save in the faculty of medicine. For a time nothing was done, but within the last 20 years many efforts have been made to make the University something more than a mere examining University. The Senate of London University, after various futile attempts to carry out the recommendations of the '89 Commission, acknowledged their failure to construct an acceptable and workable scheme, and in July '91, a Charter for a Teaching University was granted by the Privy Council on the petition of University and King's Colleges. It was proposed that this University should be named the Albert University. For full details as to the provisions of the charter see ed. '94.

The Joint Grand Gresham Committee added a further element of interest to the question by a resolution which was passed on Feb. 2nd, '92, expressing their willingness "to co-operate with University and King's Colleges and the Medical Colleges of the great Hospitals of London in the establishment of the proposed University in and for London on the understanding that it be called the Gresham University. Strong opposition was manifested to this scheme, which increased after the charter had been laid on the table of the House of Commons (Feb. 19th). The outcome was that the charter was neither granted nor refused. The *via media* of a Royal Commission was taken, under Lord Cowper as chairman. The other members were Sir Lyon Playfair, Lord Reay, Bishop Barry, Sir George Humphrey, Sir William Savory, Canon Browne, Mr. Anstie, Q.C., Professor Sidgwick, Professor Burdon Sanderson, Mr. R. Palmer, Professor G. Ramsay, and Professor G. H. Rendall.

The Royal Commission, after hearing a vast amount of evidence, issued their report in January '94. The principal recommendation was as follows: "We are of opinion that there should be one University only in London, not two; and that the establishment of an efficient teaching University for London will be best effected by the reconstruction of the existing University on such a basis as will enable it, while retaining its existing powers and privileges, to carry out thoroughly and efficiently the work which may be properly required of a teaching University for London without inter-

fering with the discharge of those important duties which it has hitherto performed as an examining body for students presenting themselves from all parts of the British Empire." The Commissioners also were of opinion that the changes recommended by them should be effected not by charter but by legislative authority, and by the appointment of a commission with statutory powers to settle the necessary arrangements and regulations.

The following institutions should be admitted in whole or in part as schools of the University: University College, King's College, the Royal College of Science, the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital, the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, the Medical School of London Hospital, the Medical School of Middlesex Hospital, the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Medical School of St. George's Hospital, the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital, the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital, the Medical School of Westminster Hospital, the London School of Medicine for Women, the City and Guilds of London Institute, Bedford College; the following theological colleges—namely, Hackney College, New College, Presbyterian College, Regent's Park College, Cheshunt College, Richmond College; the following four colleges of music: Royal Academy of Music, Royal College of Music, Guildhall School of Music, Trinity College, London (Music). The teachers of these schools would form the bulk of the faculties, through which they would exercise a large share of influence on the University. The students pursuing regular courses of study under the regulations of the University would constitute the internal students of the University. The schools would form organic parts of the University, and the University would have power to allocate funds and to regulate the University teaching in such schools. Other proposals dealt with facilities for research, and with the constitution of the University, and it was proposed that the University should retain its powers of examining candidates without regard (except in the case of medicine) to the place or institution in which they had received their education, and of conferring upon them degrees, diplomas, and certificates. No degree, however, should be conferred within less than three academic years from the commencement of the University course.

The Senate in '94, by 22 votes to 2, expressed their approval of the report of the Commission, and at an extraordinary meeting of Convocation, held on Jan. 22nd, '95, a resolution was carried by 206 to 175 votes to the following effect: "That Convocation is of opinion that there should be one University in London, and not two; and that the interests of higher education will be best served by such an enlargement and reconstruction of the existing University as will (while retaining its existing powers and privileges, and without interfering with the efficient discharge of its present duties as an examining body for students from all parts of the British Empire) enable it to promote learning, scholarship, and research as a teaching University for London." Further resolutions expressing the opinion that the Commission should have power to vary the details of the scheme in consultation with the representatives of the Senate and of Convocation, and appointing a committee of nine members to present a memorandum of points on which

modification was desirable, were also carried. Their decisions were confirmed at an ordinary general meeting of Convocation on May 14th by 238 to 117 votes. Lord Rosebery's Government brought in the London University Commission Bill to give effect to that part of the Report of the Commission dealing with the appointment of Commissioners to carry out the recommendations of the Report; but it had to be dropped; and the Duke of Devonshire, speaking on Aug. 15th for Lord Salisbury's Government, though expressing their conviction of the necessity for the establishment of a teaching University for London, yet mentioned the strong objection taken to the scheme by a large and not unimportant section of Convocation, and could only promise careful consideration of the matter.

London, The University of, is an examining body with the power of conferring degrees, which it does under its 4th royal charter, dated 1863. In '78 it received an additional charter admitting women to all degrees without exception. Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies. From its foundation, in '36, to '94 inclusive, it had examined 99,344 candidates. Lord Herschell, the Lord High Chancellor of England, is the Chancellor, and Sir Julian Goldsmid the Vice-Chancellor. Parliamentary representative, Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The degrees with their distinguishing hoods are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.S., M.B. and B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc., D. Lit., M.A., B.A., D. Mus., B. Mus. A necessary preliminary to proceeding in any faculty is the passing of the **Matriculation Examination**. For the regulations of this and other examinations apply to the Registrar, Mr. A. Milman, M.A. Univ., Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly. Consult *London University Calendar*. See also LONDON, TEACHING UNIVERSITY OF.

London, Unification of. See UNIFICATION OF LONDON.

Lord Chamberlain. Offices in the sovereign's household, in mediæval times, ranked equally as to dignity with offices of State. One of the most important of these domestic offices was that of the Lord Chamberlain, who had supervision of the royal household above stairs. The Lord Chamberlain of England still exercises this duty, having the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, handing the Queen to and from her carriage. He receives all applications to attend levées and drawing-rooms. He superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower. He is licenser of theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue, —or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before

it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace." A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void. The Examiner of stage plays is Mr. George Alexander Redford, appointed in '95.

Lord Chief Justice of England. See RUSSELL and PEERAGE.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by the Earl of Ancaster.

Lord Mayor. See WILKIN.

Lord Mayor's Court. An action will lie in the Lord Mayor's Court when a debtor "shall dwell or carry on business within the City of London," or if the cause of action arises in the City.

Lords, House of. See PEERAGE, POLITICAL PARTIES.

Lords of Appeal. See PEERAGE.

Lorenzo Marques. The southern portion of the province of Portuguese East Africa, extending along the coast from the mouth of Zambesi to Delagoa Bay, and bounded inland by Mashonaland, Matabeleland, and the Transvaal. See AFRICA (map), and EAST AFRICA, PORTUGUESE.

Lorne, John Geo. Edward Henry Sutherland, Marquis of, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G. See under COMMONS.

Low, Sidney James, editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, was b. in 1838, and ed. at King's Coll. School. Obtained a scholarship at Balliol Coll., Oxford, in '77, and graduated B.A. (First Class in Final School of Modern History) three years later. Became lecturer at King's College in '83, as deputy to Prof. S. R. Gardiner. Was co-editor of "The Dictionary of English History," published in '84. Mr. Low is a frequent contributor to the *Magazines*. A series of articles published by him in the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, and other reviews, on the relations between the Cabinet and Parliament, has attracted some attention. In '88 he succeeded Mr. F. Greenwood in the editorship of the "*St. James's Gazette*," with which journal he had previously been connected.

Lubbock, Sir John, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Lunacy Returns, '95. The forty-ninth report of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy showed that on Jan. 1st, '95, there were 94,081 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind under their cognisance, as compared with 92,067 on Jan. 1st, '94. This total was made up as follows: Of the **private class**, that is, those supported from their own or friends' resources, there were 8250, of whom 4014 were males and 4236 females. In this class there was a decrease of 61 as compared with '94. Of the **pauper class**, that is, those chargeable to or maintained wholly or in part by any parish, union, county, or borough, there were 85,089, of whom 38,223 were males and 46,866 females, giving a total increase of 2064 on '94. Of the **criminal patients**, that is, those detained under orders of the Secretary of State, there were 742, of whom 559 were males and 183 females, showing an increase of 11 on the figures of '94. The net increase for the year was 2014. The Commissioners stated that from '59 to '68 the average annual increase in the number of lunatics was 1641; during '69-78 it was 1671; '79-88, 1445; and in the six years '89-94 it was 1623. The average annual recovery rate was, '69-78, 38.84 per cent.; '79-88, 39.91 per cent.; and in '89-94 it was 39.36 per cent. Taking the total number of lunatics, the proportion per 10,000 of the population was 30.95 on Jan. 1st, '95, as compared with 30.63 on Jan. 1st, '94.

Lunn, Rev. Henry S., so well known in connection with the Grindelwald Conferences of recent years, was b. in '59. Having made up his mind to enter the Wesleyan Ministry, he underwent a theological course at one of the Wesleyan Colleges, and then went to Trinity College, Dublin, where, in view of his intention to become a Missionary, he qualified himself by graduating in arts, medicine, and surgery. He also won the essay prize in the University Divinity School, and the Oratory medal of the Theological Society of his college. In '86 he went to India as a medical missionary. His letters on mission work contributed to the *Methodist Times* gave rise to the Wesleyan Missionary Controversy, doubtless still freshly remembered; but owing to his susceptibility to fever, by which he was repeatedly attacked, he was compelled to return home. He then took up the chaplaincy of the Polytechnic Institution, a post which entails a great amount of work, and he is also one of the editors of the *Review of the Churches*. He was the originator of the first Grindelwald Conference of '92, and has presided over those which have since been held with the object of promoting Christian unity. In the autumn of '95 he visited Rome with a reply, drawn up by the Reunion Conference, to the Pope's letter on Reunion, which was presented to Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, and translated to the Pope, but was not accepted because of its strong Protestant character.

Luxemburg. The King of the Netherlands, William III., was Grand-Duke of Luxemburg until his death in Nov. 1890, when Adolph, Duke of Nassau, succeeded him. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 211,088. Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 18,187. For commercial purposes the Grand-Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years).

M

Maarten Maartens was b. in Holland, and ed. in Germany, and at Utrecht University. By profession he is a barrister, but his literary work now supersedes all other. In the last year or two he has won for himself a high place in the esteem of literary circles in England by his powerful novels, originally written in English. His published works are "The Sin of Joost Avelingh," "An Old Maid's Love," "A Question of Taste," "God's Fool," "The Greater Glory," and "My Lady Nobody" ('95). **McCarthy, Justin**, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Mace of the House of Commons. At the meeting of a new Parliament this symbol of authority is brought into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and placed under the table, but is moved on to the table immediately the Speaker has been elected and has seated himself in the chair. Thenceforth, when the Speaker enters and leaves the House at the beginning and end of every sitting, he is accompanied by the Sergeant bearing the mace. While the House is sitting it is placed on the table. When the Speaker leaves the chair and the House goes into Committee it is placed under the table, to be replaced on the House resuming. At all State ceremonies at which the Speaker is present, there too is the mace. When a witness or other person is in custody at the bar the Sergeant removes the mace from the table, and bearing it upon his shoulder, stands near to the witness. According to a note in Sir T. May's valuable work on the law proceedings and usage of Parliament, the mace now in use dates from the restoration of Charles II. The previous mace was Cromwell's "bauble," and has been supposed by some to be still in Jamaica; but recent investigations by no means support this assumption.

Macintyre, Margaret, the popular vocalist, is a daughter of General Macintyre, late of the Royal Artillery. She received her musical training at Dr. Wyld's branch of the London Academy of Music, at Brighton, afterwards studying with Signor Garcia in the London Academy of Music. The bronze medal of the Academy was won by her in '83, the silver medal in '84, and the gold medal in '85. She is the holder of an Associate's diploma. On the occasion of the Abbé Liszt's visit, Miss Macintyre sang the soprano music in his oratorio "St. Elizabeth," to the great satisfaction of the composer. Her immediate success as Michaela in "Carmen" (May '88) has been followed by speedy recognition of her high vocal talents in opera as well as in oratorio. As Rebecca she sang in "Ivanhoe" at the Royal English Opera-house. She also took part in the Handel Festival of '91. A unique compliment was paid to her by the management of La Scala, Milan, who selected her as *prima donna*, a position she retained for some time. In '94 she visited South Africa, and will take part in the Bayreuth Festival of '96.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, Mus.D., St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions of late years

have been very numerous, and include many orchestral works, rhapsodies, and overtures, the last of which is "Britannia," besides works for the violin. Of these latter perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North," and a violin concerto, brought out and very favourably received at the Birmingham festival of '85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned two operas, "Colomba" and "The Troubadour," both produced at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, "The Story of Sayid," a cantata produced at the Leeds festival in '86, "The Dream of Jubal," first heard at Liverpool, "The Rose of Sharon," an oratorio written for the Norwich festival, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in '91, and the oratorio "Bethlehem," written for the Chicago Exhibition, and first heard in England at the Albert Hall in '94. Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, in succession to Mr. Cowen. Knighted '95.

MADAGASCAR.

A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. It is about 975 miles long by 358 broad, area 228,500 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000. Capital, **Antananarivo**, a striking and well-built town of pop. 100,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are **Tamatave**, pop. 10,000, on E.; **Mojanga**, on N.W., pop. 14,000. The Hovas are the predominant tribe in the island, and hold the other Malagasy tribes in a condition of practical slavery. An enormous mountain mass traverses the island from north to south. The soil on the eastern slopes is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of silver, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast, though inland it is far more healthy. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. Government an absolute monarchy, the Queen (**Ranavalona III.**) being assisted by a Council of nobles and heads of clans chosen by herself. By treaty concluded Dec. '85, a French Resident, with military escort, resides at the Court and controls foreign relations, so that the country is virtually a French Protectorate. There is a French settlement on the bay of Diego-Suarez, with a population of about 11,000, and a rapidly growing trade. The islands of Nossi Bé and Sainte Marie, on the N.W. coast, are also French possessions, administratively united to Diego-Suarez. Much friction prevailed during '93 and '94 between the Government and the French authorities, and finally France decided to make her protectorate of the island effective, the Foreign Minister announcing in the Chamber that he looked forward to the time when Madagascar would become a flourishing French colony. France had complete liberty of action in Madagascar, and was secured by existing

agreements from any foreign interference. The Malagasy Government declared that they would only submit to force, and so a French expedition was prepared. The operations during '95 are described below. See DIPLOMATIC.—**History, '95.** Full particulars as to the terms of the French demands upon the Malagasy Government reached this country by the beginning of December. They included an acknowledgment of the rights of France to station any number of troops on the island, and to carry out all public works in the island, vested in the French representative the power of approval of all concessions made by the Malagasy Government, and made the French Resident General the intermediary of all communications to the Government from any other power whatsoever. The Queen issued a manifesto exhorting her people to resist the French demands, and her Government in their reply accepted the provisions as to foreign powers and public works, but proposed that all disputes between the French and Malagasy should be decided by a mixed court, and that the French territory round Diego Suarez should be delimited, and claimed the right to import munitions of war. Meanwhile, of course, the French advance proceeded. Tamatave was occupied by troops from Réunion almost without resort to force. M. Le Myre de Vilers, after receiving the Prime Minister's protest against this occupation, left Tamatave for France (27th). Tarafatra was bombarded by the French fleet (28th), and the Hovas suffered considerably. Their cruiser, *Abouimanga*, was also captured. Various minor engagements took place during January, in all of which the Hovas were beaten. The island of Nossi-Vey, in St. Augustin's Bay, was captured (Feb. 14th). At first matters looked very hopeful for the Hovas. They had plenty of men, and the difficulties of the country were all in their favour; but mismanagement on the part of the Government, and the machinations of a strong French party in the capital, so disgusted Colonel Shervinton, the English military organiser, that he, with his staff, and Mr. Parrett, the confidential adviser of the Government for over thirty years, resigned their posts. Thenceforward all went badly. The troops deserted by hundreds, and their opposition to the French was utterly feeble when it was not a sham. Ambohinarina Fort, about twenty miles south of Diego Suarez, was captured, and the Hova camp at Miadane stormed by the French (April 23rd). The important post at Maravoay was carried (May 2nd), and a large quantity of stores fell into the hands of the French, who pressed on and occupied Mevatanana (June 13th), the chief Hova general being killed in the action. General Metzinger secured an important victory at Tsarasatra (29th), and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, all of whose provisions and ammunition he captured. Andriba was taken (Aug. 22nd). The light column appointed to push on from Andriba to Antananarivo began its march early in September, and won a victory at Tsinainondry (15th). By the 23rd the column was within 27 miles of the capital. The Queen held a Kabary on that day, and charged the people with not having fought for her. She declared that she would rather die in the palace than yield. Nevertheless, she had to submit when the French at last entered Antananarivo (30th), after overcoming, in a brilliantly fought action, the tardy resistance of the Hova troops. General Metzinger was appointed Military

Governor of the city, and negotiations for peace were concluded (Oct. 1st), subject to the ratification of the Republic. The Government despatched a special telegram of congratulation to General Duchesne and his troops (10th). Affairs then quickly settled down. The Treaty recognised the protectorate, and gave the Republic power to maintain in the country the necessary forces to uphold it. The Resident General at the Court of the Queen was also given the control of the interior administration of the island, and, of course, of its exterior relations. The Queen held a popular assembly (Nov. 5th) announcing the conclusion of peace and a change in the construction of the ministry. The roads became safe for travelling, and the people quietly accepted the new order of things.

Madeira Islands. A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal, and regarded as an integral part of the kingdom. Area, 505 sq. m.; pop. 132,223. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000.

Madras. See INDIA. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Maintenance, Cases in '95. See LAW IN '95.

Malacca. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Malta. Anciently Melita. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. Is a British Crown colony and stronghold. With smaller islands, Gozo and Cumino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 177,225, including the garrison of about 10,000. Malta itself contains about 158,000 inhabitants. Capital, Valetta, pop. 50,000, a fine city, impregnable fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals, and is the seat of some commerce. To the west of Valetta is Porto de San Paolo, the traditional scene of St. Paul's shipwreck. Executive in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official members, 4 members who represent the clergy, nobility, landowners, the University, and merchants, on basis of £60 franchise, and 10 members elected by present electorate, but for single constituencies instead of *scrutin de liste* as formerly. The elected members have full control of finance and local matters, and three of them are salaried members of Executive Council. Right of veto reserved to Governor; right of legislation by letters patent or order in council reserved to Crown. Till Feb. '93 the Governor was President of the Council, but an elected president was then appointed. The forts require 25,000 men to man them in case of siege. There is a regiment of Malta Fencible Artillery. The Maltese are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children, are Roman Catholic also. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); and for Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Manchester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all

members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. James Drummond, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., D.Litt. (Dublin).

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 160 foundationers (free) and about 660 capitation scholars, and has three main branches—classical, modern, and scientific. It is governed by a Board of Governors, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The school has a number of close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge. There are 16 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master,** J. E. King, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford; **Receiver,** Owen W. Cox. *Motto, Sapere aude.* **Alumni:** De Quincey, Harrison Ainsworth, John Bradford (the Manchester martyr), James Bradshaw (the Jacobite), General Drinkwater, John Byrom, Prebendary Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, Dean of Manchester, Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P.

Manchester Ship Canal. See **ENGINEERING.**

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply. See **ENGINEERING.**

Manchester Union Friendly Society. See **ODDFELLOWS.**

Manilla. Capital of the Spanish colony of the Philippine Islands (*q.v.*); pop. 270,000.

Manitoba. A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the Red River Settlement; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area,** 73,956 sq. m.; **pop.** 190,000. **Capital,** Winnipeg, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The district of **Keewatin**, formerly belonging to the N.W. Territories, is now a separate government under the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, wheat being staple crop, and yields abundantly, twenty-five bushels to the acre being commonly raised. All other cereals, roots, and fruits of Europe thrive well. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds throughout the province. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and an Executive Council, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members elected by districts for four years. Four members are called to the Dominion Senate, and five elected to the House of Commons. Until May '90 the Roman Catholics of the Province enjoyed separate schools for the education of their children, but by an Act passed in that year they were abolished. An agitation for their restoration was commenced, and reached a crisis in '95. The action of the Dominion Government in the matter is described in the article on **CANADA.** The Canadian Pacific Railway (*q.v.*) traverses the province; there are local branches, a junction with the United States systems, and a line is to be built through

Keewatin to Hudson Bay. For Ministry see **DIPLOMATIC.**

Manns, August, the famous musical conductor, was b. 1825 at Stolzenburg, in Prussia. From '49 till '51 he was conductor at Krok's, Berlin, and from '51 to '54 Musical Director at Cologne. He was Sub-conductor, '54-'55, and since October '55 has been Musical Director at the Crystal Palace. Under his skilful guidance the winter and spring Saturday afternoon concerts there have for over thirty-five years attracted exceptional attention. To him is primarily due the intimate acquaintance of English amateurs with several of the German, French, and other foreign masters. In '83, owing to the failing health of Sir Michael Costa, he became conductor of the Handel Festival, which he has directed on every subsequent occasion.

Mann, Tom, was b. at Foleshill, Warwickshire, on April 15th, 1836. He worked in a mine until '70, when his family removed to Birmingham. Seven years later he came to London, and became connected with the Amalgamated Engineers. He worked at Messrs. Thorneycroft's for some time, but after the great Dock strike of '89 he became one of the principal organisers of the dock-labourers. He also took a leading part in the Hay's Wharf strike in Jan. '90. He has been President of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Netherlands, but resigned that position finally in Sept. '92, afterwards accepting the Hon. Presidency. He was for a time Secretary of the London Reform Union. It was rumoured in '93 that he was about to take orders in the Church of England. He joined the Independent Labour Party instead, however, and became its Secretary. He stood as a candidate for the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Trades Union Congress in Sept. '94, but was defeated. Mr. Mann was the I.L.P. candidate for Colne Valley at the general election, but was defeated.

Mansfield College, Oxford. Established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of Scholarships: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened on Oct. 15th, '89. A Settlement in connection with the College has been formed at Canning Town, E., and is called "Mansfield House." The staff of the College consists of: Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; Vice-Principal, Mr. J. Massie, M.A.; Lecturers, Mr. J. V. Bartlet, M.A., G. B. Gray, M.A., and G. W. Thatcher, M.A.; Bursar, Mr. N. H. Smith, M.A.

Marine Insurance, '95. See **INSURANCE.**

Marines, Royal. This corps is a military body specially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces

of the country, and is supported by funds taken in the naval votes. The strength of the corps amounts to about 14,865, of which 353 are commissioned officers, 27 warrant officers, 927 staff sergeants and sergeants, 602 buglers and musicians, and 12,956 rank and file. The wages and allowances for these numbers amount to £409,279. Whenever an emergency arises, and there is an opportunity for active service, the Marines are the first force drawn upon, and in all the naval and military operations in which this country has been recently engaged they have taken a prominent part. Their motto, "*Per mare, per terram*," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney (near Portsmouth); the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer (near Deal) a recruit dépôt, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The accepted candidates, whether officers or privates, are picked men, far above the average standard of the army. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton. As a rule, one-half the force is embarked for duty in Her Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills. It is from the men in the dépôts that battalions of marines have been formed for co-operating with land forces abroad in Egypt, the Soudan, and elsewhere.

Markets, Principal London. Besides innumerable local markets, London contains fourteen principal markets, of which eight are owned by the Corporation of London. These are the London Central Markets, Smithfield, the Central Fish Market, Central Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Market, Smithfield Hay Market, the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Leadenhall Market, Billingsgate Market, and the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford. The six others are Covent Garden Market (*v. infra*), Spitalfields Market, belonging to Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and certain freeholders; Shadwell Fish Market, owned by a former Billingsgate trading company; Stratford Market, established by the Great Eastern Railway Company; and the Borough Vegetable Market, which belongs to trustees, who apply the profits to the reduction of the poor-rate in the parish of St. Saviour. Of these, the Corporation markets are held under charters, aided by statutory powers. The Borough, Shadwell, and Stratford Markets, were established under Acts of Parliament, and Covent Garden and Spitalfields are held under charters granted by Charles II., the rights and duties of the owner of the former being defined and regulated by Acts of Parliament.—The Central Meat, Poultry, and Provision Markets, erected at a cost of about £1,750,000, stand on the ground formerly occupied by the Old Cattle Market, which was removed to Islington as the outcome of a report of a Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1847. The letting of shops in the market is vested in the Markets Committee

of the Corporation.—In close proximity to the Central Meat Market is the Central Fish Market, forming part of a scheme for a general market for the sale of all articles of merchandise.—The Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Market, situated at the junction of Farringdon Road and Charterhouse street, was constructed at a cost of £70,000, and enjoys exceptional traffic facilities, the Great Northern Railway traversing the basement.—The Metropolitan Cattle Market, situated in Copenhagen Fields, Islington, was opened in '55, and replaced the market at Smithfield. The market and buildings cost the Corporation £443,000. The importation of foreign cattle, unless slaughtered at the point of debarkation, is entirely prohibited. The trade of the Metropolitan Cattle Market was thus considerably narrowed. The tolls taken at the market are: Beasts, per head, 6d.; Sheep, 1½d.; Calves, 3d.; Pigs, 1½d., with charges made for the Pedlars' Market, which is held on Friday afternoons, and is one of the sights of London.—The Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, has probably of late years been the most profitable of all the Corporation markets, from the constantly increasing number of American cattle landed. Every animal landed is slaughtered within ten days, and extraordinary precautions are taken against the introduction and spread of disease. Lairage accommodation is provided for 5000 cattle and 22,000 sheep.—Billingsgate Market survives on the site where it has stood from early Saxon times. It has more than once been rebuilt, and in '72 the sum of £272,000 was spent in providing additional accommodation.—Leadenhall Market, for the sale of poultry, was rebuilt in '80 at a cost of £99,000, and £150,000 has since been spent in extension and improvements. There are no statistics kept of the market, which is a free one.—Covent Garden Market is the property of the Duke of Bedford, and is held under a charter granted by Charles II. The net receipts average about £8000 per annum.

Mark Twain. See CLEMENS.

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 3 "Senior," £40; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 "House," £30, open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 580. Master, Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A.

Marriage Regulations. A marriage in a false name, unless by the connivance of both parties, is valid. An English subject marrying a foreign woman should be careful that she has, as far as she herself is concerned, carried out all the regulations in force in her own country dealing with the questions of consent of parents, notices, etc., or the marriage may be declared void; and an English woman marrying a foreigner should see that the laws on the same points as to the man have been obeyed, or the marriage may be declared void. If a British embassy or legation exist in a foreign town, two British subjects can be there married on making a formal declaration before one of the secretaries in the chancery, and then proceeding to have the marriage ceremony performed by the chaplain

in the chapel of the embassy. If no religious ceremony be desired the consul can act as a registrar, but fourteen days' notice of the marriage must then be given. In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar. In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed. (1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony. (2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any church, chapel, or other meet and convenient place. (3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three consecutive Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. (4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building certified as a place of worship, and registered as a place for the solemnisation of marriage, but in presence of the district registrar and two or more credible witnesses, (c) according to the rites of the Church of England, in a church situated within the district of the registrar who issued the certificate, or (d) according to the usages of the Quakers or Jews. The fees for the certificate are 2s. for the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar. The registrar may also issue a licence as well as a certificate, in which case, for a fee of 1s., the notice is entered in the marriage notice book, which is open at all reasonable times to all who wish to inspect it. In this case notice need not be given to more than one registrar, and the notice need not be exhibited on the board as in the previous case, and the certificate may be issued in one instead of twenty-one days. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar, and the ceremony may be performed in any of the ways—(a) (b) or (c)—above mentioned, except according to the rites of the Church of England (d). All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., in buildings with open doors. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who

transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Quakers, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews. In Scotland the modes of getting married are as follows:—(1) **Regular Marriage.** This is by ceremony before any clergyman, and at least two witnesses, preceded by proclamation of the banns, in the church of the parish in which each party has resided at least fifteen days; or, instead of proclamation of banns, the ceremony may be preceded by notice of marriage exhibited for seven days at the door of the registrar of the parish or district in which each party has resided for at least fifteen days. For this latter method of publication, both parties must be resident in Scotland. The ceremony need not be performed in a church. (2) It is to be observed that consent makes marriage in Scotland, but the need for registration has put a limit on the freedom of the old law. A marriage may be contracted by two parties exchanging consent in the presence of two witnesses (now done in writing). Thereupon a petition for warrant to register is presented to the sheriff of the county in which the consent took place. The marriage is then registered by the registrar of the district. For this method, which is technically known as an irregular marriage, one of the parties must have resided for at least twenty-one days in Scotland. This requisite of residence was introduced by Lord Brougham's Act, which put an end to Gretna Green marriages. The cost of this mode is not exactly fixed. Any one may prepare a petition to the sheriff, and carry through the other procedure, but generally parties resort to the registrar, who carries through the whole ceremony for as big a fee as he thinks he can get out of the parties. The general charge is not above £5. This is erroneously called marriage by special licence. There is no marriage by special licence in Scotland.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

The history of the movement to change the existing law in regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister is a long and tedious one. Before 1533 marriages of consanguinity and affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law. Such marriages were voidable (1533-1835). In the latter year Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past marriages of affinity valid, future marriages void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it temporarily. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and from '49 up to the present day, a period of more than fifty years, attempts have been made, both in the Lords and the Commons, to carry the Bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but eventually they have always failed. As a rule, especially from '75 to '93, the Commons have carried the Bill by a large majority, but it has been thrown out in the Lords. A like fate has befallen the Colonial Bill, to make marriages of this class legally contracted in the Colonies legal also in England, and the Scotch Bill, having a similar object, though there are not wanting high authorities who pronounce such marriages legal in Scotland even now, without any special permissive legislation. It may be added that marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been specially legalized under the sanction of

the Crown in all the Australian Colonies, in Canada, Barbados, Ceylon and the Mauritius. Bills similar to the English Bill have also been passed in Cape Colony, Natal, and in New Zealand. These were, however, refused ratification (by the Crown) for special or technical reasons. Throughout India marriages of this kind are universally legal among all sects and creeds, except European Protestants. In all the colonies not here named they become legal in all respects on the death of the husband or wife. In every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom, they are legal. The headquarters of those opposed to the existing law are the offices of the **Marriage Reform Association**, of which the Secretary is Mr. T. Paynter Allen, at 21, Parliament Street, S.W. Defending the law as it stands is the **Marriage Law Defence Union**, of which the Secretary is Mr. G. J. Murray, 1, King Street, Westminster.

Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, '86. This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendiary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to maintain his wife, or wife and family, has wilfully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £2 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband or wife have varied since the order was made. No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has committed adultery. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Marseilles and Rhone Canal. See **ENGINEERING.**

Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., LL.D., comes of an old Huguenot family. He is a brother of the late Harriet Martineau, and was b. at Norwich 1805. Educated at Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College (*q.v.*). He entered the ministry in '28, ordained by the Dublin Presbytery of the Synod of Munster. In '32 he commenced his larger pastorate of twenty-five years in Liverpool, uniting with it after forty the duties of Lecturer on **Mental and Moral Philosophy at Manchester New College**, '41. In '57 he followed the College to London, retiring from the pulpit; but in '59 he became, in conjunction (for two years) with his friend Principal J. J. Tayler, responsible for the services in Little Portland Street Chapel and **Principal of Manchester New College** '68. Many eminent men, including Lyell, were occasional worshippers at Little Portland Street Chapel during his pastorate. He retired from the ministry in '72, and from the College (of which he had been Principal since '69) in '85. Dr. Martineau is a voluminous writer on ethical and theological questions, and is master of a most lucid and graceful style. Amongst the best known of his works are "Endeavours after the Christian Life," "Hours of Thought on

Sacred Things," "The Seat of Authority in Religion," "A Study of Spinoza," "Types of Ethical Theory," "A Study of Religion" ('88), "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses" ('90), and "Studies of Christianity." He is hon. LL.D. Harvard, D.D. Leyden and Edinburgh, D.C.L. Oxford, '88, and Litt. D. Dublin, '92.

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony. Area, 381 sq. m.; pop. about 180,000. **Fort Royal** (or **Fort de France**) is the seat of government; **St. Pierre**, pop. 20,000, the principal town. Originally settled by France in 1635, it has several times been in English hands, but was finally confirmed to France in 1814. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Imports, '92, 29,000,000 fr.; exports, 26,000,000 fr. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

Mascagni, Pietro, the composer of the famous "Cavalleria Rusticana," was b. at Leghorn on Dec. 7th, 1863. He was the son of a baker in the city, and was intended to follow one of the learned professions. However, his bent to music was even then plainly evident, and he began composing at a very early age, encouraged by a well-to-do uncle, who after a time sent him to the Milan Conservatoire; but he could not get on with the professors there, and so joined a travelling opera company. He became conductor to many such companies, and led a wandering life till he married in '86 and settled in Cerignola as a teacher of music. While here he saw the announcement of a public competition for a one-act opera, and sent post haste to Livorno to Menasci, a friend of his, for a libretto. Then he wrote "Cavalleria Rusticana," which has been performed in Italian, German, French, English, and Russian. Signor Mascagni has been welcomed in almost every capital in Europe, and in many of them has personally conducted his "Cavalleria" and "L'Amico Fritz." "I Rantzau" was performed for the first time at Florence in Nov. '92, and in June '93 it was given in London, the young *maestro* himself conducting.

MASHONALAND.

Mashonaland is part of the country comprised in the southern portion of British Zambesia, and lies within the sphere of influence over which the **British South Africa Co.** exercise rights. It is bounded on the north by a line running roughly in a S.E. direction from Zambo on the Zambesi, to the intersection of the river Mazoe, with 33° E. long., on the south-east by Matabeleland (*q.v.*), on the east by the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques, while to the west stretch the Company's dominions. Matabeleland and Mashonaland together cover an area of 125,000 square miles, and at the end of '91 the white population was estimated at not more than 3500. The Mashonas are a somewhat feeble folk, and until '94 were completely at the mercy and in fear of King Lobengula and his fierce Matabele impis. In that year, however, an expedition was organised by the Company, which broke the power of the King, who afterwards died. The country is healthy, and the soil fertile, the Mashona plateaux being especially well adapted for European settlement. The country round Salisbury, the capital town of the country, is well watered and wooded, and is rich in gold-reefs and other minerals. A railway is being built, running inland towards Salisbury from Beira on the coast, but its progress

is slow. It has, however, reached Chimoio, 230 miles from Salisbury. There are five gold-mining centres established—at Hartley Hill, The Mazoe, Umtali, Victoria, and the Mombe district. The number of claims registered is over 25,000. Allured by the glowing prospects of agricultural success, numbers of farmers from the Cape, from the Transvaal, and from the Orange Free State have also flocked into the country, and about 2,000,000 acres of farm land have been surveyed. See *AFRICA* (map) and *MATABELELAND*.

Massingham, H. W., editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, was b. at Catton, near Norwich, and was a pupil of Dr. Jessopp at Norwich Grammar School, of which he was the head at the time of his leaving. He early entered the journalistic profession, and after some work at Norwich on the *Norfolk News* came to London, and was appointed one of the editors of the National Press Agency. On the retirement of Mr. T. P. O'Connor he became editor of the *Star*, of which journal he was assistant editor since its foundation, and on leaving that paper proceeded to the *Chronicle*, acting as leader-writer, conductor of the literary department, and later on as assistant editor. From '92 to '95 he specially represented the *Chronicle* in the House of Commons, and was appointed to the editorship in succession to Mr. A. S. Fletcher. Mr. Massingham has also been a contributor to many magazines.

Massowah. An island and town at the entrance of a bay on the African coast of the Red Sea, about 330 miles N. of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is the natural port and commercial outlet for Tigré and Northern Abyssinia. Was an Egyptian possession till 1885-6, when taken possession of by Italy. The various possessions of Italy on the Red Sea littoral form the self-governing colony of *Erythrea* (q.v.). See *AFRICA* (map) and *COLONIES*, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Master and Servant, Law as to. In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not board wages). A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) being absent without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross moral misconduct. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it. For cases which occurred during '95 see *LAW IN '95*.

MATABELELAND.

Matabeleland is an extensive country in South Africa between the Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers, bounded on the north-east by Mashonaland (q.v.), and on the south by British Bechuanaland. It is mountainous, and has been famous from a very early age for its productive gold mines. The agricultural and pastoral capabilities of the country are also very great, and the climate is most healthy. The area of Matabeleland and its dependencies is about 125,000 sq. miles, and its population about 200,000. It was conquered fifty years ago by King Moselekatse and a Matabele army, descendants of a Zulu tribe, the native tribes, Mashona and Makalaka, subdued and incorporated, and a military despotism set up on the model of Chaka's in Zululand. This endured till '93

under King Lobengula, successor of Moselekatse, whose chief kraal was at Buluwayo. In '89 a royal charter was granted to the **British South Africa Company**, "conferring on it large powers of administration, so as to enable it to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of Cape Colony and Bechuanaland." The repeated raids on the Mashonas perpetrated by the Matabele at length led to active steps being taken by the company's Administrator, Dr. Jameson, to put a stop to such proceedings. An expedition was equipped, which advanced against Buluwayo, and finally Lobengula's power was broken, and he himself died. His subordinate chiefs then submitted, and an agreement was made between the British South Africa Company and her Majesty's Government for the settlement of the country. The territory affected was defined as "those parts of South Africa bounded by British Bechuanaland, the German Protectorate, the rivers Chobe and Zambesi, the Portuguese possessions, and the South African Republic, within which the British South Africa Company carries on operations, save and except the territories known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate." The country was placed under an Administrator (His Honour Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B.), appointed by the company, with the approval of the Secretary of State, for a term of three years; a council of four members (one of them to be a judge), similarly appointed, with the exception of the judge, who was made removable only by the Secretary of State. It was arranged that one member should retire every two years. The salaries of the Administrator and the judge were made payable by the company. The country has been divided into magisterial districts, and the magistrates have been appointed by the company, with the approval of the High Commissioner. A Land Commission, consisting of the judge, a member appointed by the Secretary of State, and a member appointed by the company, was constituted to deal with all questions as to native settlements in Matabeleland, and instructed to assign to the natives "land sufficient and suitable for their agricultural and grazing requirements, and cattle sufficient for their needs"; the company, however, retaining the mineral rights of such land. Telegraphic communication exists between Cape Town and Buluwayo, and the country is rapidly being developed. The Matabele are proving very useful in the mining and agricultural work of the country, and have fully accepted the new order of things.

History, '95.—Dr. Jameson, speaking at the Imperial Institute on South Africa (Jan. 28th), claimed that the settlement of Matabeleland was not a mere paper settlement, but had satisfied the Matabele nation, who were one and all contented to live under the protection of a civilised government. Over 1000 miles of roads had been constructed in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and Buluwayo had a population of over 2000 whites. Telegraphic communication was established between Buluwayo and Fort Salisbury (Feb. 8th).

Mattel, Count Cäsar, is a native of Bologna, and was born in 1810. Made count by Pope Pius IX. on July 20th, '47, in recognition of the loyalty and generosity displayed in his gift to His Holiness of an estate on the Austrian borders at a time when there had been a serious breach between Austria and the Vatican. The

next month he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the civic guard. In '48 he became chief magistrate. In May '48 he was elected deputy of the Electoral Chamber in Rome. After a brief political career, the Count retired into private life, and devoted himself chiefly to the study of medicine, discovering several remedies, which he tested upon large numbers of persons. In '66 Professor Pascucci, who held the Chair of Medicine at the University of Bologna, tested these remedies at the Military Hospital of San Theresa, at Rome. His report, afterwards published, declared that many cures of varicose veins, fistula, heart disease, gout, rheumatism, etc., had been effected, and that Mattei's febrile remedy was better than quinine as a remedy for fevers. The chief remedies discovered by the Count are (Scrofoloso) for disorders of the lymph, one (Angioitico) for disorders of the blood, and one (Canceroso) for degeneration of the tissues, and certain nerve-stimulating waters, to which he gives the name "Electricities." In '90 Lady Paget published articles on Mattei's remedies in the *National Review*. In '91 other articles appeared in the *Review of Reviews*, and as it was stated that some cases of cancer had been cured by these remedies, a committee was appointed to test their value in five cancer cases. Owing to disagreement between the Mattei doctors and the Committee, the latter published its report before any case had been cured or any life had been lost. The five patients asserted that they were distinctly better for having used the medicine, and that the "Electricities" relieved their pain; but, on the other hand, it is certain that the remedies had not cured them. Three of them have since died. The Rev. S. J. Whitmee, F.R.G.S., of the London Missionary Society, in '94 reported a number of cures of elephantiasis, dysentery, etc., among the natives of Samoa. In '95 Dr. R. M. Theobald, M.A. (Glasgow), was struck off the register by the General Medical Council for recommending these secret remedies.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area, 708 sq. m.; pop. 377,988. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port is **Port Louis** (pop. 60,000), connected with other centres by lines of railway and excellent macadamised roads. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The *Seychelles*, *Rodriguez*, the *Amirantes*, *Diego Garcia*, and the *Chagos Islands*, are the chief of them. Total area about 350 sq. m., pop. 16,000. **Mauritius** is mountainous, the highest peaks attaining 2700 feet. A Governor presides over administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Executive Council of 7 members 5 are official and 2 elected. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, but the former large garrison is reduced to 400. There is now a constabulary of about 1000. French is spoken all over the island. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic bodies receive some State aid. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table); see also **DIPLOMATIC**.

Max Müller, Frederick, was b. 1823. Ed. at Leipzig Univ., where he graduated ('43).

Studied for some time in Paris, and ('46) came to England, where he collated Sanskrit MSS. at the East Indian House Library, and at the Bodleian. Appointed ('50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and ('54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. First **Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford** ('68), with which University he has been associated ever since '51. Professor Max Müller (he has now adopted this as his surname) is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. He is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Bologna. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda" (6 vols.), "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," "Lectures on the Science of Language," "Chips from a German Workshop" (4 vols.), "Biographical Essays." He is the editor of "Sacred Books of the East" (50 vols.), published by the University of Oxford. Elected **Gifford Lecturer** on Natural Theology at Glasgow University '89, and again in '91.

Medical Association, British. See **BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**.

Medical Degrees for Women. See **HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN**.

MEDICAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The following notes on various medical matters of interest during '95 are expressly selected as being likely to be of use to the laity. It would be out of place in the pages of the **ANNUAL** to attempt a professional summary of the year, though there are many points which it may be useful for the ordinary reader to have collected in this form, so that he may refer to them at will. The notes could not have been written but for the *British Medical Journal*, which is acknowledged in many places as the source of information, and the references to which may enable the reader to gain further information on the points mentioned if he should desire it. It may be further said that the year was one rich in medical observation and discovery.

Each summer a wave of **Diarrhoea** passes over the country, some towns being much more affected than others. It is most prevalent from the middle to the end of August, and in some years during the early part of September. The majority of the cases occur amongst children, though adults also suffer. Stone fruit being in season it has erroneously been supposed that this is the cause of the illness. Some of the adult cases, it is true, may be traced to plums and other fruits, but the true summer diarrhoea, which occurs in almost epidemic form amongst the children, has undoubtedly a microbic origin. It is largely a preventable illness, and the following points should be carefully attended to: (1) Use no milk that is sour, and boil all milk before use; (2) burn all animal and vegetable refuse, and have the sanitary dust-bin emptied frequently; (3) meat, game, and fish should be eaten whilst quite fresh; so-called high game is a source of danger; (4) the lavatory and drains should be periodically inspected and tested to make quite sure that no escape of sewer gas is taking place.

The discovery of the bacillus of **Diphtheria**, by Klebs and Loeffler, has been abundantly confirmed by many other bacteriologists, and is

now universally accepted as the essential cause of that disease. The belief that certain cases of diphtheria are disseminated by cats has received further confirmation during the year. In a certain epidemic the Medical Officer of Health was able to connect the rapid spread of the disease with a similar affection amongst the cats of the district. The outbreak came to an abrupt termination with the destruction of the suspected cats. See *British Medical Journal* (June 29th). The common impression of the laity is that Diphtheria cannot be communicated except by persons who have been in contact with, or into the presence of, those suffering from that disease. Such a view must now be given up. Cases are constantly occurring which prove that the disease can be transmitted by a person in health, after coming in contact, or into the presence, of some one suffering from it. See *British Medical Journal* (May 4th). Serotherapy of Diphtheria, about which so much has recently been heard, is the injection of blood serum of animals, artificially immunised against Diphtheria, into the tissues of human beings suffering from that disease, or into the tissues of a healthy person, as a prophylactic measure. During the last year thousands of cases have been treated by the Anti-toxin, and the verdict of the physicians to Fever and Children Hospitals is that the Anti-toxin treatment is vastly superior to any other mode of treatment that has yet been adopted. In England, Berlin and Paris the mortality has sunk to half what it was before. The subject was first brought before the profession by Behring of Berlin, and Roux and Martin of Paris in '94. The Serum taken from the immunised animal is known as Diphtheria Anti-toxin, and is specially prepared for the physician's use by expert bacteriologists in England and abroad. A special Anti-toxin has been prepared for the Serotherapy of Tetanus or Lockjaw, and several successful cases have been reported; but no verdict can be passed at present. Sooner or later, no doubt, this principle of treatment will be adopted in Syphilis, Cancer, Rabies, Glanders, Scarlet and other Fevers.

On July 3rd seventy inmates of a convent in Limerick became ill directly after dinner, with vomiting and purging of a very severe character. In a few hours three ladies died, and another patient died thirteen days after the commencement of the illness. The case was investigated by Sir C. Cameron, F.R.C.S. (1.). The viscera of the fatal cases contained *Ptomaines*; and he was able to trace the illness to a certain custard, which the seventy patients had partaken of that day. The custard was made of skimmed milk and cornflour, boiled, and whilst cooking ten eggs were added, all fresh except one, which had a reddish-brown colour. Sir Charles Cameron believed the *Ptomaines* were generated from the stale egg, which probably contained micro-organisms. See *British Medical Journal* (July 29th). In June two families in Leicester, numbering twenty-two persons, became ill, and one died, after partaking of tinned meat. Another outbreak was reported from Larne, Co. Antrim, where two families became alarmingly ill after partaking of veal. One died, the rest slowly recovered. Also an outbreak of one hundred cases of illness, with one death, after soup, at Sutton Coldfield. See *British Medical Journal* (Jan. 12th and June 29th).

In the earlier months of the year a severe outbreak of Scarlet Fever occurred in Stroud Green and the neighbourhood, due to milk which had become infected in the Belper Rural District. Certain of the farms from which the dairy in Hornsey drew its milk supply were either in, or close to, a village in which Scarlet Fever had been somewhat prevalent since the summer of the previous year. One of the smaller dairy farms was actually under the same roof as a cottage in which a case of undoubted Scarlet Fever occurred on Jan. 8th. See *British Medical Journal* (March 9th).

The value of Condensed Milk in the feeding of infants may be easily estimated by the amount of fat it contains. The time cannot be far distant when the manufacturers of condensed milk will be compelled to state the amount of cream or fat the condensed milk contains. Of seventeen brands of milk examined by Dr. Dyer and Mr. Cassal, according to a report in the *British Medical Journal*, fourteen were found to be prepared entirely from skimmed milk, and showed an average of only '72 per cent. of fat. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of children die annually from being kept exclusively on the cheaper brands. Some of the labels are very misleading. The Goat Brand, with a milkmaid milking a goat, would suggest that the tin contained condensed goat's milk, instead of Irish skimmed milk, as is actually the case. The following were the results of the examination:—

Brand.	Percentage of Fat.
Milk Maid	10'92
Cow	2'84
Goat	'56
Cross	'96
Handy	1'49
As you Like it	4'23
Nutritient	2'36
Clipper	'73
Daily	'69
Marguerite	'42
Wheatsheaf	'62
Shamrock	'79
Swiss Dairy	'63
Cup	'49
Tea	'48

See *British Medical Journal* (July 27th).

On Aug. 3rd was published the report of a Special Analytical and Biological Commission on the Milk Supply of London, conducted in the laboratory of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the request of the Editor of the *British Medical Journal*. The milk was bought over the counter, the collector being furnished with sterilised bottles. Numerous micro-organisms were found, especially *bacillus coli communis*. Its presence means contamination of the milk with excremental matter, and when it exists in large numbers the milk is a source of danger, especially to the infants who are fed on it unboiled. For full report see *British Medical Journal* (July 6th and Aug. 3rd).

The possibility of Typhoid Fever being caused by oysters has been prominently before the medical profession during the past year. There is overwhelming evidence to prove that oysters laid out to fatten in beds, in the immediate vicinity of a sewerage outlet, are a positive source of danger. Such beds are few, and will become fewer each year. Cholera and other infectious diseases may be spread by uncooked

oysters and other shell fish. For fuller information see the numbers of the *British Medical Journal* (Jan. 26th, Feb. 2nd, Mar. 9th and 30th).

The report of the **Tuberculous Meat Commission**, appointed in July '90, to inquire into the effects of food derived from tuberculous animals on human health, was presented to Parliament in April. The Commission consisted of Lord Basing (Chairman), Sir George Buchanan, Professor G. T. Brown, C.B., Dr. Frank Payne, Professor Burdon Sanderson, and Mr. Leopold Hudson, F.R.C.S. Important points in the report were as follows: (1) All cows with diseased udders should be withdrawn from the dairy. (2) Milk from a cow with a tuberculous udder is a great source of danger. (3) All milk suspected of having come from a diseased cow should be boiled. (4) Milk that is tuberculous should not be used. (5) Ordinary processes of cooking applied to meat which has become contaminated on the surface are probably sufficient to destroy the harmful quality. They would not avail to render wholesome any piece of meat that contained tuberculous matter in its deeper parts.

A full report of an investigation into the disinfection of tubercle infected houses presented to the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association will be found in the *British Medical Journal* of Feb. 16th. Important points in the report are: (1) Rooms that have been contaminated with tuberculous products cannot be thoroughly disinfected by the fumigation methods. (2) A solution of chlorinated lime applied to the walls promises most satisfactory results. (3) Light is the most important natural disinfecting agent.

During '94, in the anti-rabies department of St. Petersburg, 485 persons applied for the anti-rabic vaccination treatment, this being the largest number since the department was established. Of these patients 128 were judged not to require treatment, the animals being recognised as free from rabies, or the wounds being so slight, or inflicted through thick clothing. This reduced the number to 358. In one fatal case the hydrophobia developed before the inoculation had time to produce a definite effect. Excluding this case, the number of failures were 3, or '84 per cent. See *British Medical Journal* (March 19th).

Quinine and a host of remedies have been vaunted as certain preventatives of influenza, but they have all failed. During the last two epidemics the remedy that has been reported most successful is Sulphide of Calcium. A large number of railway servants who took that remedy entirely escaped the disease. See *British Medical Journal* (May 4th). At the meeting of the British Medical Association held at Sheffield in '76, Dr. Clifford Allbutt read a paper entitled "Mental Anxiety as a Cause of Granular Disease of the Kidney." He showed what an abnormally large proportion of the patients showing symptoms of kidney disease had been subject to the depressing influence of prolonged anxiety. The illness of the Czar may be taken to illustrate the same baneful effects of mental distress and care. See *British Medical Journal* (Nov. 2nd).

The proceedings of the first Indian Medical Congress were published in England on Feb. 9th. Amongst the subjects discussed were:—1. Bacteriology. 2. Anti-choleraic inoculation. 3. Bacteriological tests of cholera.

4. Chemical and Bacteriological examination of water. 5. Disinfection of wells. 6. Immunity. 7. Enteric fever in India. 8. Sewage farming. 9. Unhealthy tracts in Bengal. 10. Filariar disease. 11. Burmese "Kive Na." 12. Leprosy. 13. Prophylaxis of malarial fever. 14. Nasha fever. 15. Contagious Pemphigus. 16. Nature of remittent fever. 17. Respiratory affections of Northern India. 18. Mycelima. 19. Beri beri. 20. Cholera and its treatment. 21. The Poison Life of the Hindus.

The farm colony for the treatment of epileptics, recently established at Chalfont-St.-Peters, will, it is hoped, do much to solve the difficult question which presents itself to the practitioner—viz., what to do with patients afflicted with this sad disease. All medical men are agreed as to the advantage of regulated work in the open air. This farm colony will provide this, with a simple nutritious diet, and an interesting family life. At present there is accommodation only for a few males, of what might be called the third class, but it is intended to provide for both sexes and the two classes. See *British Medical Journal* (Nov. 3rd).

The ability of a bicycle and rider in rapid motion to do serious damage in a collision is fully appreciated by few cyclists. A man weighing 150 lb., and moving at the rate of 10 feet per second (which is only about 7 miles an hour), has a momentum of 1500 lbs., leaving out of the account the weight of the wheel. This is sufficient to upset any pedestrian with terrific force. A collision between two bicycles, each with a 150 lb. rider, spinning at the moderate rate of 7 miles an hour, would result in a smash up, with a force of 3000 lbs. In view of these facts, it is no wonder bicycle accidents are often very serious. See *Medical Reprints* (Oct. 15th).

Melba, Nellie. Operatic vocalist, b. Australia, May 19th, 1865. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris made her stage debut Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '89 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera, and Juliet in London. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She sang in "Pagliacci" at Covent Garden '93, and in the Handel Festival '94, while she took a prominent part in the '95 opera season.

Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W., M.P. See under COMMONS.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

The World's Steamships and Sailing Vessels only.

The total number of steamships and sailing vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, according to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, was 30,368, and their estimated tonnage about 25,107,632, from July 1st, '95, to June 30th, '96, the number of such ships belonging to the different countries in the world is given in Table A. The number of sailing vessels of all countries is 77,112, with a net tonnage of 8,219,661 tons. These are given in Table B; and the number of steamships in the world, which is 13,256, having a gross tonnage of 16,887,971, is given in Table C.

TABLE A.

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage net of sailing vessels and gross of steamers.
British. { United Kingdom	9,227	12,117,957
Colonies	2,309	1,124,682
Total	11,536	13,242,639
American (United States)	3,222	2,164,753
Argentine	179	62,278
Austro-Hungarian	309	304,970
Belgian	93	130,552
Bolivian	1	921
Brazilian	300	148,769
Chilian	137	103,085
Chinese	16	19,172
Columbian	6	2,420
Costa Rican . . . . .	...	...
Danish	812	356,714
Dutch	458	446,861
Egypt	29	17,844
French	1,164	1,094,752
German	1,730	1,886,812
Greek	878	346,779
Hawaiian	28	23,831
Haytian	7	2,083
Italian	1,239	778,941
Japanese	419	301,101
Mexican	32	8,264
Montenegrin	25	6,746
Norwegian	3,041	1,659,012
Persian	3	1,579
Peruvian	41	14,948
Portuguese	176	103,620
Roumanian	12	1,911
Russian	1,086	487,681
Sarawak	4	1,431
Siamese	3	3,090
Spanish	748	554,238
Swedish	1,432	497,877
Turkish	1,108	278,210
Uruguayan	41	20,188
Venezuelan	16	3,595
Zanzibar	4	4,650
Other Countries	35	25,375
Total	30,368	25,107,632

TABLE B.

Countries.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage Net.
British. { United Kingdom	2,781	2,421,981
Colonies	1,435	582,657
Total	4,216	3,004,638
American (United States)	2,594	1,244,081
Argentine	100	27,483
Austro-Hungarian	147	70,285
Belgian	4	1,538
Bolivian	1	921
Brazilian	125	33,243
Chilian	98	58,693
Chinese	1	135
Columbian	5	2,179
Costa Rican . . . . .	...	...
Danish	548	134,237
Dutch	249	131,665
Egypt	15	3,345
French	593	191,647
German	777	543,455
Greek	750	206,888
Hawaiian	10	11,042
Haytian	1	142
Italian	1,011	439,853
Japanese	80	21,433
Mexican	16	3,497
Montenegrin	24	4,889
Norwegian	2,455	1,212,628
Persian	1	608
Peruvian	37	9,734
Portuguese	130	40,728
Roumanian	2	407
Russian	827	246,793
Sarawak	1	347
Siamese	1	658
Spanish	346	94,293
Swedish	896	264,332
Turkish	1,008	201,414
Uruguayan	17	3,132
Venezuelan	7	996
Zanzibar . . . . .	...	...
Other countries	19	8,302
Total	17,112	8,219,661

Statistics of Shipbuilding for '94.

During '94, exclusive of warships, 614 vessels of 1,046,568 tons gross (viz., 594 steamers of 964,926 tons, and 65 sailing vessels of 81,582 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom. As regards the material for their construction, 98·6 per cent. have been built of steel, and 1·2 per cent. of iron. The iron steam tonnage includes two ships of 1900 and 1200 tons respectively, but with these exceptions the total is practically made up of trawlers, and includes no ships of more than 350 tons. Of sailing vessels 97·9 per cent. has been built of steel, and 0·5 per cent. of iron in '94. The output of the year in the United Kingdom exceeds that of '93 by more than 210,000 tons, and the proportion of steam tonnage to the whole tonnage launched has been much higher. Sailing vessels in '92 formed 24 per cent. of the output, in '93 it was 14, and in '94 was less than 8 per cent. Of the total output 834,122 steam tons and 74,491 sailing tons, or 908,613 tons in all, being nearly 87 per cent., belong to ports in the

United Kingdom. The losses, etc., of ships in this country during '94 amounted to about 264,000 tons, consisting of 170,000 steam and 94,000 sail. Sales of ships to foreigners for the twelve months ending Nov. '94 amounted to 264,000 tons (194,000 steam and 70,000 sail). On the contrary, purchases from foreigners during the same period amounted to 52,000 tons, being 42,000 steam and 10,000 sail. The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom, therefore, appears to have decreased by about 80,000 tons, while the steam tonnage has increased by 512,000. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during '94 is about 432,000 tons. The greatest productive capacity of our shipbuilding yards may be closely indicated by the output of '89. The production of that year may serve as a standard with which to compare the work of '94. In '89 595 steamers of 1,083,793 tons and 95 sailing vessels of 125,568 tons, being a total of 690 ships of 1,209,361 tons, were launched. These figures exceed those for '94 by nearly 12½ per cent. on the steam tonnage, by more than 53 per cent. on the sailing tonnage, and by

TABLE C.

Countries.		No. of Steamers.	Tonnage Gross.
British.	United Kingdom . . .	6,446	9,695,976
	Colonies . . .	874	542,025
Total . . .		7,320	10,238,001
American (United States) .		626	920,672
Argentine . . .		79	34,795
Austro-Hungarian . . .		162	234,685
Belgian . . .		89	129,014
Bolivian . . .		...	...
Brazilian . . .		175	115,526
Chilian . . .		39	44,392
Chinese . . .		15	19,937
Columbian . . .		1	241
Costa Rican . . .		...	...
Danish . . .		264	222,477
Dutch . . .		209	315,196
Egypt . . .		14	14,499
French . . .		571	903,105
German . . .		953	1,343,357
Greek . . .		123	139,891
Hawaiian . . .		18	12,789
Haytian . . .		6	1,941
Italian . . .		228	339,088
Japanese . . .		339	279,668
Mexican . . .		10	4,767
Montenegrin . . .		1	1,857
Norwegian . . .		586	446,384
Persian . . .		2	971
Peruvian . . .		4	5,214
Portuguese . . .		46	62,892
Roumanian . . .		10	1,504
Russian . . .		259	240,888
Sarawak . . .		3	1,084
Siamese . . .		2	2,432
Spanish . . .		402	459,945
Swedish . . .		536	233,545
Turkish . . .		100	76,796
Uruguayan . . .		24	17,056
Venezuelan . . .		9	2,599
Zanzibar . . .		4	4,050
Other countries . . .		16	17,013
Total . . .		13,256	16,867,971

in the leading shipbuilding districts in the United Kingdom:—

District.	Merchant and other Vessels (Not War Ships).			
	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
Aberdeen . . .	10	6,417	...	...
Barrow, Maryport & Workington . . .	9	20,478	1	1,395
Belfast & Londonderry . . .	23	96,792	1	18
Clyde . . .	156	260,474	43	71,900
Dundee . . .	14	6,793	1	3,100
Hartlepoons & Whitby . . .	30	81,839	...	...
Hull . . .	45	11,654	...	...
Leith . . .	24	14,242	1	412
Mersey . . .	4	923	2	2,701
Middlesbro' & Stockton . . .	43	103,587	2	484
Thames . . .	5	1083	...	...
Tyne . . .	106	190,601	...	...
Wear . . .	70	168,002	1	255

Table (D) opposite shows the number and tonnage of ships over 100 tons under construction at various colonial and foreign ports in '94, according to the latest authentic returns.

From these statements it appears that there have been built abroad during '94 148 steamers of 203,279 tons, and 170 sailing vessels of 73,751 tons. If to these figures those for the United Kingdom are added, the total output of merchant ships of the world during '94 has been about 1,324,000 tons, of which 1,168,000 were steamers and 156,000 sailing vessels. Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns show that the seagoing tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., during twelve months amounted to about 692,000 tons—278,000 steam and 414,000 sail. It will consequently be noticed that, while the sailing tonnage of the world has been largely reduced during '94, there has been a net increase in the world's merchant tonnage of 632,000 tons. Of this total the net increase in the tonnage of the United Kingdom is about 68 per cent. Of the tonnage launched in this country in '94, excluding that built for colonial and foreign owners, nearly 80 per cent. has been built with a view to classification by Lloyd's Register. Of the total ships launched in the United Kingdom in that year 516, of 914,287 tons, or nearly 88 per cent. of the tonnage, have been built under the supervision of the Society.

Ships Entered and Cleared in '94 at United Kingdom Ports.

Below will be found statistics as to the total number and tonnage of ships which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at United Kingdom ports in '94. (a) From and to foreign countries and British possessions:—Entered: British ships, 360,345, with a tonnage of 81,902,379. Of these 145,274, having a tonnage of 11,097,232, were sailing vessels, and 215,071, with a tonnage of 70,805,147, were steamers. The number of foreign sailing vessels that entered were 13,291, having a tonnage of 4,019,222, and the number of foreign steamers 15,211, having a tonnage of 8,465,770. The number of ships which cleared were: British sailing vessels

15½ per cent. on the total tonnage. In the statistics of "Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad in '94, prepared by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," on which the facts notified by us on the subject are based, it is stated "that on the basis of tonnage launched, and taking the figures for '89 as a standard, the shipbuilding facilities of the country have been utilised in '94 to the extent of about seven-eighths. In '93 this proportion only stood at two-thirds." More than 13 per cent. of the total output has been built to the order of foreign and colonial shipowners. The proportion is rather smaller than that last year. Germany has given the largest orders to British shipbuilders, 14 ships of 41,730 tons (being 4 per cent. of the total output) having been built for that country. Holland comes next, with 6 vessels of 17,634 tons. Russia and Norway come next, for each of which about 15 tons have been built.

The following table shows the ships launched

TABLE D.

Country.	District.	Merchant and other Vessels (not War Ships).				War Ships.		TOTAL BUILT IN EACH COUNTRY.	
		STEAM.		SAIL.					
		No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Displace- ment.	No.	Tons.
Austria . . .	Trieste and Lussino . . .	4	1,480	1	223	..	Nil.	5	1,703
Belgium . . .	Antwerp . . .	1	2,700	..	..	..	Nil.	1	2,700
British Colonies	North American . . .	4	868	16	4,582	}	Nil.	27	6,803
	Others . . .	2	257	5	1,096				
Denmark . . .	Copenhagen and Elsinore . . .	5	5,180	..	..	}	1,280	17	8,580
	Other Ports . . .	..	..	11	2,120				
	La Ciotat . . .	1	6,050	..	..		
France . . .	La Seyne . . .	2	4,394	..	..	}	28,690	34	48,326
	Nantes and St. Nazaire . . .	2	325	2	3,120				
	Havre and Rouen . . .	2	303	1	1,930				
	Other Ports . . .	..	..	18	3,514				
Germany . . .	Vegeſack, Brake, Bremer- haven, and Geestemünde . . .	10	6,320	4	7,350	}		81	125,892
	Hamburg, Flensburg, and Kiel . . .	31	60,333	..	..		
	Rostock, Lubeck, and Stettin . . .	13	28,512	..	..		
	Danzig, Elbing, and Papen- burg . . .	7	14,501	8	2,045				
	Elmshorn and Ruhrort . . .	1	110	3	531				
Greece . . .	..	2	211	..	818	..	Nil.	4	1,029
Holland . . .	Martenshoek, Hoogezand, and Sappemeer . . .	1	175	13	2,943	}	10,450	45	25,810
	Rotterdam, Kinderdijk, and Ablasserdam . . .	5	3,010	3	2,456				
	Amsterdam and Haarlem . . .	..	..	19	6,776				
Italy . . .	Gulf of Genoa . . .	4	2,469	6	2,927	2	3,290	12	8,685
Japan . . .	..	11	2,860	3	313	..	Nil.	14	3,173
Norway . . .	Bergen, Stavanger, and Drontheim . . .	8	4,361	1	633	}	Nil.	25	17,169
	Christiania . . .	3	4,869	..	..		
	Christiansand, Lillesand, Grimstad, Arendal, Tve- destrand, and Risør . . .	1	1,339	12	5,967				
				
Portugal . . .	Ilhavo . . .	..	..	1	171	..	Nil.	1	171
Russia . . .	Gulf of Riga . . .	..	..	8	2,170	4	34,850	12	37,020
Spain . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	Nil.
Sweden . . .	Malmö, Oskarshamn, Stock- holm, Gefle, and Sunds- wall . . .	9	5,352	5	1,958	..	Nil.	14	7,310
Turkey . . .	..	..	..	4	514	6	2,300	10	2,814
United States	Atlantic Coast . . .	12	24,697	23	17,594	}	Nil.	43	66,894
	Pacific Coast . . .	1	2,556	..	..		
	Great Lakes . . .	6	20,047	1	2,000				
Total for Colonies and Foreign Countries . . .		148	203,279	170	73,751	27	87,050	345	364,080

121,275, of 10,027,990 tons, and British steamers 205,610, of 66,148,531 tons; foreign sailing vessels 13,399, of 4,074,815 tons, and foreign steamers 14,607, of 8,246,173 tons. (b) Coast-wise:—Entered: 326,916 ships, having a tonnage of 54,569,352. Of these 142,673 were sailing vessels having a tonnage of 9,599,300, and 184,243 steamers, with a tonnage of 44,970,052. The ships cleared numbered 292,654, with a tonnage of 47,779,169, of which 118,520, with a tonnage of 8,242,245, were sailing

vessels, and 174,134 were steamers, of 39,536,924 tons.

Registered Ships in the Home and Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

The total number and tonnage of the registered ships of the United Kingdom used in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons employed therein in '94, are given in the following table:—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.
Sailing vessels	10,011	2,822,255	62,915	11,857	74,851
Steam	6,536	5,894,060	120,318	19,193	165,607
Total	16,547	8,716,285	183,233	31,050	240,458

The next table shows the number, tonnage | totally lost, condemned, etc., during '94, of
and nationality of steam and sailing vessels | 100 tons register and upwards.

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in '94.

Flag.	Steam and Sailing Vessels owned according to Lloyd's Register Book, '94-5.		Total Lost.		Percentage Lost (Steam and Sailing Vessels together).	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	of Vessels owned.	of Tonnage owned.
British { United Kingdom	9,261	11,807,010	261	258,561	2'81	2'19
Colonies	2,399	1,162,941	116	52,703	4'84	4'53
America, United States of	3,314	2,171,459	138	65,615	4'16	3'02
Austro-Hungarian	331	302,618	12	6,212	3'63	2'05
Danish	815	333,231	36	11,890	4'42	3'57
Dutch	461	437,179	25	15,607	5'42	3'57
French	1,178	1,089,540	46	28,631	3'90	2'63
German	1,765	1,784,725	87	55,217	4'93	3'08
Italian	1,276	771,759	75	41,479	5'88	5'37
Norwegian	3,137	1,669,087	202	100,662	6'44	6'03
Russian	1,069	476,672	30	11,230	2'81	2'36
Spanish	760	547,358	18	12,215	2'37	2'23
Swedish	1,449	498,004	46	14,757	3'17	2'96
Other European Nations . . . . .	...	...	32	15,024	...	...
Central and South America . . . . .	...	...	21	11,466	...	...
Asia . . . . .	...	...	8	7,228	...	...
Other Countries . . . . .	...	...	1	474	...	...
Totals			1,154	708,971		

Of the 1154 ships lost, 113 were abandoned at sea; 227 were broken up and condemned; 40 were burnt; 47 foundered; 10 were lost; 82 were missing; 97 were lost by collision; and 538 were wrecked.

Leading Ocean Liners, '95.

For the Transatlantic Service of the International Navigation Company of New Jersey, commonly called the American Line, the two new steamers *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* were added in '95. They were built by Cramp & Sons, Ship and Engine Building Company, at Philadelphia. Their respective tonnage is 10,800 gross. They are fitted with twin-screws and quadruple-expansion engines, and have a speed of 19 knots an hour. They are run on the service of the Company between Southampton and New York. The owners commenced in Oct. '95 to run these steamers, and the *Paris* and *New York* under the contract with the United States Government by which the Company earns a subsidy of \$4 per statute mile run on their Eastbound voyages, and in consideration of which it has to maintain a weekly service of fast steamers between these ports for ten years. For the Indian and Australian Services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the *China* is being built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, and the *India* by Caird & Co., of Greenock. Both steamers

are to be of 8000 tons gross, and will have a speed of 18 knots per hour. It is reported that the North German Lloyd's Company have given orders to German shipbuilders to construct two steamers for them of the *Lucania* and *Campania* class, but larger for their Transatlantic Service. A new departure has been made by the Bibby Line, whose twin-screw mail steamers sail every three weeks from England (*via* Marseilles) for Egypt, Colombo, and Rangoon.

Merchant Ships as War Auxiliaries.

Liberal subsidies have been given for the encouragement of building ocean steamships capable of being converted into cruisers during war by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. Table E on next page gives a list of the reserved merchant steamers held by the owners for the use of the British Admiralty.

The *Germanic* has recently been fitted with new boilers and triple-expansion engines, whereby her speed has been increased 1 knot per hour. There are numerous steamships on the Admiralty list complying with Admiralty conditions as regards subdivisions which have no national tie. They are suitable for receiving an armament, but there is no contract with their owners except the promise of preference for occasional state employment.

TABLE E.

Name.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Ocean Speed.
Campania	Cunard Co.	12,950	21½
Lucania		12,950	21½
Majestic	W. Star Co.	10,000	20½
Teutonic		10,000	20½
Umbria	Cunard Co.	7,718	19½
Etruria		7,718	19½
Australia	P. & O. Co.	6,901	18
Himalaya		6,898	18
Servia	Cunard Co.	7,392	17
Germanic		5,008	17
Empress of India	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	5,905	17
Empress of China	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	5,905	17
Empress of Japan	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	5,905	17
Aurania	Cunard Co.	7,269	16½
Britannic	W. Star Co.	5,004	16
Victoria	P. & O. Co.	6,300	15½
Britannia	" "	6,300	15½
Oceana	" "	6,300	15½
Aroaia	" "	6,300	15½
Gallia	Cunard Co.	4,809	15
Valetta	P. & O. Co.	4,911	14½
Massilia	" "	4,908	14½
Ballarat	" "	4,752	14½
Parramatta	" "	4,759	14½
Carthage	P. & O. Co.	5,013	14
Rome	" "	5,013	14

For instance, the Orient Steam Navigation Company were offered by the Admiralty a retaining fee for their steamers, but refused it. This Company, however, have taken a lead in building their ships not only according to, but even beyond, Admiralty requirements for war auxiliary purposes. Their latest built twin-screw steamer, *Ophir*, was designed to be specially eligible as an armed cruiser. Her coal endurance is such that she could be propelled at full speed continuously for 14,000 knots, or if driven at a cruising speed of about 10 knots per hour, she could keep the sea without re-coaling for 130 consecutive days. Her speed is 18½ knots an hour, and she is the only Australian twin-screw steamer. She has a gross tonnage of 6910, and an indicated horsepower of 10,000.

Ocean Speed Records for '95.

As regards the very fast speed of ocean steamers the most noteworthy are those between Queenstown and New York, Southampton and New York, and Havre and New York. The record passages across the Atlantic have been made by the *Lucania* and *Campania*, of the Cunard Company. The fastest voyage made by the *Lucania* was at the rate of 22 knots per hour throughout her passage made early in '95. The *Campania* made the fastest eastward voyage in 5 days 9 hrs. 18 mins. One day's run of 560 knots has been made by the famous steamer. A prominent fact in connection with these steamers in '95 is that they have crossed from New York wharf to alongside the landing-stage in Liverpool in 5 days 23 hrs., and trains can be and are run to London from the Riverside Station, which is within fifty yards of

the steamers, in less than 4½ hrs. This station, which is at the Prince's Pierhead, has been constructed by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and the London and North-Western Railway Co. have arranged for special passenger trains from London to branch off at Edgehill Station, pass through the Waterloo tunnel, and thence into the Riverside Station. The transatlantic steamers are now being berthed at the Prince's Landing Stage, and passengers and their baggage are quickly transferred from the steamer to the railway station, or *vice versa*. This obviates the necessity of crossing the city in cabs to the main railway stations, and economises much time. The facilities thus afforded are drawing an increased voyaging business to New York from London *via* Liverpool. Another factor leading to this result is that the two principal Cunarders have, for four or five voyages respectively, each landed their passengers (who left London at noon on the Saturday) early on the following Friday afternoon at New York, the time occupied being 6 days 4 hrs. Those passengers who waited for the mail train leaving London at 4.10 p.m. on the Saturday were landed within the 6 days, whereas the fastest time made by any other route or steamer was about half a day longer. The *Teutonic* and *Majestic*, of the White Star Line, in the twelve months ended Sept. '95, have made six passages between Queenstown and New York under 6 days. On the Southampton route the speed records of the leading liners have not been equal in '95 to those previously. On this route the *New York* has broken the record by being propelled in 6 days 8 hrs. 38 mins., at an average speed of 19'97 knots an hour. On her next voyage she crossed in 6 days 7 hrs. 14 mins. at an average speed of 20'15 knots. Her best eastward run was at an average speed of 19'8 knots per hour. The best average speed of the *Paris* was 20'05 knots made on the westward voyage and 19'06 knots made on the eastern passage. The shortest time in which she was driven to the west was 6 days 11 hrs. 33 mins., on the long course, 31'5 knots, and her shortest voyage to the east was made in 6 days 17 hrs. The *Fürst Bismarck*, of the Hamburg American Line, made the voyage from New York to Southampton in 6 days 11 hrs. 1 min., at the average rate of 19'68 knots an hour, and from Southampton to New York in 6 days 10 hrs. 15 mins., at the average rate of 19'73 knots an hour. The best record made by the twin-screw steamer *La Touraine*, of the General Transatlantic Line, the fastest steamer in the French Mercantile Marine, was in '92, when she ran from Havre to New York in 6 days 17 hrs. 51 mins., at an average speed of 19'59 knots an hour. The Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service at Washington reports that the number of hours elapsing between the despatch of the mails from the Post Office in New York and their delivery at the London Post Office during the year ending June 30th last, is shorter by the Liverpool than by the Southampton steamers. The average time of six Liverpool steamers was 173'3 hours, and that of the six fastest running to Southampton—three each of the American Line and of Hamburg-American Line—was 179'2 hours. The shortest time in which the voyage has been made to Australia is, including all detentions, 33 days 4 hours from London to Adelaide, by the *Victoria*

of the P. and O. Line, in '88. She did not call at Plymouth, but the time is equivalent from Plymouth to Adelaide in 32 days 12 hrs. 45 mins. In October '88 the *Ormus* of the Orient Line was propelled from Plymouth to Adelaide in 33 days 2 hrs. 11 mins., but as she appears to have been detained at Suez for mails twice as long as the *Victoria*, it is evident that her steaming time to Australia was shorter than that of the P. and O. liner, and therefore she is entitled to the credit of making the fastest voyage under steam to the Antipodes. Three other steamers have since been built for the P. and O. Co., which are stated to have a higher speed. The fastest passage made between England and the Cape was by the *Scot* of the Union Line, which up to '93 was 14 days and 11 hrs. net steaming time outwards, Southampton to Cape Town, and 13 days 23 mins. homeward, Cape Town to Plymouth, up to that year. The *Tantallon Castle*, of the Castle Line, made the fastest voyage of this line in '94 from Cape Town to Plymouth. Her net steaming time was 15 days 2 hrs. 10 mins., which is 5½ hours quicker than the *Dunottar Castle*, previously the fastest steamer of this line.

Mail Records to India, China and Australia.

Some recent very rapid arrivals of mails in India, China and Australia have been made *via* Brindisi, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's liners, which have proved very interesting to the mercantile community and others. The Indian mail which left London at 8 p.m. on Oct. 13th, '93, arrived at Bombay, per the *Himalaya*, on the 27th, in 13 days 6 hrs. By the China mail, which left London at 8 p.m. on the 7th of April in that year, letters were delivered at Hong Kong by the *Oriental* on the 1st of May, in 24 days 7 mins. Mail matter despatched from London at the same hour on the 7th of April arrived in Adelaide (Australia) on the 4th of May, in 26 days 17 hrs. This time was shortened during May and June, as the London mails were delivered in Adelaide in 26 days 7 hrs. by the *Himalaya*. In Oct. '87 the *Ormus* of the Orient Line delivered London mails at this Australian port in 26 days 8 hrs. In all these instances the mails were despatched *via* Brindisi, and taken by the mail steamers at Suez. The *Caledonia*, the last new steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Line to India, arrived at Brindisi at 8.30 p.m. on Nov. 13th, '94, with the homeward Indian mails which left Bombay at 2.30 p.m. on the 3rd of that month. Her voyage from Bombay to Brindisi, including detentions, was only 10 days 6 hrs., which excels the fastest passage previously made. Her mails were delivered in London early on Monday morning, the 16th, being 12½ days after leaving Bombay. Even this record was eclipsed since March 22nd, '95. On the following afternoon at 2.25 she left Bombay, and arrived at Brindisi at 3.23 p.m. on April 2nd, and the mails arrived in London on the evening of the 4th of that month; so that only 12½ days were taken for the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to London. This steamer, except through the Suez Canal, was driven at 18 knots per hour.

Fast Small Steamships.

Great improvements have recently been made in the speed and accommodation of small

steamers for river, cross-channel, coastwise, and other short voyages. During war the services of several of these may be utilised to great advantage as look-out ships and other purposes. Those at 19 knots an hour or upwards include screw and paddle ships running between England and the Continent, and between England and Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and steamers between Scotland and Ireland. Of these small steamers six are 21 knot ships, viz.: the *Queen Victoria* and *Prince of Wales*, the property of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co., the *Leopold II.*, *Marie Henriette*, *Princess Henriette*, and *Princess Josephine*, owned by the Belgian Government. Seven others are of 20 knots speed, namely, the *Ireland*, of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co., the *Ibex*, of the Great Western Railway Co., the *Banshee*, of the London and North-Western Railway Co., the *Seine* and *Tamise*, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., and *La Marguerite* and *Royal Sovereign*, of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Of the 19 knot small steamers we have the *Adder*, owned by G. and J. Burns, the *Alma*, *Columbia*, *FredERICA*, *Lydia*, *Stella*, belonging to the London and South-Western Railway Co., the *Lily* and *Violet* of the London and North Western Railway Co., the *Glen Sannox* of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co., the *Paris* and *Rouen* of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., the *Hygeia*, belonging to Huddart, Parker, & Co.; the *London Belle*, owned by the London, Woolwich, and Clacton-on-Sea Steamboat Co.; the *Koh-i-Noor*, belonging to the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.; and *La Flandre*, *Prince Albert*, and *Ville de Douvres* to the Belgian Government. The City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. have entered into a new contract with the Government for carrying the mails between Holyhead and Kingstown. Under this agreement the Company is to build four new twin-screw steamers, larger than those now in the service, and capable of performing the voyage in a much shorter time. It is expected that their speed will be 22 knots at the least.

Improved Cargo Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

In consequence of the small cargo-carrying capacity of transatlantic ocean passenger liners, very great improvements have recently been effected in the construction of steamers for the sole carriage of cargo and live stock. A new twin-screw steamer, the *Georgic*, launched in June '95, by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, has been added to the White Star Liverpool and New York Cargo and Live Stock Service. She is of 10,077 gross tons, so that she is the largest freight carrier in existence. She has accommodation for 906 head of cattle, and 4000 quarters of beef, besides a great number of horses. This steamer, like the other new twin-screw cargo steamers of the White Star Line would be well suited for transport purposes during war in consequence of her speed and large carrying capacity. Excellent long distance steaming was made by the cargo steamer *Garlic*, sailing in the Occidental and Oriental Company's Trans-Pacific Service in June last. The mammoth Transatlantic steamer which the Hamburg-American Steamship Company are reputed to have contracted for with Messrs. Harland and

Wolff, will be the largest of her class afloat. Her carrying capacity will be about 13,000 tons. While firstly intended for the freight service of the line between Hamburg and New York, this steamer is, it is stated, to be fitted with accommodation for 200 cabin and 1500 steerage passengers. Stalls are also to be fitted for a large number of horses and cattle, and the ship will be equipped with enormous refrigerators for the carriage of perishable cargoes.

Future Speed of Ocean Steamers and Forced and Induced Draught.

The possibilities of the future as regards speed at sea may be estimated by the recent results of the new torpedo-boat destroyer, *Sokol*, built by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Poplar, for the Russian Government. This boat, on the date of her official trials, proved to be the fastest steamer in the world, having achieved a speed of 30.28 knots per hour. As forced and induced draught are important factors in connection with increased speed, much interest has recently been manifested on the merits of these agents for the consumption of coal and the rapid generation of heat. In forced draught the stokeholds or boiler rooms can be closed to the atmosphere by suitable doors, and air for the furnaces of the boilers is then obtained by centrifugal fans which revolve very rapidly. These draw air from the upper part of the ship or the atmosphere, and deliver the air into the stokeholds. Until this atmosphere can escape, there will naturally be a greater pressure of the air in the closed stokeholds than in the ordinary atmosphere on deck, and the amount of air pressure is measured by water gauges placed in the stokehold. The air can only escape from the closed stokeholds through the fire grates or furnaces of the boilers, and in passing through such grates, at a pressure greater than ordinary atmospheric pressure, far more air is supplied to the furnace in a given time, and therefore the combustion of the fuel, the production of heat and the generation of steam becomes more rapid. The stokeholds are kept open to the atmosphere with induced draught, but the position of the centrifugal fan is different. It is put in the base of the funnel, and causes in revolving a partial vacuum at this part of the boiler, as the action of the fan is to expel the heated gases from the fires upward through the funnel with the air, and by thus doing to induce a quicker passage from the stokeholds through the furnace grates into the funnel and atmosphere. According to a note in the *Marine Engineer* on this subject for Nov. '95, "forced draught means filling up an air pressure in the stokeholds; induced draught means creating a partial vacuum in the base of the funnel. In the former case the air is pushed through the furnaces, in the latter it is pulled."

The Causes of the rapid diminution of the Number of Sailing Vessels.

A very important article on this subject appeared in the *Engineer* for March 1st, '95. It appears that during trade depression the sailing ship had many advantages over the steamer. If only as a cheap warehouse for the storage of goods not soon required it was preferred to the steamer, and such preference was increased by the fact that she afforded many opportunities for speculative transactions as

regards the cargo she carried for so many weeks at a time. She was also less costly to build and sail than the steamer, but these advantages are now counter-balanced by other considerations. Continued improvements in steamships have enabled them to be worked more economically, so that the relative cheapness of conveying goods by sailing vessels is not so great as formerly. The trades in which these ships have been chiefly used are diminishing annually. "At one time," says this technical newspaper, "all our trade with Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand was done in sailing ships, simply because the great coal consumption of steamers then prevented them from profitably carrying cargoes so far. Nowadays the sailing ships do only the odd jobs in the trade which it does not pay the steamers to meddle with. The China tea trade, and, indeed, almost all the cargo carrying between the East Indies, China, Japan, Burmah, Singapore, etc., and these islands is now conducted *via* the Suez Canal, and consequently in steamships, so that practically our import trade for sailing vessels is limited to the Pacific coast of the American continent, and to the south-east coast of South America; much of this, too, being also done in steamers." The market is already over-stocked with sailing vessels, and the demand for such has almost practically ceased. Large sailing vessels are more frequently lost than steamers, as they are not so easily handled as vessels of moderate size. The former are regarded with great distrust by underwriters, and therefore the premiums they demand for their insurance is particularly heavy; yet unless a sailing ship is large she cannot at the present low rates of freight be worked at a profit, except in a few special trades. From the 1000-ton sailing vessel, which was a large one twenty years ago, the increase of size has progressed so fast until now there are many of these ships of 2,000 to 3,500 tons, and four and five masts are now common. Large sailing vessels have, therefore, become more and more difficult to navigate, although they are fitted with steam appliances for working the sails, anchor, etc., at sea, and although steam is sometimes used as an auxiliary to sail power for propulsion out of calms at a slow speed, and in stormy weather to take them a safe distance from a lee shore. Their heavy cargoes, and particularly those of coal and grain, have become unsafe, and have frequently resulted in the loss of their ships.

Improved Passenger Steamers for the New Route to Australia.

In order that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. may be utilised more advantageously for the conveyance of mails and passengers to Australia, Mr. James Huddart, managing owner of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co., is endeavouring to form a limited company, with a capital of £2,000,000, for the construction and running of a new service of fast Transatlantic liners between some English or Welsh port and Halifax and Quebec, and also a service of faster and more frequent steamers than those now running between Vancouver and Australia. The proposed consideration for these services is the payment of a subsidy of £150,000 per annum for ten years by the Canadian Government. It is intended that the liners to Canada shall consist of four twin-screw steamers of from 8000 to 10,000 tons,

to make weekly voyages between Great Britain and Canada, at about 20 knots an hour. It is further proposed that these ships should be built according to British Admiralty requirements, so as to secure a subvention for them as mercantile armed cruisers. As regards the steamers which are stated to be required on the Pacific for Australian mail and passenger service, these are recommended to be far superior, as regards speed and accommodation, to the *Miwera* and *Warrimoo*, now running between Vancouver and Sydney, and nearly similar to the liners of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the service from British Columbia to Japan and China. We are informed that the prospects of the new project being realised are now much better than last year. It appears that the shortest time in which mails have been landed in Australia after leaving London is 26 days and 7 hours, *via* Brindisi. The port where they were delivered was Adelaide, so that they could not arrive at Melbourne for about 10 hours, and Sydney for about 40 hours subsequently. Now, if a very fast service of new steamers are run on the Atlantic and Pacific for the conveyance of mails and passengers between Great Britain and Australia, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway, Brisbane could be reached in about three weeks or a little more from the English or Welsh port of embarkation. The result would be that mails and passengers could be landed in Sydney in about 22 days, as against 28 or 30 days at present by the fastest liners *via* Brindisi.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in Charterhouse Square. Twenty-six scholarships, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge—altogether 39. Pupils 500; on entrance must be over nine and under fourteen. **Head Master**, Rev. W. Baker, D.D. **Seo.**, C. Waters, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*. A **Merchant Taylors' School Mission** has recently been founded at Shacklewell, West Hackney.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and His Aminta" ('94), and in '95 "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories. His difficult style has greatly militated against Mr. Meredith's chances of popularity, and for many years it prevented him from being even noticed. But of late years his genius has received more of the appreciation which it deserves.

Merv. An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. In ancient times the city of Merv, now in ruins, was famous for its vast size, magnificence, and prosperity. The locality became notorious when Russia, having conquered Khiva in 1873, threatened to occupy the oasis. The oasis has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat, and also includes in its administrative area Penjdeh, half that distance from the key of India.

Methodism. See **WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.**

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan. 1st, 1866). During the twenty-nine years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, although no material alteration has been made in the constitution of the force, which consists of 57 land stations, 4 floating stations, 56 hose-cart stations, 200 fire escape stations, 9 steam fire engines on barges, 51 land steam fire engines, 95 manual engines, 35 miles of hose, 116 hose-carts and reels, 8 steam tugs, 13 barges, 12 skiffs, 225 fire escapes, 7 long fire ladders, 9 ladder vans, 2 ladder trucks, 2 trollies for engines, 12 hose and coal vans, 1 stores van, 5 wagons for street duties, 10 street stations, 148 watch boxes, 791 officers and men, 207 men under instruction, 17 pilots, 75 coachmen, and 137 horses. The number of firemen employed on the several watches kept up throughout the metropolis is 111 by day, and 359 by night, making a total of 470 in every 24 hours. The average number of men available by night is 360. The area protected by the Brigade is about 118 square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. An excellent system of **Fire Alarm telegraphs and telephones** between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided. Every land station has an appreciable method of fire alarm which gives about 563 call points within the Brigade area. The substitution of telephones for telegraphs is now completed throughout the whole of the system. The total annual expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £130,000. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £29,000; the Government £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings; and the ratepayers £91,000. The last published report of the London fires for '94 shows a decrease of 369 as compared with those in '93. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 4114. Of these 845 were false alarms, 205 proved to be only chimney alarms, and 3061 were calls for fires, of which 151 resulted in serious damage, and 2910 in slight damage. The total distance run by the fire-engines and hose-vans of the Brigade was 69,085 miles, the number of journeys being 34,013. The quantity of water used for extinguishing fires during the year was over 48,000,000 gallons, or about 215,000 tons. **Chief Officer**, Captain J. Sexton Simonds; **Second Officer**, Mr. Sidney G. Gamble. Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund.

One day, determined by the delegates of the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund (which is quite distinct from the Hospital Sunday Fund), is set apart from year to year for a street collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the **Hospital Saturday Fund**; a weekly collection is also made in workshops, etc. The total collected in '94 in the streets amounted to £4820 and in the workshops to £19,514, making, with £654 of donations, a total of £19,989, which was divided amongst 161 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. The street collection in '95 amounted to £4659. The Offices of this fund are at 59, Farringdon Road, E.C. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bunn.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

For a long period it has been customary on the Continent to make a special collection on one Sunday in the year in the churches for the hospitals in the district. The practice is now thoroughly established in London, and nearly all the provincial towns. The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was advocated in '73 by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*, and actually started by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., who is still its Vice-President. The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during '94 was about £43,500. The report of the Council is published in the third week of December. Secretary, Henry N. Custance; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Metropolitan Police. See POLICE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Metropolitan Water Supply. See under COUNTY COUNCILS, I. London.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.

The laying-out of open spaces, the provision of seats and the planting of trees, the formation of public gymnasias and children's play-grounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. Funds are urgently needed at the present time, when many grounds, representing over twenty acres of open space, await laying out at an estimated cost of £5000. Income in '94 was £4193. Nearly 90 gardens and play-grounds (total area 118 acres) have been laid out since the Association was formed, in '83. Entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Chairman, The Earl of Meath; Secretary, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Mexico. A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. Area, 767,005 sq. m.; pop. 11,395,712. Capital, Mexico, pop. 329,535. Chief ports on Gulf of Mexico are Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico; on the Pacific, Mazatlan and Guaymas. Besides these some twelve important cities. Divided into twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal district. The Republic is governed by President and Ministry. There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. The states have also their individual autonomous local governments. Prevailing religion

Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated. Primary education nominally free and compulsory, but the law is not enforced. There is an army of 37,000 on the peace footing, raised to 160,000 in time of war. The navy consists of five small gunboats. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is the second largest silver-producing country in the world, her annual production being estimated at £8,500,000. Revenue, '94-5, £4,845,000; expenditure, £5,068,000; imports, '93-4, £3,365,278; exports, £8,815,920; total debt, £22,720,000. See DIPLOMACY, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.—History, '95. In the address with which he opened Congress (April 1st), President Diaz foreshadowed a peaceable settlement of the boundary dispute with Guatemala, and announced that the mining industry had revived in a remarkable way. The condition of agriculture and the financial situation had also much improved. An agreement for the settlement of the boundary dispute with Guatemala was signed (2nd). The President's address to Congress (Sept. 16th) showed that the financial condition of the country maintained the improvement which it had shown in the previous year. The Custom House duties alone amounted to \$20,000,000. Various taxes were, therefore, considerably lightened, and the Government proposed to abolish the Inter-State Octroi Dues throughout the country.—Commercial. Thanks in a great measure to the rise in the price of silver, and to the operation of the Wilson tariff, trade considerably improved during the year. The Customs revenue for the first eight months of the year showed a substantial increase, and the import demand was fairly good. In a recent message to Congress the President stated that the Government was justified in "expecting such an increase in the produce of the normal sources of revenue as would amply suffice for all Budget requirements."

Mexico (Valley of) Drainage. See ENGINEERING.

Midland Railway. See under RAILWAYS.

Midwives' Registration Bill. See SESSION, sect. 73.

Milan Obrenovitch I., ex-King of Serbia, was b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Serbia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age ('72). In '75 he married Natalie, Princess of Stourdza, from whom he has been divorced, and by whom he has a son, now King Alexander. Owing to the troubles arising out of disagreement with the Queen, he abdicated in favour of his son March 6th, '89. He was reconciled to Queen Natalie in Jan. '93, and in '94, despite his pledges to the contrary, he returned to Belgrade (see SERBIA).

MILITIA, THE.

The position and functions of the Militia—the old "constitutional force"—have been much discussed during the year. The theory of the

force is that it provides a body of trained men, available in case of need or of imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve at home the regular army in its work of defending the country. It has frequently been embodied with that purpose, as, for example, during Napoleon's threatened invasion, during the Indian Mutiny, and lastly, in '85, during the war in the Soudan. At the same time the Militia has often acted as a feeder to the regular army, notably during the Crimean war, when it contributed many officers and some 30,000 men to the line, and, under the territorial system, this has come to be regarded as its chief function. A very large number of Militia recruits are every year transferred to the line, as many, indeed, as one-third of the whole number enlisted, and the force is a channel through which many commissions are annually gained in the regular army. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in his Estimates speech, expressed disapproval of the system. The drain upon the force, in this way, is excessive, and not a few Militia officers hold that, as a consequence, its true value is impaired. On the other hand there are many advantages in allowing the Militia to become a stepping stone to the line, and the Duke of Cambridge, speaking at the annual dinner of Militia field officers in April, said that he regarded the Militia as an admirable feeder for the regular forces, and impressed upon commanding officers the necessity of doing everything in their power to pass men on to the line, and not to keep them back with the object of producing smart Militia battalions. On the same occasion Colonel the Earl of March gave expression to the view of many of his brother officers when he claimed for the Militia a higher sphere of usefulness and more liberal treatment than it received at the hands of the War Office. There is a consensus of opinion that the four weeks' period of training is too short, and should be lengthened to six weeks. During the year a new Royal Warrant has cancelled the regulations already in force, and has promulgated consolidated regulations concerning the pay, promotion, non-effective pay, and other matters relating to the Militia service. The ballot for the Militia was suspended in 1829, and in the regular Militia, reorganised in '52, recruitment is by volunteering; but the ballot remains in reserve upon emergency, and is our nearest constitutional approach to conscription. The local Militia, which has been in abeyance since '15, may also be raised upon emergency by ballot. Since the introduction of the territorial system in '81 the Militia battalions have formed additional battalions to the regiments of the Line. Of late years the force became somewhat reduced in numbers; but its officers are a loyal and industrious body of gentlemen, who do their utmost to maintain the force in a condition of efficiency, and lately the recruiting has been very successful.

Organisation and Establishment.—There are in all 127 Infantry battalions attached to the Line regiments, 32 corps of Artillery, 2 fortress corps of Engineers, 10 divisions of Submarine Miners, and 2 companies of the Medical Staff Corps. The Malta regiment, some colonial corps, and 9 Channel Islands regiments are in addition. The total establishment of the Militia for '95-6 was: Artillery, 18,622; Engineers, 2061; Infantry, 113,882; Medical Staff Corps, 307; Channel Islands Militia, 3995; Malta

Militia, 11941; Bermuda Militia, 168; these making together 140,230 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Finance.—The cost of the Militia during the financial year '95-6 was given as follows in the Annual Army Estimates:—Regimental pay, etc., £315,000; extra pay of officers and men, £7100; regimental allowances, £45,500; extra duty pay, £1500; bounty and expenses of enrolment, £201,400; expenses of prison staff, etc., £1400; contingent and unforeseen expenses, £1400; total, £573,300, against £613,000 in '94-5. From the total sum there has to be deducted £13,300 for appropriations in aid, the principal figures being £10,400 received from militiamen for release from their engagement, the net total being £560,000, a reduction upon the previous year of £40,000. This decrease is due to a reduced charge for training men on the establishment.

Recruiting.—In '94 the total influx of men to the Militia, exclusive of the permanent staff, was 36,456, including 33,205 enlistments, 1871 re-enlistments, and 1380 men who rejoined from desertion. The total decrease was 41,394, including 16,513 men discharged, 10,507 deserted and absentees struck off, and 13,264 transferred to the Regular Army, and 523 to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. The net decrease was thus 4938, as compared with an increase of 5042 in '93. The total enrolled strength, rank and file, on Jan. 1st, '95, was 108,392. The number actually present at training during '94 was 103,682 of all ranks, made up as follows: Artillery, 14,455; Engineers, 1770; Infantry, 87,179; Medical Staff Corps, 278. In regard to the trades of non-commissioned officers and men (exclusive of the permanent staff), the following particulars were returned for '94: artificers, 13,153; mechanical labourers, 25,182; agricultural labourers, 33,499; miners, 12,054; fishermen, 3063; undescribed, 25,450, making a total of 112,388, exclusive of two battalions of the Essex regiment (1747) not training. Particulars of the religion of militiamen (including the permanent staff) returned 58,525 as belonging to the Church of England, 9338 as Presbyterians, 4192 as Wesleyans, 1193 as "other Protestants," 39,278 as Roman Catholics, and 18 as Jews; total, 112,544. **Militia Reserve:** on Jan. 1st, '94, the number was 30,103; Jan. 1st, '95, 30,259; increase, 156.

Terms of Enlistment.—The recruit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under forty-five years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for twenty-seven days' training, which may be extended to fifty-six days if deemed expedient.

Commissions.—The Lord-Lieutenant of a county recommends to the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, for submission to Her Majesty, the names of candidates for first appointment, commanding officers being directed to assist him in the selection if called upon. For subaltern officers in the Militia, candidates must be seventeen years of age or upwards. The appointment of officers as captains and field officers is recommended by the Militia commanding officer direct. Officers appointed after July 1st, '81, have, as a rule, to retire at the age of fifty-five. In special

cases, however, an extension of five years, is allowed; but in no case is any extension sanctioned beyond the age of sixty.

Formation of Reserve.—The quota of men to be enlisted in the Militia Reserve is one-third of the establishment of gunners in each unit of Artillery, and one-fourth of the establishment of sappers and privates in each unit of Engineers or of Infantry. Men volunteering must be over nineteen years of age, have served two trainings, and bear good characters. The Reserve engagement coincides with the Militia engagement. Men entering the Militia Reserve are required when called up to enter upon service (in case of national emergency), and required to fulfil all conditions of service attaching to an ordinary Militia engagement.

Millais, Sir J. Everett, Bart., R.A., was b. at Southampton 1829. At the age of eleven he became a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the principal prizes for drawing. His first picture "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," was exhibited at the Academy ('46). In conjunction with Dante Rossetti and Holman Hunt he set up a school of painting from nature, which obtained the title of "*pre-Raphaelite*," and published a periodical entitled "*The Germ, or Art and Poetry*," in support of this school ('50). He was elected an A.R.A. ('53) and became R.A. ('63). He has exhibited a large number of pictures up to the present time. A large and representative collection of his works, embracing from his earliest to his latest styles, and illustrating his emancipation from the trammels of "*pre-Raphaelitism*," was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in '87. He was decorated with the "*Legion of Honour*" ('78), and a baronetcy was conferred upon him ('85).

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69. Awards the "*Bousfield*" scholarship of about £50, tenable either at University College or New College, London, for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £45 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys, 170. *Motto*, *Et virtutem, et musas*. The "*Old Mill-Hillians Club*" numbers over 400 members. **Head Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.M.**

Mining Royalties. (See article on MINING.) A useful book, based upon the evidence given before the Commission, was published during '94, entitled "*Mining Royalties, their Practical Operation and Effect*" (Longmans), by Mr. C. A. James.

MINING.

I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

In a very interesting statement published in the *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute*, the first vol. for '95, the figures shown in the next column were given:—

II. COAL SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Coal accounts for about 91 per cent. of the minerals annually raised in the United Kingdom. The output of such fuel at the beginning of this century did not probably exceed 10,000,000 tons. In 1830 the total production in the British Isles was 23,000,000, and in '60 more than 80,000,000 tons. In '75 the

Country.	Year.	Production in Tons.
United Kingdom ..	1894	188,277,525
Australasia:		
New South Wales ..	1894	3,673,076
" Zealand ..	1893	691,548
Queensland ..	1893	264,403
Tasmania ..	1893	34,042
Victoria ..	1893	91,726
Austria, Coal ..	1893	9,732,651
" Lignite ..	1893	16,815,955
Hungary, Coal ..	1893	982,798
" Lignite ..	1893	2,877,899
Belgium ..	1894	20,458,827
Canada ..	1894	3,495,599
Cape of Good Hope ..	1894	63,320
France ..	1894	27,459,137
Germany, Coal ..	1894	76,772,659
" Lignite ..	1894	22,103,446
India ..	1893	2,529,855
Italy, Lignite ..	1893	317,249
Japan ..	1894	3,200,000
Natal ..	1893	129,255
Russia ..	1892	6,816,323
Spain ..	1894	1,776,000
Sweden ..	1893	200,000
United States ..	1894	152,547,330

yearly output of coal in Great Britain had increased to 131,867,100 tons, in '80 to 146,969,409 tons, in '85 to 159,351,418, in '90 to 181,614,288, in '91 to 185,479,126, and in '94 to 188,277,525 of the value in that year at the mines of £62,730,179. In '87 the average price per ton at the mines was 4s. 9⁸/₁₀d., in '88 5s. 0⁷/₁₀d., in '89 6s. 4¹/₁₀d., in '90 8s. 5¹/₁₀d., in '91 8s., in '92 7s. 3¹/₁₀d., in '93 6s. 9¹/₁₀d., in '94 6s. 7¹/₁₀d.

The total quantity of coal raised in England in '94 was 138,327,414 tons, of which 23,442,174 was produced in East and West Yorkshire, 22,934,221 in South Durham, 12,596,641 in West Lancashire, 10,529,335 in North and East Lancashire, and 8,275,897 in South Staffordshire. In Wales the output was 28,355,953 tons, of which Glamorganshire alone produced 23,993,594 tons. Scotland produced 21,481,554 tons, to which East and West Lanark contributed 12,216,260, Fife 2,784,019, Ayrshire 2,590,434, and East and West Stirling 1,421,882 tons. The output in Ireland was only 112,604 tons, of which 84,640 was produced in Leinster.

A far greater quantity of coal is shipped from Great Britain for use abroad than from any other country. Including coal supplied for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, the external demand for coal, coke, and patent fuel from the United Kingdom amounted to 42,368,159 tons, as compared with 37,158,327 tons in the previous year. The quantity of coal exported from United Kingdom ports last year was 31,756,368 tons, coke, 588,266 tons, and patent fuel, 729,064 tons, amounting together to 33,073,698 tons, of the value of £17,371,331, and the quantity of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade was 9,274,461 tons, the value of which is not declared. The circumstances which are in favour of the foreign and colonial demand for British coal are the very energetic manner in which the people of Great Britain carry on all mercantile operations, and the splendid mercantile marine

which she possesses, and that can be used by British merchants. Of the quantity of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported abroad, exclusive of that used for steamers engaged in the foreign trade, 11,135,331 tons, or more than a fourth of the whole, were shipped from Cardiff, 4,597,238 tons from Newcastle, 2,952,747 tons from North Shields, 2,588,503 tons from Newport, 1,829,189 tons from Sunderland, 1,011,706 tons from Hull, 969,366 tons from Swansea, 863,482 tons from Grimsby, 754,033 tons from Grangemouth, and the remainder from 45 other ports. Of the countries to which this fuel was exported France took 4,951,248 tons, Germany 3,848,030 tons, Italy 4,431,948 tons, Sweden 1,905,768 tons, Spain and Canaries 1,818,387 tons, Russia (Northern Ports) 1,666,007 tons, Egypt 1,637,773 tons, and Denmark 1,524,541 tons. There is no doubt that a stoppage of our exports of coal for a few weeks, or a material diminution of the supply available for export, would cause those countries which depend upon Great Britain for their coal supplies to obtain them elsewhere, much to the injury of our shipping trade, whereby freights on exported and imported goods would be immensely increased, a result which would raise their price intolerably. British coal exports are about seven times as valuable as they were fifty years ago.

The persons employed in and about the mines and quarries in the United Kingdom in '94 are as under—viz., The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom during '94 was 739,097, of whom 705,245 worked at the 3,419 mines under the Coal Mines Act, and 33,857 at the 740 mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Compared with '93 there is an increase of 22,232 persons at mines under the Coal Mines Act, and a decrease of 1882 persons at mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Of the 705,240 persons working at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 569,678, or about 80 per cent., were employed below ground. Of the 135,562 surface-workers 4,583, or about 3 per cent., were females. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act, 20,011 persons, or about 60 per cent., worked below ground, and of the 13,846 surface-workers 1,092, or about 8 per cent., were females. The total output of minerals at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 199,451,018 tons, of which 188,277,525 were coal, 2,164,863 fire clay, 6,814,546 ironstone, 1,986,385 oil-shale, and 207,699 sundry minerals. In '94, at the mines under the Coal Mines Act, there were 813 separate fatal accidents, causing 1,127 deaths. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act, there were 39 fatal accidents which caused 46 deaths. The death-rate of the underground workers at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1.782 per 1,000 persons employed below ground, and that of the surface-workers .826 per 1,000 employed above ground. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act the death-rate of the underground workers was 1.999 per 1,000 employed, and that of the surface workers .433 per 1,000.

III. RENT AND ROYALTIES ON COAL.

The Crown has the property in all mines of gold and silver, and important proprietary rights over minerals below the foreshore and territorial waters, and also over minerals in the Isle of Man, and smaller places under statute law. (2) The Duchies of Cornwall and

Lancaster. (3) Corporations and public bodies, including the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who possess the largest mineral property in the United Kingdom; Universities and Colleges, Municipal Corporations, Charities and Hospitals, and the Board of Admiralty, which holds the forfeited estates granted to Greenwich Hospital. (4) Private individuals being owners of the surface as well as of the minerals, or owning the minerals without possessing the surface. Certain individuals have mining rights in the Forest of Dean, in the "King's Field" in Derbyshire, and elsewhere, derived either from grants of the Crown or from immemorial usage, and some of these rights have been confirmed by legislation.

In England and Wales the length of leases generally varies from 21 to 63 years, but in some instances it extends to 99 years, and some small collieries are let on annual tenancies. The term varies according to the leasing power of the lessor, the extent of property included, and the number of seams let, the length of the lease depending on the arrangements made between the parties. The lessee generally desires to secure as long a term as possible, and generally obtains such. In Scotland the length of lease is shorter, usually varying from 20 to 31 years. The right to work coal is generally conceded in return for an annual rent and a royalty, which is covered by the rent as far as the rent extends. The yearly rent is variously called "fixed rent" or "dead rent," "certain rent" or "minimum rent." Fixed rent varies according to circumstances, and is a matter of arrangement. The amount fixed is usually settled in relation to the probable output, regard being had to the circumstances of the area leased, such as the number and thickness of workable seams, and the capability of the mine for speedy development or otherwise. The fixed rent generally averages from £1 to £2 per acre of surface area, though in exceptional cases it varies from £2 to £5. The methods of charging royalties are of three classes: firstly, a fixed sum per ton raised; secondly, a fixed sum per acre worked; and thirdly, a sliding scale varying with the selling price of the coal raised. The average rate of royalty on coal per ton is about 53*d*. The maximum in Northumberland and Durham is 1*sd*., and the minimum 2*d*.. In South Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire the highest rate is 8*d*., and the lowest 3*d*. In Monmouthshire and South Wales it is 9*d*. and 4*d*. respectively, and in West Scotland the maximum is about 1*s*. 2*d*., and the minimum 3*d*.

When the amount payable from royalty on the coal raised in any year is less than the fixed rent, the difference is known by the term of "shorts," and the lessee is generally allowed to recoup it by deducting such from subsequent over-workings, namely, from the excess, if any, of royalty over fixed rent in subsequent years. This power is sometimes limited to specified periods in the lease, but in many districts it is given for the whole term of such. In many cases "shorts" are carried forward when the lease is renewed to the same lessee. There do not appear to be any customary provisions as to the allowance of free coal for colliery consumption. It is a matter of bargaining. In districts where royalty is paid in the form of an acreage rent there is usually no such allowance, but in localities where a tonnage royalty exists it is customary that, either royalty is not

paid upon coal actually used in the collieries, or a percentage of the coal raised, varying according to circumstances, is not subject to royalty.

IV. WAY LEAVES ON COAL.

Way leave means permission by the owner of the property through or over which passage is required, to make and use or to use a road or way in consideration of a sum to be paid for this privilege. Way leave is generally applied to mining roads or ways for the transit of minerals or for other mining purposes. Underground way leaves are required for carrying minerals through some property not comprised in the lease of the worker of such minerals. The payment for these way leaves generally takes the form of a charge per ton carried, but in some parts of England it is calculated upon the acreage area of coal carried or taken, the form of an annual rent irrespective of the quantity actually carried. Surface way leaves are required for the transit of minerals beyond the limits of the property from which they have been wrought, and on which they may have been drawn to bank, to a public line of railway or place of shipment. This is mostly done by private railways, which are generally short, but in Northumberland and Durham lines of considerable length have been made for this purpose. These lines are called "private way leave lines." Surface way leaves are secured by agreement with the surface owners in various ways. The land required is sometimes bought. Sometimes the use of it is obtained by the payment of a yearly fixed rent, but more generally by the payment of a charge on the quantity of minerals conveyed. In addition to these surface way leaves a worker of minerals may have to pay an additional rent to the owner of the land in which his mine is situated if minerals that are not the property of such owner are brought up the pit and over the surface of his property. The Royal Commissioners on Mining Royalties state, as to the quantity of coal subject to way leaves, that "in Northumberland it may be estimated at about one-third, in Durham at about one-half, in Yorkshire at a fourth, in Monmouthshire and South Wales at a third. In the rest of England way leaves are only paid in exceptional cases. The total amount of coal subject to way leave charges in the United Kingdom for '89 may be roughly estimated at 41,000,000 tons, or less than one-fourth of the total output." The Commissioners are of opinion, as regards way leaves, that the "owners of mineral property, unreasonably debarred from obtaining access to the nearest or most convenient public railway, canal, or port on fair terms, or from obtaining underground easements on fair terms, ought not to be left without remedy." They thought that all applications for relief in such cases ought to be determined by a judicial tribunal.

V. TOTAL ESTIMATE OF ROYALTIES AND WAY LEAVES FROM MINERALS.

The following table notifies the amounts paid in respect of royalties and way leaves of mines worked in the United Kingdom in 1889, viz.:

	Royalties.	Way Leaves.
	£	£
Coal	4,008,353	201,916
Ironstone and } Iron Ore }	561,122	14,781
Other Metals .	87,068	—
Total	4,656,543	216,697

Of the £87,068 charged for royalties on other minerals except coal, ironstone and iron ore, £39,129 is estimated for copper and tin in Devonshire and Cornwall, £31,861 for lead, zinc, etc., £1582 for gold, and £14,196 for the remaining metals. In these estimates minerals worked by proprietors have been included. The calculations have been made in the gross output without any deduction on account of these minerals.

The Commissioners suggested that the Department of Mines in the Home Office might be reorganised and extended, with such further statutory powers as might be necessary for collecting and publishing accurate information concerning mines and minerals, including the following among other matters: "1. The quantity of coal used for manufacturing and domestic purposes respectively. 2. The amount of royalties and wayleaves. 3. The average price of coal at the pit's mouth and at various points of consumption. 4. The wages and hours of labour of miners. 5. Imports and exports of minerals. 6. The comparison of the progress of the mining industry in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries."

A Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire into the question of mining and mineral statistics in Dec. '93, and in their Report to the Home Secretary in Sept. '94 they expressed their opinion that "a general report on the mining industry of Great Britain and Ireland, as suggested by the Royal Commission on Mining Royalties, should be prepared annually, and that it should be based upon the separate reports of the Inspectors of Mines, and upon the "Mineral Statistics" of the United Kingdom.

VI. RECENT PROGRESS IN MINING.

During the last twenty years there has been an increase of more than 25 per cent. in the output of minerals. Great improvements have recently been made in sinking shafts, safety lamps, underground haulage, coal cutting machinery worked by compressed air and electricity, and pumping apparatus. Better methods of sorting, picking, and washing coal have been adopted. Good progress has also been made in the application of steel girders as props and bars, and in reducing the cost of coal consumed at collieries. By means of forced draught and better mechanical stoking, much coal that was practically unsaleable has been utilised to great advantage. But by far the most appreciable good that has been done in connection with mining in recent years has been the scientific investigations respecting the causation and prevention of explosions in coal mines, and improved means recommended and adopted to diminish, if not minimise, these disasters, whereby many lives and much valuable

property has been destroyed. Some of the more essential statements on this question are particularly worth notifying. The leading causes of explosions in collieries in the past have resulted (1) from ventilating furnaces, (2) the use of naked lights, (3) blowers of gas coming off when imperfect lamps were used, and (4) shot-firing. As regards the first cause, a movement is progressing in favour of mechanical ventilation, whereby the furnace will be quite superseded, and there appears to be nothing to be declared in its favour to justify its retention as a ventilating agent. The use of candles is rapidly giving place to safety-lamps of a very efficient kind, which have the means of being self-extinguishing in an explosive mixture of air and gas, and giving a steady light which approaches that of a candle in currents of high velocity, but the modern lamps are at once extinguished when they came in contact with a blower or an accumulation of gas. Many explosions have been caused by the use of gunpowder and shot-firing. Under the present regulations the use of gunpowder is prohibited in any mine for three months after firedamp has been found in it, unless the miners are absent. In the interval shots are fired by shot-lighters when the condition of the mine will be more favourable for the work. The use of flameless explosives affords a much higher degree of safety than gunpowder for blasting when fired by electric battery and detonation. A Royal Commission was recently appointed to inquire into the effect of coal dust in originating, or extending, explosions in mines, whether by itself or in conjunction with firedamp, and also to inquire whether any practicable means of preventing or mitigating any dangers that may arise from the presence of coal dust in mines. In their Report in '94 the members of the Commission stated that they thought that whatever minor objections might be established against the use of high explosives in mines, their general use would greatly limit the risk of accident in dry and dusty, and in fiery mines. As, however, the discontinuance of gunpowder would stop the working of many collieries, they did not recommend the universal abolition of the use of gunpowder. The Commissioners propose that on further legislation the Home Secretary should have the power to prohibit the use of gunpowder in every mine which is either fiery or dry and dusty, unless sufficient and effectual means of watering are carried out. As, however, it is impossible to now state a positive definition of what constitutes a fiery mine or a dry and dusty mine, the necessity is admitted of allowing some discretion in cases where the determination of the Home Secretary may be reasonably disputed, and it is recommended that on the passing of the suggested statute giving this Government official the power referred to, he should prepare a list of mines to which the provision would apply, and that notice should at once be given to all the owners of those mines requiring them to carry out the requisition within twelve months. It is also proposed that the Home Secretary should be empowered to add to this list from time to time when he is satisfied that any mine not previously on the list ought to be subject to the same provision, and that colliery owners should be entitled to appeal against being placed on the list. The Commissioners declare, in concluding their report, that while they are of

opinion that the only sufficient precaution hitherto advocated against the dangers of coal dust in fiery mines is a complete and satisfactory method of watering, they are convinced that the same reasons which have prevented them from recommending a universal rule with respect to the use of gunpowder apply with equal or even greater force to the provision of costly and probably complicated systems of watering. They consequently suggest that in any event in which the inspectors think it advisable, in order to ensure safety of life, they should use the powers given by the 42nd section of the '87 Act, to declare that the provision for watering the dust in a mine is insufficient, and to require such additional arrangements to be made for this object as they may direct. In any case in which sufficient provision for watering has been made, either voluntarily or on account of such requisition, the Commissioners are of opinion that the mine owner might be relieved of the obligation to discontinue the use of gunpowder. It is also recommended that the following precautions, which are already partly provided for by statute law, should receive the special attention of those answerable for collieries:— (1) that the firing of shots should be carried out between the shifts, and when the majority of the men are out of the mine; (2) that where watering is not prescribed by the inspector, the roads on either side of the place where a shot is fired should be thoroughly wetted for a space of at least 30 yards; and (3) that large accumulations of dust, whether on roof or floor, should not be allowed to remain. In a very expert Report, made by desire of the Home Secretary to the Royal Commission on Explosives from Coal Dust in Mines by Mr. Henry Hall, one of the Inspectors of Mines, and who made many coal-dust experiments in a coal mine, mostly with gunpowder from the dust collected from the principal seams in various mining districts, he urges the total abolition of gunpowder from coal mines, and the substitution of certain high explosives, and many of the largest colliery proprietors have spontaneously taken this step. He states that "Mines which are naturally of a dry and dusty character cannot be artificially damped so as to render gunpowder safe; but it is nevertheless imperative in the absence of gunpowder that every possible effort should be made, either by watering or removing, to avoid accumulations of dry dust, so that any accidental ignition of fire-damp may be limited in its effects, and prevented from developing into a sweeping explosion through the agency of dust."

During the last twenty years about 400 lives have been lost in the handling alone of gunpowder cartridges caused by accidental ignitions by stemming out, drilling, or setting it alight by candle sparks, quite separate from the part it has "played" in nearly all great colliery explosions. Mr. Hall adds that "the loss of life from explosions during the past twenty years amounts to 4038, and it will be much below the mark to say that gunpowder is accountable for 50 per cent. of these explosions, or a total death roll of 2449 persons."

VII. IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF WORKERS IN AND ABOUT MINES.

A far greater number of miners have also during this interval availed themselves of the

favourable opportunities of making provision for themselves if they should be disabled to work, and for their wives and children if they should be killed by accident. About 1878 the total number of persons insured in the Miners' Permanent Relief Societies was less than 100,000; but, according to the report of the Council in September last, it was 313,438. The accumulated funds amounted to £585,276, and the revenue to £286,918. The number of widows in receipt of annuities was 2988; the number of children 4310; and the number of disablement cases dealt with during the year was 46,328. There had been an increase of 14,411 in the number of members, £59,604 in the accumulated funds, and 6,411 in the number of cases of disablement. The total number of deaths among the members in '94 was 783, as compared with 475 in the previous year. It was resolved at the annual conference of authorities of these Societies, held on Aug. 30th last, to make some arrangement to provide for miners who become superannuated without interfering with their great work of dealing with the distress caused by mining accidents. The most important movement in the mining industry of late has been the formation of the Conciliation Board for the consideration of all questions between employers and employés in the districts covered by the National Federation of the Miners of Great Britain. A full account of the Great Coal Dispute of '93 will be found in the '94 ed., and in the article on the LABOUR MOVEMENT '94. In the '95 ed. will be found a summary of the proceedings of the Conciliation Board up to and including the agreement as to the rate of wages which is to rule for the next year.

MINISTRY.

When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Premier. The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. For many years the Prime Minister of the day took the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has thrice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The other offices, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade,

President of the Local Government Board. Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which follows this article, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Cabinets vary in number from eleven or twelve to eighteen or nineteen; their members are necessarily Privy Councillors, and their deliberations are confidential. If a Cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the Prime Minister either places his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows. The chief Executive power, though theoretically vested in the Crown, is actually exercised by the Cabinet, which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts. While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a privy council; matters of State being discussed in the sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. "It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to our law; the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public; no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament." The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council. "The Cabinet," says Mr. Gladstone ("Gleanings of Past Years"), "is the threefold hinge that connects together for action the British constitution of King or Queen, Lords and Commons. . . . Every one of its members acts in three capacities: as administrator of a department of State, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown. Two at least of them add to those three characters a fourth; for in each House of Parliament it is indispensable that one of the principal ministers should be what is termed its leader." We now give a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by many of them. See PARLIAMENT and SESSION, sect. 19.

Ministries from 1886 to 1895.

Notes.—The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*). In columns 1, 2, and 3 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently *in italics*.

OFFICE AND SALARY.		Ld. Salisbury's 2d Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th. '95).
Prime Minister		*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Rosebery.	*M. of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury, £5,000.		*M. of Salisbury. *Mr. W. H. Smith. *Mr. A. J. Balfour.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Rosebery.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor, £10,000		*Ld. Halsbury.	*Ld. Herschell.	*Ld. Herschell.	*Ld. Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council, £2,000.		*V. Cranbrook.	*E. of Kimberley (unpaid).	*E. of Rosebery (unpaid).	*D. of Devonshire.
Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.		*Ld. Earl Cadogan (1).	*Mr. Gladstone (unpaid).	*Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid).	*V. Cross.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000.		*Mr. R. Churchill. *Mr. Goschen.	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Home Secretary, £5,000.		*Mr. Henry Matthews.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Mr. Asquith.	*Sir M. White Ridley.
Foreign Secretary, £5,000.		*E. of Idlesleigh.	*E. of Rosebery.	*E. of Kimberley.	*M. of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary, £5,000		*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Ripon.	*M. of Ripon.	*Mr. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War, £5,000		*Sir Edward Stanhope. *Sir Henry Holland (2).	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Secretary for India, £5,000.		*Mr. W. H. Smith. *Mr. E. Stanhope.	*E. of Kimberley.	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Ld. George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty, £4,500.		*V. Cross.	*E. Spencer.	*E. Spencer.	*Mr. Goschen.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000		*Ld. George Hamilton.	Ld. Houghton.	Ld. Houghton.	*E. Cadogan.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, £8,000.		*E. of Zeland.	Mr. S. Walker.	Mr. S. Walker.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, £4,425.		*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Mr. J. Morley.	*Mr. J. Morley.	Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Secretary for Scotland, £2,000		*Sir M. Hicks-Beach. *Mr. A. J. Balfour. *Mr. W. L. Jackson. Mr. A. J. Balfour. M. of Lothian.	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Chancellor of the Duchy, £2,000.		*Ld. John Manners (3).	*Mr. Bryce.	*Mr. Bryce (5).	*Ld. James.
President of Board of Trade, £2,000.		*Lord Stanley of Preston (4).	*Mr. Mundella.	*Mr. Mundella (6).	*Mr. Ritchie.
President of Local Gov. Board, £2,000.		*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	*Mr. Chaplin.
President of Board of Agri- culture, £2,000.		*Mr. C. T. Ritchie (1). *Mr. H. Chaplin (1).	Mr. H. Gardner.	Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Walter Long.

(1) Earl Cadogan and Mr. Ritchie were not in the Cabinet when it was first formed by Lord Salisbury; and Mr. Chaplin entered it when the Board of Agriculture was established, in 1889.
 (2) Now Visct Knutsford.
 (3) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade, Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office, retaining that of Lord Privy Seal.
 (4) Now Duke of Rutland.
 (5) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94.

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Postmaster-General, £2,500.	Mr. H. C. Raikes.	*Mr. A. Morley.	*Mr. A. Morley.	D. of Norfolk.
Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000.	Sir J. Ferguson. Sir Henry Holland.	*Mr. Acland.	*Mr. Acland.	Sir J. E. Gorst.
First Commissioner of Wrks., £2,000.	Mr. David Plunket.	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	Mr. H. Gladstone.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each.	Sir W. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Herbert.	Mr. T. Ellis.	Mr. Causton.	Mr. Anstruther.
Financial Sec. to the Treas- ury, £2,000.	Sir Herbert Maxwell.	Mr. W. A. McArthur.	Mr. Munro-Ferguson.	Mr. Hayes Fisher.
Patronage Sec. to the Treas- ury, £2,000.	Mr. W. L. Jackson. Sir J. Gorst.	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Ld. Stanley.
Paymaster-General (unpaid)	Mr. Akers-Douglas. E. Beauchamp.	Mr. Marjoribanks.	Mr. T. Ellis.	Mr. Hanbury.
Judge-Advocate-General (7).	E. Brownlow. L. Windsor. Sir W. Marriott.	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	Sir W. Walrond.
Adm. Sir A. Hood.	Vice-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins.	Sir F. Jeune.	Sir F. Jeune.	E. of Hopetoun.
Vice-Adm. Graham.	Capt. Ld. Charles Beresford.	Adm. Sir A. Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B. (8)	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B.	Sir F. Jeune.
Rear Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton.	Vice-Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton.	Vice-Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B.	Rear Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr.	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B.
Vice-Adm. Fairfax.	Vice-Adm. Fairfax.	Rear Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr.	Rear Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.	Rear Adm. Sir F. G. D.
Vice-Adm. Hopkins.	Rear Adm. Hopkins.	Rear Adm. J. A. Fisher, C.B.	Capt. Gerard Noel.	Rear Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B.
Vice-Adm. Bedford.	Vice-Adm. Bedford.	Capt. Gerard Noel (8).		Capt. Gerard H. U. Noel.
Vice-Adm. Sir F. Richards.	Rear Adm. Fisher.			
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, £1,000.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.	Mr. E. Robertson.	Mr. E. Robertson.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000.	Mr. Forwood.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.	Mr. W. E. Macartney.
Under-Sec. Home, £1,500.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Mr. H. Glastone.	Mr. G. Russell.	Mr. Jesse Collings.
Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500.	Sir Jas. Ferguson.	Sir E. Grey.	Sir E. Grey.	Mr. Curzon.
Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500.	E. of Dunraven.	Mr. S. Buxton.	Mr. S. Buxton.	E. of Selborne.
Under-Sec. for War, £1,500.	Baron H. de Worms. Ld. Harris. E. Brownlow.	Ld. Sandhurst.	{ Ld. Sandhurst. Ld. Monkswell.	Mr. St. John Brodrick.

(7) A salary of £2,000 formerly attached to this office, but the holder was afterwards paid by fees. Sir F. Jeune was appointed to the position without salary.
(8) Admiral Sir A. Hiley Hoskins retired Nov. '93, and Capt. Gerard Noel appointed.

Ministries from 1886 to 1895.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Under-Sec. for India, £1,500.	Sir John Gorst. <i>Mr. G. N. Curzon.</i>	Mr. G. W. E. Russell.	Ld. Reay.	E. of Onslow.
Under-Sec. for Ireland (un- paid)	<i>Col. King - Harman</i> (app. April '87, died '88).	Office not since filled up.		
Sec. to the Board of Trade, £1,200.	Baron H. de Worms. <i>Lord Balfour of Burleigh.</i>	Mr. Burt.	Mr. Burt.	E. of Dudley.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board, £1,200	Mr. Walter Long.	Sir W. Foster.	Sir W. Foster.	Mr. T. W. Russell.
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance, £1,500.	Mr. Henry Stafford North- cote (9).	Office abolished.	—	—
Financial Sec. to War Office, £1,500.	Mr. St. John Brodrick.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Powell Williams.
Attorney-General, £7,000 .	Sir Richard Webster.	Sir C. Russell.	Sir C. Russell.	Sir Richard Webster.
Solicitor-General, £6,000 .	Sir Edward Clarke.	Sir J. Rigby.	{ Sir J. Rigby (10), Sir R. T. Reid (10), Sir F. Lockwood.	Sir R. B. Finlay.
Lord Advocate, £3,237 10 (11)	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald. <i>Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.</i> <i>Sir C. Pearson.</i>	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Sir C. Pearson.
Solicitor - General for Scot- land, £955 (11)	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson. <i>Mr. Stornoway Darling.</i> <i>Sir C. Pearson.</i> <i>Mr. Graham Murray.</i>	{ Mr. Asher.	Mr. T. Shaw.	Mr. Graham Murray.
Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000	Mr. Hugh Holmes. <i>Mr. J. G. Gibson.</i> <i>Mr. Peter O'Brien.</i> <i>Mr. Serjeant Madden.</i> <i>Mr. Atkinson.</i>	{ The Macdermott.	The Macdermott.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000.	Mr. J. G. Gibson. <i>Mr. Peter O'Brien.</i> <i>Mr. Serjeant Madden.</i> <i>Mr. Atkinson.</i> <i>Mr. Carson.</i>	{ Serjeant Hemphill.	Serjeant Hemphill.	Mr. W. Kenny.

(9) Now Sir (H.) Stafford Northcote, Bart.

Appeal in Ordinary, May '94. Sir J. Rigby and Sir K. T. Reid were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General until the former was appointed a Lord of Appeal and Sir R. T. Reid and Mr. F. Lockwood were appointed Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. (11) The salaries of the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland were increased to £500 and £200 respectively from July 1st, '94.

Household Appointments from 1886 to 1895.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (Aug. '86—Aug. '92).	Mr. Gladstone's 4th Administration (Aug. '92—March '94).	Ld. Rosebery's Administrations (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).
Lord Steward, £2,000 . . .	E. of Mount-Edgumbe.	M. of Breadalbane.	M. of Breadalbane.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain, £2,000 . . .	E. of Lathom.	Ld. Carrington.	Ld. Carrington.	E. of Lathom.
Master of the Horse, £2,500 . . .	D. of Portland.	V. Oxenbridge.	E. of Cork.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds, { £1,500}	E. of Coventry.	Ld. Ribblesdale.	Ld. Ribblesdale.	E. of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household, { £904}	V. Folkestone (12). Ld. W. G. Lennox.	E. of Chesterfield.	Mr. Brand.	M. of Carmarthen.
Comptroller of the Household, { £904}	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	Ld. Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain, £900 . . .	V. Lewisham (13). Ld. Burghley.	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Lords-in-Waiting, £702 each . . .	Ld. De Ros. E. of Kintore. E. of Hopetoun. Ld. Elphinstone. E. of Onslow. E. of Limerick. E. of Waldegrave. Ld. Balfour of Burleigh. V. Torrington. E. of Romney. Ld. Churhill. Ld. De Ramsey.	Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. Ld. Wolverton. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig.	Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire.	E. of Waldegrave. E. of Rantilly. Ld. Churhill. Ld. Harris. Ld. Henniker. Ld. Lawrence. E. of Clarendon.
Parly. Groom-in-Waiting, £334	Lord Burghley.	—	—	—
Captain of the Yeo. of the { Guard, £1,200}	E. of Kintore. E. of Limerick.	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Limerick.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentle- { men-at-Arms, £1,200 . . .}	V. Barrington. E. of Rosslyn. E. of Yarrowburgh.	Ld. Vernon.	E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Belper.
Mistress of the Robes, £500 . . .	Duchess of Buccleuch.	—	—	Duchess of Buccleuch.

(12) Now E. of Radnor.

(13) Now E. of Dartmouth.

Mint, The Royal. The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806-10, at a cost of £262,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but repaired. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. The report for '94 shows that the gold issued during that year amounted to £5,678,100, the silver to £942,856, and the bronze to £33,485. The total number of good pieces struck during the year was 61,918,113. Their value was £6,865,734 10s. The coins were of forty-four different denominations; this, of course, being accounted for by the coinage of pieces for circulation in the Colonies as well as in the United Kingdom. For the United Kingdom alone only 16 denominations are required. The number of coins rejected on account of incorrect weight or other defect was 7,991,261. Of the silver coinage the following issues were made in the United Kingdom:—

Crowns	£68,650
Half-crowns	165,600
Florins	141,500
Shillings	230,200
Sixpences	85,800
Threepences	15,650
	<hr/> £707,400

The amount of worn silver coinage withdrawn was £390,948 os. 6d. The average price of silver during the year was 29d. per ounce, or 6½d. less than in '93. This gave the Mint a seigniorage of 36½d. per ounce.—**Colonial coinages.** There were pieces of 30 different denominations required for the colonies during '94, all of which were done at the Royal Mint, consisting of the following pieces:—

Silver	29,766,036
Bronze	1,550,000
Nickel	276,000
Total	<hr/> 31,592,036

One of the coins was the new dollar for use in the Straits Settlements and the Eastern colonies generally. The profit on the year's working amounted to over £275,000.—**The melting house.** The total quantity of metal melted during the year and cast into bars for coinage was 486½ tons; of this 108½ tons were of gold, 187½ tons of silver, 56½ tons of bronze scissel, and 3½ tons of copper. The present Deputy Master is Mr. Horace Seymour.

Missionary Societies. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The Baptist Missionary Society was

founded in 1792 (its centenary was celebrated by a number of special meetings in London in Oct. '92), the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society at the commencement of the present century, and the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.—**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during '94-5, £63,000; deficiency on the operations of the year £22,860. In India operations are carried on in Bengal, Orissa, and the North-West Provinces; there are 183 stations and sub-stations, 70 European missionaries, and 110 native evangelists. In the island of Ceylon there are 99 stations and sub-stations, 4 European missionaries, and 24 evangelists. In China work is carried on in the provinces of Shantung, Shansi, and Shensi; there are 213 stations and sub-stations, 21 European missionaries, and 32 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablus, and there are 7 sub-stations and 1 European missionary. Africa has 15 stations on the Lower and Upper Congo. There are 27 European missionaries at work, and 6 native evangelists. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies; in Jamaica; and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for '94-5 summarised show the following results: missionaries, 137; stations and sub-stations, 688; self-supporting churches, 68; evangelists, 741; baptised, 3669; number of members, 53,773; day-school teachers, 660; Sabbath-school teachers, 3645; day-scholars, 37,302; Sabbath-scholars, 41,763. **Mission House, 19, Furnival St., Holborn, E.C.**—The Church Missionary Society labours in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Taita, Taveta, Usagara, Usukuma, etc., and Uganda). Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran). In India it has six missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras, Amritsur, Travancore, and Cochin. Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The C.M.S. missionary at Whasang, in China, was, with several of his helpers, murdered in Aug. '95. See CHINA. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 434; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergy-men, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 5973; native adherents baptised, 187,586; catechumens, 23,038; native communicants, 56,538; schools, 2016; scholars, 84,725. **Mission House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.**—**London Missionary Society.** Income received in year '94-5, £139,822 11s. 11d. (besides special contributions towards Centenary Fund and Deficiency). Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Chiang Chiu, Shanghai, Hankow, Wu Chang, Hiau Kan, Chung King, Tiensin, Chi Chou, Peking, and Mongolia. In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Benares, Mangari, Mirzapore, Dudhi, Almora, and Rani Khet, in the north; and at Belgaum, Bellary, Anantapur, Gooty, Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, Kadiri, Chik, Ballapur, Bangalore, Tripudoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, and Vizagapatam. Also in the kingdom of Travancore, in southern India. In Madagascar 25 principal stations, are sustained. In

South Africa there are 10 and in Central Africa 4 stations. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies, Polynesia, and New Guinea. A general summary shows that the Society has 261 European missionaries and 9412 native agents; 94,295 Church members, and 408,147 native adherents, while they conduct 2608 native schools, with 127,464 scholars. The total amount raised and appropriated at mission stations was £30,966 3s. 6d., but this amount is included in the total given above. **Mission House**, 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C. —**Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions.** Founded '47. Total income, '94, £18,520; expenditure, £21,863. In China operations are carried on in the districts around Amoy, Swatow, Chao-chow-fu and the Hakka country, and amongst the Chinese and more or less civilised Malay aborigines in the island of Formosa. Work is also carried on at Singapore and at Rampore Bauleah, in India. Thirty-seven European missionaries are engaged, of whom 13 are medical, 3 are teachers, and 1 is a missionary evangelist. There are also 21 lady missionaries, besides 13 native pastors, 117 native evangelists, and 40 native students. There were about 4464 communicants at the end of '94, being an increase of 107 during the year; and there were 2902 baptized children.

—**Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.** The total receipts of this Society for the year ending March 31st, '95, were as follows: General fund, £16,383 1s. 3d., African fund £3731 16s. 7d., making a total of £20,114 17s. 10d. Secretary, Rev. John Smith, 71, Freegrove Rd., Holloway, N.

—**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received in '94 (last statement to hand) from the home districts amounted to £92,985 9s. 1d., Ireland £4529 15s. 4d., foreign districts £6239 7s.; these sums, with a number of extraordinary receipts, made a total of £125,806 12s. 8d. The expenditure was £127,457 11s. 2d., leaving a deficiency, inclusive of the debt of '93, of £30,478 15s. 10d. Mission operations carried on in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta; in four districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Circuits, 328; chapels and preaching places, 2101; missionaries, 348; other paid agents, 2541; unpaid agents, 5201; full Church members, 40,979; on trial for Church membership, 9089; scholars, 80,721. **Mission House**, Bishopsgate Street, Within.

Mississippi Bridge. See **ENGINEERING.**

Monaco. A principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south where it borders on the sea. Area, 9 sq. m.; pop. 12,548. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo (*q.v.*), pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco.

Mond, Ludwig, F.R.S., the distinguished technical chemist and inventor, was b. at Cassel, in Germany, March 7th, 1839, and received his scientific education in that country as a pupil of Kolbe and Bunsen. He has made important additions to chemical industrial processes and products, especially with reference to the alkali industry, having improved the mode of manufacture of carbonate of soda,

caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, chlorine, etc. In '63 he developed the Mond process of sulphur recovery from alkali waste, and in '73 founded the Ammonia Soda Works of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., at Winnington, Cheshire, now the property of a limited liability company, of which he is still managing director. His discovery of a very interesting compound of nickel with carbonic oxide has furnished means for extracting nickel from its ores, and applying it to various useful purposes. In '94 he made a munificent offer to the Royal Institution—viz., the establishment and endowment of a physical and chemical laboratory, to be called the "Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory," involving an expense of upwards of £100,000.

Money Market. See **BANKING** and **STOCK EXCHANGE, MOVEMENTS OF.**

Mont Blanc, Observatory on. Some Paris scientists, led by M. Janssen, director of the Meudon Observatory, and member of the French Institute, conceived some time ago the plan of establishing an observatory on Mont Blanc. An association was formed in '91, to which Mr. Bischoffsheim, Prince Roland Bonaparte, and others gave generously, and in Aug. '92 a suitable structure was built at Meudon, and sent off to Chamounix, whence it was intended to transport it up the mountain for reconstruction there. It consisted of a two-storeyed apartment 25 ft. high, surmounted by a square platform, with a wooden scaffolding for the mounting of the meteorological instruments. The lower story was set deeply in the snow, and is intended for the bedroom of the Observatory, for the storage of provisions, instruments, etc. The upper story is fitted for physical and meteorological observations. At first it was intended to excavate the crust of snow, so as to rest the foundations of the building on the rock itself; but subsequently the idea occurred to M. Janssen of resting the Observatory on the hard and compact snow covering the summit, especially as he found from investigations he made that this crust scarcely ever changed its conformation. This idea he acted upon, and in Sept. '93 he was able to make the gratifying announcement from the top of Mont Blanc itself that the Observatory had been erected, and only the interior arrangements remained to be completed. The workers had been greatly helped by the favourable weather of August, and no serious accident had occurred. M. Janssen, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences on Nov. 28th, '92, announced that "there was no need to add that the Observatory would have an international character, and would be open to all scientists who desired to work there." It is intended to carry on meteorological, spectroscopical, and all the branches, physical and analytical, of astronomical work. By July '95 a Polar "siderostat" had been conveyed to Chamounix, *en route* for the Observatory, so that astronomical observations will soon commence.

Monte Carlo. The casino in Monaco (*q.v.*). First stone laid in 1858. The profits from the gaming tables for the year ending March 31st, '94, amounted to £880,000 on a total capital of £1,200,000. In '95, however, the gross receipts dropped considerably. To Prince Albert of Monaco the sum of £50,000 is paid annually for the concession to play. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Étrangers de Monaco, whose capital is 30,000,000 fr. in

60,000 shares, holds a contract, which was made with the late Prince Charles, and expires in 1913. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality.

Montenegro. A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I. (*q.v.*), which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the Prince. The country is divided into a number of districts governed by prefects who are called "captains," but whose powers are not at all defined. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '79 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq. m.; pop, 200,000. Capital, Cetinje, pop. 1500. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. Revenue and expenditure, '93, about £65,000; public debt, '93, £70,000, owing to Russia. Imports, '93, £20,000; exports, £200,000. See DIPLOMATIC.—**History.** '95. Prince Nicholas visited St. Petersburg at the time of the death of the Czar, and was favoured with a practical proof of friendship in August in the shape of a gift of 30,000 breech-loaders sent him by the Russian Government.

Montserrat. A British West Indian island, with an area of 47 square miles. Capital, Plymouth. Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands by a Commissioner and Executive Council nominated by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Council of six members appointed by the Crown. Education well provided for. The chief exports are sugar and limes. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Moore, Frank Frankfort, novelist and dramatist, was born at Limerick 1854. He published a volume of poems by Messrs. Smith & Elder as early as '73, and subsequently the following novels and romances,—*"Sojourners Together," "Where the Rail Runs," "Told by the Sea," "Mate of the Jessica," "Daireen," "The Mutiny on the Albattross," "The Fate of the Black Swan," "Will's Voyages," "The Great Orion," "Tre, Pol, and Pen," "Fireflies and Mosquitoes," "Under Hatches," "One Fair Daughter," "His Friend's Infirmities," "Highways and High Seas," "The Slave of Zanzibar," "Coral and Coconut," "The Silver Sickle," "The Ice Prison," "Sailing and Sealing," "I Forbid the Banns," "A Grey Eye or So," and "Can this be Love?"* He is also the author of a number of plays:—"Darwin in the Drawing-room," "A March Hare Hunt," "Moth and Flame," "Broken Fetters," "Forgotten," "The Queen's Room," "The Mayflower," "Oliver Goldsmith," "The Discoverer," and "Sir Roger de Coverley." In '76 he joined the staff of the *Belfast News Letter*, as literary and art editor, but in '94 relinquished this post and came to London.

Moravians. The. A body of Christians formed from among the followers of Huss; organised in 1457 as the Brethren's Unity; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621; descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at Herrnhut in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. In 1735, the Orders of the Mora-

vian Church were resumed, spread into Holland, Denmark, England, and America, developed extensive mission work in the colonies, and engaged in wide educational activity at home and abroad. The Church composed of three provinces, Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting the Brethren's Unity. In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one, foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, the joint responsibility of all. Elected general synod held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. Governing Board of the Unity elected at these synods. Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "Moravian Church Book," '95 (Publication Office, 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.). Total constituency in '94 about 127,000. Day-schools and Boarding-schools about 28,000. Sunday-schools about 32,000.

Morley, The Right Hon. John, was b. at Blackburn in 1838, and ed. at Cheltenham and Lincoln College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '73, but eventually took to literature rather than the law. For some time he edited the *Literary Gazette*, and from '67 to '83 he conducted the *Fortnightly*. He edited the *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-85. His literary career was then in part abandoned for politics. In '83 he was elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and when Mr. Gladstone propounded his Home Rule scheme he found in Mr. Morley, whom he made Chief Secretary for Ireland, one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters. He fought hard then and during the tenure of power by the Conservative Government, and in '92 he was re-appointed Chief Secretary. His Irish administration '92-95 was most successful; but at the general election of '95 he was defeated at Newcastle, which seat he had held for 12 years. Candidate Montrose Burghs Nov. '95. Mr. Morley's literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on *Compromise*, *Lives of Cobden*, of Edmund Burke, and of Walpole, while he is now preparing a life of Chatham for the Twelve English Statesmen Series. He is an Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow and Cambridge Universities, and is a Privy Councillor. His residence is at 95, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

"Morning Advertiser," a daily paper founded Feb. 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own; while being Independent and Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. Editor, Frank G. Doney. Offices, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

"Morning Leader." First published in May 1892, and the first of the halfpenny morning papers. Its net sale in '95 was over 130,000 per day. Though professing Liberal views, it does not aim so much at being a political organ as a thoroughly well-edited compendium of the day's news, its motto being "A pennyworth of news for a halfpenny." A very strong department is that of sport, which comprises not only racing, but cricket, football, and athletics. Offices, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

"Morning Post" (daily). Conservative in its politics, it is the fashionable chronicle of the party, giving events of interest among the higher circles of society. It also, in addition

to news of the day, home and foreign, gives critiques on literature, the drama, and art. Offices, Wellington Street, Strand.

"Morning, The," published its first issue on May 21st, '92. It was permanently enlarged to eight pages on May 17th, '94, and is the largest halfpenny morning newspaper. The aim of the paper is to present the complete news and intelligence of the day in a concise form, and without omitting a single item appearing in the other dailies. Its principles are expressed by "common-sense Conservatism." The latest and most improved three-web presses by Messrs. Hoe & Co. are used for the production of *The Morning* at the new offices, 19, St. Bride Street, and Castle Court, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Morocco. The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Taflet, with the oasis of Twat. Area estimated at about 219,000 square miles. Population estimated at from 2,500,000 to 9,000,000. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 80,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Ruled by a sultan, Abdul Aziz (*q.v.*), usually styled "emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive: Vizier, Ministers for Home and Foreign Affairs, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and some artillery; militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 10,000; irregular forces 40,000. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources, and the exportation of corn is actually forbidden. Imperial revenue about £500,000 per annum. Imports, '90, £1,793,689; exports, £1,632,626. See AFRICA (map) and DIPLOMATIC.—**History.** '95. Permission was granted in July for the establishment of a French Consulate at Fez, the other European diplomatic representatives remaining at Tangiers. A dispute between Germany and Morocco arose over the murder of a German subject, and after a German squadron had been sent to Tangiers, liberal compensation and the punishment of those concerned in the murder were conceded by the Sultan. A British Vice-Consul was stationed at Fez, and officially recognised by the Moorish Government.

Morocco, Sultan of. See ABUL AZIZ.

Morris, Sir Lewis, author of the "Epie of Hades," "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen," "The Ode of Life," "Songs Unsung," "A Vision of Saints," etc., originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer," was b. in Carmarthen. Graduated first class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, 1855. Called to the bar '61, and ('80) served on the Committee of Inquiry into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales. In Jan. '88 he received a silver medal from Her Majesty in

recognition of his Jubilee Ode. A new volume of poems by him, "Songs without Notes," was published in '94. He was knighted in '95.

Morris, William, artist and poet, was b. at Walthamstow in 1834, and ed. at Marlborough and Exeter Coll., Oxford. He turned his attention for some time to the study of architecture; and in '61, together with his friends Dante G. Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, and Edward Burne-Jones, endeavoured to elevate the artistic taste of the public. For this purpose a business of "art fabrics," wall-papers, and stained glass, was started. Though undertaken rather as an artistic venture than as a business speculation, the concern has been extremely successful. As much may be said for the Kelmscott Press which Mr. Morris carries on, and from which have issued some extremely beautiful reprints of old works. He published in '67 his poem "The Life and Death of Jason," which was followed in '68-70 by "The Earthly Paradise," a series of twenty-four romantic tales, "Love is Enough," "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung," and "Hopes and Fears for Art." He has also translated the Odyssey of Homer and Vergil's Æneid, and in conjunction with Mr. Eirikr Magnusson rendered into English prose and verse a number of Icelandic Stories. In '90 he published "The Glittering Plain," "News from Nowhere" in '91, "Poems by the Way" in '92, and "The Wood beyond the World" in '94. Mr. Morris is one of the leaders of the Socialistic Movement in England, and, in conjunction with Mr. Belfort Bax, published "Socialism: its Growth and Outcome" in '93. He published in '95 a translation of the Anglo-Saxon Epic "Beowulf."

Mortgage, Law in '95. See LAW IN '95.

Mortgages Legal Costs Act. See SESSION, sect. 74.

Morton, Levi P., Governor of New York State, U.S.A., and one of the leading Republican statesmen of America, is well known in England and on the Continent. He was b. in 1824, and is the head of the banking house of Morton, Rose, & Co., of London, and also founded the house of Morton, Bliss, & Co., in New York. He was U.S. Minister in Paris '81-5, and did much good work there. In '88 he was appointed Vice-President of the United States under President Harrison. In Nov. '94 he was elected Governor of New York State at the time of the sweeping Republican reaction, and during '95 he was prominently mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency at the next election. He is a firm opponent of the free silver coinage party.

Mottl, Felix, musical conductor, was b. at Vienna in 1856. He first studied in Lemberg, then at the Vienna Conservatorium. Acquiring celebrity as conductor of the concerts given by the Academical Richard Wagner Verein, he, in '76, as stage conductor, took part in the Bayreuth performance of the Nibelungen tetralogy, the chief conductor being Richter. Later Mottl was appointed conductor at the Grand Ducal Opera-house of Carlsruhe, and in '86 conducted "Tristan und Isolde" at Bayreuth. He appeared in London in '94 and '95. He has composed an opera—"Agnes Bernauer"—produced at Weimar in '80.

Mount Stephen Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Mozambique. A Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, extending southwards from Cape Delgado to the mouth of the Zambesi,

and forming, with the province of Lorenzo Marques, which extends from the mouth of the Zambezi southwards to Delagoa Bay, **Portuguese East Africa**; bounded inland by the Nyassaland Protectorate, and on the north by German East Africa. Exports: oil-nuts, seeds, caoutchouc, and ivory. See **EAST AFRICA (PORTUGUESE)**.

Müller. See **MAX MULLER**.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

A corporation is a franchise possessed by one or more individuals who subsist as a body politic under a special denomination, and are vested by the policy of the law with the capacity of perpetual succession, and of acting in several respects, however numerous the association may be, as a single individual. The object of the institution is to enable the members to act by one united will, and to continue their joint powers and property in the same body undisturbed by the change of members, and without the necessity of perpetual conveyances, as the rights of members pass from one individual to another. Corporations by the civil law seem to have been created by the mere act and voluntary association of their members. But in England the consent of the Crown is absolutely necessary to the creation of any corporation; that consent, however, may be either expressly or impliedly given. The methods by which the consent of the Crown is expressly given are either by Act of Parliament or charter. When a corporation is created, a name must be given to it, by which name alone it must sue and be sued, and do all legal acts. After a corporation is so formed and named, it acquires many powers, rights, capacities, and incapacities. As—1. To have perpetual succession. 2. To sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, grant or receive by its corporate name, and do all other acts as natural persons may. 3. To purchase lands, and hold them for the benefit of themselves and their successors. 4. To have a common seal. 5. To make bye-laws or private statutes for the better government of the corporation, which are binding upon themselves, unless contrary to the laws of the land or inconsistent with their charter, or unreasonable, and then they are void.

The passing of the Parliamentary Reform Bill of '32 may be said to have foreshadowed the necessary change in the municipal institutions of the country which shortly followed. The Act of '35 swept away at a stroke all previous charters, usages, and rights inconsistent with itself, and placed the constitution and the powers of the municipal corporations named in its schedules upon a simple, uniform, and popular basis. Close upon fifty years' experience of its working, revealed, however, many shortcomings. Progressive legislation, too, effected many important changes which required corresponding modifications of the original Act. Between Sept. 9th, '35 (the date of the passing of the first Municipal Act), and Aug. 18th, '82 (the date of the passing of the Consolidation Act, under which Act the English municipalities are now primarily governed), inclusive, no less than 55 Acts, having reference wholly or in part to municipal corporations, received the royal assent. To remedy the condition of affairs alluded to, consolidation became an almost absolute necessity, and a Bill passed the House of Commons, received the

concurrence of the House of Lords with scarcely any alteration, and finally received the Royal Assent on Aug. 18th, '82. There have since been passed half-a-dozen Acts, dealing in themselves with specific subjects, but which, taken as a whole, supplement the legislation of the Act of '82.

The number of municipal corporations subject the Act (London still remaining under its special charters and privileges) is now 304; of these 178 were scheduled in the Act of '35, the other 126 have been incorporated during the reign of Queen Victoria, 63 are county boroughs under the Local Government Act of '88; in the present year 106 have a separate commission of the peace with a recorder or judge appointed by the Crown, and quarter sessions; 126 have a commission of the peace only; in 72 the county magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction with the mayor and the immediate past mayor; 123 have a separate police force; and 22 still maintain courts for adjudication in civil causes. The area covered by the corporate districts exceeds 1,000,000 acres; the total population under corporate government is over 11,000,000; and the rateable value in '04—as assessed to the borough rates—was close upon £50,000,000. The chief magistrates of York, Liverpool, and Manchester enjoy the designation of "Right Honourable" and "Lord Mayor" (until '93 London and York only had this privilege); in all other cities the mayoral style is "Right Worshipful"; in the remaining boroughs it is "Worshipful." In Scotland the municipalities are known as "burghs"; altogether they constitute the "Convention of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs" a sort of burghal parliament which dates from the twelfth century. The chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee, are styled "Lord Provosts," and as "Provosts" in the remaining burghs. The powers of these burghs are exercised under laws similar to the English municipalities, but suited in details to local circumstances. There are only 11 cities and boroughs in Ireland at all comparable with those in England, and the chief magistrates of Dublin and Belfast are styled "Lord Mayor." Consult "The County Councils, Municipal Corporations, and Urban and Rural District and Parish Councils Companion, Magisterial Directory, Statistical Chronicle and Local Government Year Book for 1896," compiled and edited by Sir J. R. Somers Vine, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., F.S.S. (Waterlow & Sons, Limited).

Musc. For Political Agent see **DIPLO-MATIC**.

MUSIC, '95.

Though in no sense, either at home or abroad, could they be regarded as epoch-making, many of the events of the year were of exceptional interest to British musicians. Orchestral compositions were again in great request—particularly Wagnerian selections—and indications of a revived taste for choral music were manifested in the late autumn. With its serial concerts, in addition to recitals and miscellaneous performances, November proved almost as busy a month for music as May or June, notwithstanding that during the accustomed holiday recess there was an eight weeks' season at Queen's Hall of promenade concerts under the conductorship of Mr. Henry J. Wood, and that the Sunday afternoon and evening concerts,

commenced in October in various quarters of the metropolis, were more numerous (and in some cases more ambitious) in character than before. Of late years it has been proved that the increase of opportunities for listening to the highest-class music does not diminish the patronage accorded to associations boasting a satisfactory past. This is one of the results of the musical education so assiduously promoted at the Royal Academy, the Royal College, the Guildhall School, and elsewhere; whilst the means for performance are, of course, helped by the thousands of students yearly attending these prosperous institutions. Certainly the standard was never higher than at present. The nobler the aim of *entrepreneurs* the greater the chance of success. Indeed, there is no more gratifying sign of progress than the steady demand for acknowledged masterpieces adequately performed. The symphonies given in Queen's Hall in August and September received as much attention from the public as in the spring and winter.

Discussion respecting correct readings of Beethoven symphonies and Wagnerian excerpts was stimulated by visits from four of the most eminent of foreign conductors, as well as Siegfried Wagner, the son of the Bayreuth master. Dr. Richter was here for a short time both in the summer and autumn, and his concerts retained their popularity despite rivalry. Herr Felix Mottl was again welcomed, and justified his claim to favour; and Herr Hermann Levi was most cordially greeted on making his *début* in this country. Another new-comer whose reception was of the heartiest, was Herr Arthur Nikisch, who, at a series of concerts at Queen's Hall in the height of the summer, won warm approval for his conscientious and exceedingly intelligent efforts. Herr Siegfried Wagner was not quite so successful. Speculation respecting his appearance and manner had been set at rest on a previous occasion, so that he was now judged solely by his labours. With some rashness he elected to figure in the double capacity of composer and conductor. His views of two or three works, especially the overture to "*Der Freischütz*," were disappointing; whilst his own production—a symphonic piece having a poem by Schiller as its basis—was reminiscent of his grandfather Liszt rather than of the genius of his illustrious father. It is pleasant to state that from this competition a conductor who has virtually spent his artistic life in our midst, and has done more than any other musician of his time to familiarise the British public with the compositions of Schubert, Schumann, Berlioz, and others, did not suffer. To commemorate his seventieth birthday, and in recognition of indefatigable services to his art, a reception was given to Mr. August Manns at the Grafton Street Galleries, the attendance at which was of the most brilliant and representative description. The anniversary of the institution of the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace forty years ago was signalled by a programme consisting of works by British composers who owe much of the popularity they have acquired to the encouragement they obtained at Sydenham. In the honours freely bestowed at this concert Mr. Manns naturally to a great extent participated. During the *Philharmonic Society's* season an absolutely new symphony and a revised work of like nature were brought forward. Dr. Stanford presented his orchestral

movements suggested by "*L'Allegro ed il Penseroso*"; and Dr. Hubert Parry—now the director of the Royal College in place of Sir George Grove, resigned—offered his rewritten Symphony No. 3 in F, originally performed in 1883 by the Cambridge University Musical Society. Another incident of the season here was the appearance on the platform of Madame Adelina Patti. Sir A. C. Mackenzie was once more the conductor-in-chief. With undiminished energy Mr. Henschel carried on the London Symphony Concerts, and also found that Wagner was specially attractive.

It was not a Handel Festival year, but an excuse for the gathering of the choir was obtained by a performance at the Crystal Palace, in June, on an unwonted scale, of Mendelssohn's "*Hymn of Praise*," which passed off as well as could be wished. The Bach Choir is to be credited with a festival in April at Queen's Hall, at which the three performances consisted of the "*St. Matthew Passion*," a selection from the miscellaneous instrumental and choral works of the Leipzig cantor, and the massive B minor Mass, Dr. Stanford conducting. So much interest was evinced as to evoke the belief that the festival might with advantage be made a triennial event. The Royal Choral Society, at the Albert Hall, brought to London Dr. Hubert Parry's oratorio "*King Saul*" and Henschel's "*Stabat Mater*," first heard the preceding autumn at the Birmingham Festival. Of the familiar sacred works of Handel and Mendelssohn Sir Joseph Barnby received convincing proof that the subscribers were not tired. The Queen's Hall Choir gave oratorios and cantatas in the building from which its name is derived; and two or three other societies had no reason to regret reliance upon "*Messiah*," "*Elijah*," "*St. Paul*," "*Creation*," and a few kindred productions that have successfully defied the freaks of fashion. The bicentenary of Purcell's death was not allowed to pass unnoticed, attention being drawn to the matter early in the year by Professor J. F. Bridge issuing the original version of the "*Te Deum*," which, by a singularly lucky circumstance, had come into his possession.

The absolute novelties at the provincial festivals were much briefer than usual. The Three Choirs Festival, this time held at Gloucester, led the way with a Church cantata called "*The Transfiguration*," expressly composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen; another sacred cantata, simply styled "*A Dedication*," the music of which was by Mr. C. Lee Williams (the cathedral organist); an organ concerto in F minor by Dr. C. H. Lloyd, so well known at these festivals; and a fantasia for orchestra and pianoforte by Miss Rosalind Ellicott. Dr. Parry's "*King Saul*" and Purcell's "*Te Deum*" also attracted special attention. A week later came the Cardiff Triennial Festival, which was rendered noteworthy by the performance of the oratorio *St. Francis*, by the Belgian composer Edgar Tincl, who personally conducted the work. The imagination and grace exhibited in this musical illustration of the life of the poet who obeyed the angelic command to devote himself to religion, more than compensated for sundry eccentricities of method. Dr. Stanford's setting for orchestra, chorus, and bass soloist of Gray's ode, "*The Bard*," not previously heard, was generally commended for its picturesqueness and vigour. Welsh musical art was represented by Mr.

David Jenkins with a short cantata, "The Psalm of Life"; and important revivals were Verdi's "Requiem Mass" and Sullivan's unjustly neglected oratorio "The Light of the World." The majority of the works were conducted by Sir Joseph Barnby. The financial issue of the festival, as in '92, was unsatisfactory. In October there was the Leeds Triennial Meeting, three of the concerts of which were attended by the Prince of Wales, who, before quitting the capital of the West Riding, had an interview with the choralists, and expressed the delight their admirable singing had given his sister (the Marchioness of Lorne) and himself. Four entirely new works were given during the eight concerts of the week presided over by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Dr. Hubert Parry composed for the festival a cantata entitled "Invocation to Musio" (in honour of Purcell), which, though of limited dimensions, possesses most of the characteristics of a composer who is never more at ease than when dealing with such a lofty theme. The other novelties were a setting by Mr. Arthur Somervell of Matthew Arnold's poem "The Forsaken Merman," an orchestral suite in D minor, by Mr. Edward German, and an orchestral piece, "Visions," by Massenet. Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," Parts I. and II. of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," Dvořák's "Stabat Mater," Parts I. and II. of Schumann's rarely heard "Paradise and the Peri," Samuel Wesley's "Psalm cxiv.," in eight parts, unaccompanied, Beethoven's "Mass in D," "The Golden Legend," and "Messiah," were also among the performances. For the last-named, which had not been given at this festival for a long period, as it was thought that the patrons preferred less familiar works, the demand for tickets was so great that a fortnight beforehand they were sold at a premium. The festival was in every respect a very great success, and for volume, precision of attack, and respect for light and shade, the Yorkshire choralists were voted unsurpassable.

The operatic performances were extremely varied. Having induced Madame Patti to return during the summer season to the Covent Garden stage, from which she had been absent for ten years, Sir Augustus Harris made it no secret that for once he intended to rely upon star artists rather than upon new operas, of which in '94 he had produced no less than seven. Of the twenty-five works given in the course of eleven weeks only two were novelties. These were Sir Edward Malet and Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Harold" and Mr. Maclean's "Petruccio," both of which were sung in English, believed to be an unparalleled circumstance at what used to be called the "Royal Italian Opera." Having introduced performances in the French and German tongues, Sir A. Harris felt justified in presenting the two works in question in the language in which they were written. Madame Albani associated herself with Mr. Cowen's composition, and the support she received was good, whilst the manager did all that was possible to effectively embellish the representation before the footlights of a moving chapter in English history. "Petruccio" was the outcome of a competition organised by Mr. Charles Manners, and the judges having given their award, the prize work (in one act) was brought before the public at a *matinée*. After the performance Madame Patti handed the composer the substantial recognition of victory. The famous prima

donna's reappearance for six nights in three of her most popular parts evoked great enthusiasm, the delight of the audience reaching the highest pitch when it was perceived that her histrionic skill still corresponded with the finish of her vocalisation. Madame Patti played in "La Traviata," in "Don Giovanni," and in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," the lesson scene in the last-named provoking a demand for extra airs. The interest displayed by the general musical public in Madame Patti's *rentree* on the boards on which she made her London *début* in '61 thoroughly realised managerial expectations. Madame Sembrich also came back after being away eleven years, and Signor Tamagno appeared for the first time at Covent Garden, opening the season, and at once making himself at home, with his fine performance of Verdi's "Otello." Madame Melba sustained most of her favourite parts with unabated success, and towards the close of the season took part in "Carmen" with Madame Calvé (who was warmly welcomed). M. Alvarez, the tenor, with his fine voice and improved style, largely augmented his list of friends, and MM. Maurel and Plançon were always acceptable. For the first time during Sir Augustus Harris' management of opera he did not obtain the assistance of the brothers De Reszke. Drury Lane Theatre was set apart for the Grand Ducal Court Company of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, whose *repertoire* included comedy and opera. They began with Zellner's "Der Vogelhandler," and later gave Smetana's long-expected "Die verkaufte Braut" and Lortzing's "Der Wildschütz," neither of these having before been heard in London. "Hänsel und Gretel," "Fidelio," "Der Freischütz," and "Die Fledermaus" gave further scope for exhibiting efficiency in widely differing styles. Drury Lane opened at Easter for a few weeks with familiar operas sung in English by members of Sir A. Harris' company. A more important venture was made at Covent Garden in October by Mr. E. C. Hedemondt (formerly of the Carl Rosa troupe), who, trusting mainly to Wagner, produced "Die Walküre" in English in a telling manner, Mr. Henschel taking the *bâton*. "Tannhäuser," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Lohengrin" were admirably conducted by Herr Feld.

The more eminent solo instrumentalists coming to England for the first time were Herr Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, and Herr Willy Burmester, the violinist. Both are likely to become annual visitors, success in each case being immediate. Herr Sauer, M. Paderewski, and Señor Sarasate also drew large audiences. The Strauss Orchestra, under M. Eduard Strauss, were engaged at the Imperial Institute during the summer months. Mr. Edward German composed the incidental music to the latest "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum. The Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts remained faithful to their original purpose, presenting a constant series of masterly chamber works, interpreted by such rare artists as Dr. Joachim, Lady Hallé, Miss Fanny Davies (who at her annual concert was able to offer two fresh works by Brahms for piano and clarinet), and others. Musically the tendency was decidedly progressive throughout the year.

Music, Guildhall School of. See GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Music, Royal Academy of. See ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Music, Royal College of. See ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Mutsu Hito, the present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan, was b. 1852. Ascended the throne in '67. His reign has been marked by great reforms, and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, has been abolished. Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered into an

unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on European principles. See JAPAN.

Mysore. For Resident, see DIPLOMATIC.

N

Napoleon, Victor, son of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, was b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Casaghnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival. But this move was not encouraged by the son, though the latter, it is understood, was nominated in the Prince Imperial's will as his successor. By the Expulsion Bill of '86 the Prince and his father were exiled from France.

Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah, was b. 1829. He ascended the throne in '48. At the age of fourteen he was made Governor of Azerbeidjin. On his accession he was for some time guided by the counsels of the Ameer, Mirza Taghi, who was appointed Grand Vizier. The Ameer, being a man of great ability and energy, instituted many reforms, and was rewarded for his eminent services with the hand of the Shah's sister in marriage. The jealousy of courtiers, however, subsequently influenced the Shah's mind against the Grand Vizier, and he was banished and, according to some accounts, murdered. He has shown his desire to cultivate closer relationships with England by the commercial concessions he granted in a convention obtained in '91 through the influence of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. The Shah made a tour of Europe in '73, and again in '89, when he was favourably received in England and elsewhere.

NATAL.

A British colony situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends from the Umtamfuna river on S., to the Tugela on N., a distance of 170 miles. Zululand (which is administered by the Governor of Natal as a British protectorate) borders the colony on the N.E., Transvaal on N., Orange Free State and Basutoland on W., Transkeian Territories on S.W. Area, 20,461 sq. m.; pop. 560,870, including 469,747 natives. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 48,571; the only port is D'Urban. Other centres inland are Verulam, Isipingo, Richmond, Ladysmith, etc. The colony is divided into thirteen electoral districts, and has responsible government (see History below). There is a Governor, a Ministry of 5 members, a Legislative Council of 11 members, appointed for 10 years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members, elected for 4 years by voters having a property qualifi-

cation of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. By a Bill passed in '94, the existing electoral rights of Asiatics in the colony were left untouched, but it was provided that no further extension of the franchise should be made to them. Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 17 Government schools, and 44 aided, besides others, and 116 native and Indian schools. There are still over 2,000,000 acres of Crown lands unalienated. The chief products of the colony are wool, coal (a rapidly growing new industry), iron, and sugar. Revenue, '94-5, £1,169,780; expenditure, £1,148,093; exports, '94, £1,197,611; imports, £2,316,596; debt, £8,060,354. See AFRICA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and SWAZILAND.

History, '95. A new session of the Natal Parliament was opened (April 25th). The Governor in his Speech announced that the railway from Natal to Johannesburg and Pretoria would be opened about September, and that the Imperial Government had assured the Natal Government that Zululand would be annexed to Natal when the time was ripe. A British protectorate over Amatongaland as far as the coast was declared (May 30th), and the Governor of Zululand was afterwards appointed to act as her Majesty's Special Commissioner for Amatongaland, except as regards matters affecting the Portuguese possessions and the South African Republic. Through railway communication between Natal and the Transvaal, from Durban to Pretoria, was effected (Oct. 14th).

National Debt. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and FINANCE, NATIONAL.

National Footpath Preservation Society. This was formed Sept. 30th, 1884, for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." Branch societies have been formed at Abergavenny, Ackworth, Brighton, Bristol, Carlisle, Godalming, Hanslope, Keswick, Lancaster, Leicester, Middleton, Normanby, Northampton, Padiham, Saddleworth, Thetford, Wensleydale, Wirral District, and elsewhere. The subscription is 5s. a year, but a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles the member to legal advice gratis. The Secretary has now published a shilling "Footpath Manual" for the use of the District and Parish Councils. Complaints may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society, or to the Secretary and Surveyor, Mr. Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88, and later editions.) The present Trustees are: The Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Lord Savile., G.C.B., A. C. de Rothschild, Esq., John P. Heseltine, Esq., the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir Charles Tennant. The Director is Mr. Edward J. Poynter, R.A.; the Keeper and Secretary is Mr. Charles L. Eastlake; the Clerk being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The National Gallery contains by far the best examples of the English school of painting to be found, comprising as it does the masterpieces of Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring, Callcott, Etty, and others. On the other hand, the foreign masters are well represented, the paintings including works of Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Cuyp, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Holbein, Velasquez, Murillo, and others. There were 38 additions made to the Gallery during '94, of which 15 were given or bequeathed. In the annual report issued in May '95 the Trustees and Director called attention to the want of space for the proper arrangement of the pictures. It was specially pointed out that a gallery for the proper exhibition of the Turner water-colour collection was needed, and it was urged that pending the promised removal of the adjoining barracks, an extension of the Gallery to the west might at once be undertaken. The Gallery was visited during '94 by 498,182 persons on the 208 days when it was thrown open to the public free, as compared with 486,746 in '92. On students' days 44,643 persons were admitted, as against 38,976 in '93. The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of sixpence on the students' days, Thursdays and Friday. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery Authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the director. See also ART, '94.

National Home-Reading Union. This Society completed the sixth year of its existence in June '95. The objects for which it exists are to form and develop the habit of reading, and to make it educational and profitable; to guide readers in the selection of the books most suitable for studying the particular subjects in which they are interested, and to assist them to understand the books read. The methods of the Society are: 1. Drawing up and publishing separate courses of reading adapted to the tastes and requirements of young people, general readers, and students of special subjects. 2. Publishing for these several classes of readers magazines giving introductions to the prescribed books, answers to questions, and other helps. 3. Organising summer assemblies in such places as best illustrate the year's works, owing to their possession of historic monuments, or to their offering peculiar facilities for the study of geology, botany, and natural history generally. Chairman of the Council, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; Chairman of Executive Committee, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College; Hon. Secretary, Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham; Secretary, Miss Mondy. Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

Nationalisation of the Land. See LAND NATIONALISATION, ETC.

National Liberal Federation, The (for history see ed. '88). It consists of a union for national purposes of all Liberal Associations throughout the kingdom. The headquarters of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. President, Dr. Robt. Spence Watson; Chairman of Committee, Mr. Edward Evans; Secretary, Mr. Robt. A. Hudson.

National Portrait Gallery. Founded in 1856, on a motion by Earl Stanhope, P.S.A., in the House of Lords (March 4th, '56), "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." At first temporarily housed in 29, Great George Street, then in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, whence the collection was removed, on loan, to Bethnal Green Museum, in Sept. '85, while temporary offices and board-room, etc., were granted at 20, Great George Street, Westminster. The munificent offer of Mr. W. H. Alexander to build a permanent gallery having been accepted by the Government in May '89, a new building at the back of the National Gallery, in St. Martin's Place, was commenced in the following year, and it is expected that by the spring of '96 it will be opened to the public. The collection now comprises nearly one thousand portraits and busts. The Director, Keeper, and Secretary is Mr. Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A. The present Trustees of the Gallery are: the Lord President of the Council (for the time being), the Lord Ronald Gower, the Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Viscount Cobham, the Viscount Dillon, the Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, the Viscount Peel, the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., the President of the Royal Academy of Arts (for the time being), Sir John Everett Millais, Bart., R.A., W. H. Alexander, Esq., Henry Hicks Gibbs, Esq., and W. E. H. Lecky, Esq.

National Reform Union, The, is an outgrowth of those reform associations which existed in most towns prior to the Reform Bill of 1867. The conference which led to its establishment was held at Manchester in April '64. Its first programme included "the household and lodger franchise, vote by ballot, redistribution of seats, and triennial parliaments." Its declared objects now are: (1) The dissemination of political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies. (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation, and in regard to which it may be thought desirable to move and instruct public opinion. It has 427 affiliated and subscribing branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. The officers are: President, Hon. P. Stanhope, M.P.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Allen, M.P.; Chairman of Executive, Mr. R. Barlow; Secretary, Mr. A. G. Symonds, M.A.; and the offices are at 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. This Institution was founded in the year 1843 by the late Mr. William Williams. It now has under its care the two well-known training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, where boys are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains eight Homes on shore for boys and girls, amongst those for boys being two at Bisley, Surrey.

In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. No votes are necessary, but applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Children having fathers able to work are not considered eligible; criminal children are not received. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 13, but boys for the ships must be between 13½ and 16, and physically fit. The education of the children in the Homes is under the supervision of the Education Department. Boys who have passed the third standard spend half their time in trades, and are brought up as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, bakers, gardeners, laundry boys, and band boys, while the girls are trained for domestic service. As many as 11,285 boys and 2253 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. From the *Arethusa* and *Chichester* training-ships 4470 boys have joined merchant ships, 566 Royal Navy, 28 Army, 32 Royal Marines. An Emigration Agency and Working Boys' Home form an important part of the work. £18 will support a child for one year. Receipts in '94 amounted to £27,988. President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.; Chairman and Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Hubbard; Deputy Chairman, Mr. Charles T. Ware; Secretary, H. Bristow Wallen; Finance and Deputation Secretary, Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Since the enforced relinquishment of Wimbledon, Bisley has become the scene of the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The first meeting took place at Wimbledon in 1860, and for thirty years, till '89 inclusive, the annual meetings were held there. In '90 the first meeting at Bisley was held. Since then the new meeting-place has been growing in favour with the Volunteers, and the Association has gradually been recouping itself for the great outlay incurred in the transportation of all its plant from Wimbledon. At the 36th annual meeting in '95, which was held July 8th, the principal events resulted as follows:—

Regulars v. Volunteers (800, 900, and 1000 yards): Volunteers 1541, Regulars 1512.

Humphry Cup (800, 900, and 1000 yards): Oxford 766, Cambridge 726.

Ashburton Shield (200 and 500 yards): Charterhouse 432, Glenalmond 420, Uppingham 410, Eton 409, Clifton 404, Harrow 404, Wellington 401, Cheltenham 398, Blair Lodge 388, Bradford 387, Rugby 385, Highgate 379, Bedford 377, Winchester 375, Rossall 373, Berkhamstead, 371, St. Paul's 370, Dulwich 370, Sherborne 364, Haileybury 364, Whitgift 354, Marlborough 353, Weymouth 345, Malvern 343.

Spencer Cup (500 yards), second stage of Public Schools' Match, the competitors being individuals, one for each team, nominated beforehand: Lieut. Hobson, Harrow, 35; Sergt. Rogers, Weymouth, 32; Lieut. Thompson, St. Paul's, 32; Sergt. Major Topp, Rossall, 31; Lieut. Gossett, Winchester, 31.

Imperial (200, 500, 600, and 800 yards): W. O. Thompson, H.M.S. Cambridge, 157, winner of Cup and £100; Pvt. C. Pocock, 154, winner of £20; P. O. Thomas, H.M.S. Cambridge, 153, winner of £10.

United Services' Challenge Cup (200, 500, and

600 yards): Royal Marines 693, Army 699, Volunteers 663, Royal Navy 637, Yeomanry 622, Militia 578.

Albert (800, 900, and 1000 yards): A. B. Baker, Eastbourne, 159; Major H. Mellish, 4th Notts, 158.

Eloho Shield (800, 900, and 1000 yards): England 1503, Scotland 1479, Ireland 1442. (Scotland has now won 7 times, England 16, and Ireland 11 times.)

Kolapore Cup (200, 500, and 600 yards): England 638, Canada 618, Guernsey 596.

Mullens' Competition (for Volunteers, teams of six competing, firing at gliding dummies at 600 yards, and gradually advancing to 150 yards): London Rifle Brigade 42 points, 2nd V.B. Liverpool 36 points, and 13th Middlesex 1st team 35 points.

Evelyn-Wood Competition: B Co. 2nd Norfolk Regiment, first; H Co. 1st R.S. Fusiliers, second; C Co. 2nd Cheshire Regiment, third.

Lloyd-Lindsay Competition (500 and 600 yards) for Yeomanry: Ayr Yeomanry, 2nd team, 124; Stafford Yeomanry, 86; Gloucester, 70.

Royal Cambridge Shield (500 and 600 yards) for Regulars, with carbine: 4th Hussars 118, 15th Hussars 113.

Queen's Prize (200, 500, 600, 800, and 900 yards): Pte. Hayhurst, Canada (winner of £155, gold medal, and gold badge), 279 points; Pte. J. Boyd, 3rd Lanark (winner of £155), 279; Sergt. Fraser, Queen's, Edinburgh (winner of £40), 278; Sergt. Bennett, 3rd West Riding (winner of £30), 276; Lance-Sergt. Hogg, Border Rifles (winner of £20), 276. The Silver Medallist was also Lance-Sergt. Hogg, with 205 points, and the Bronze Medallist Lance-Corpl. B. Comber, 4th V. B. East Surrey Regiment, with 100 points.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The, (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an unendurable life. This object is sought by (1) warnings; (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, which was passed during '94, imposes penalties upon those who inflict unnecessary suffering on children and injury to their health; punishes assault, neglect, abandonment, and exposure; adds additional penalties where the death of the child so wronged would bring insurance money; specially provides for the treatment of drunkards who cause suffering to their children; punishes parents who cause their children to beg, or to sell anything in the street, after nine at night and before six in the morning, under eleven years of age. It provides for Government inspection of places where pantomime children are employed, or acrobat children are trained; provides conditions of new guardianship, and makes necessary the authority of the Home Office for the emigration of cruelly treated children; abolishes the necessity of the oath for abandoned and abducted children of tender years who are victims of crimes of indecency by penalties varying from three months' imprisonment to three years' penal servitude. Director and Secretary, Rev. Benj. Waugh. Assistant Secretary, Miss Bolton. Organ, *The Child's Guardian*; Editor, Rev. B. Waugh. Central Office, 7, Harpur Street, London, W.C.

National Society, The, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, was instituted in 1811 and

incorporated in 1817. Its objects are expressed in its title. Schools are supported in all parts of England and Wales, training colleges are helped, religious inspections of the schools are organised, and information on all educational topics is diffused directly and by means of Diocesan and other local Boards of Education throughout the country. The annual report for '94 showed that the accommodation in Church schools had increased from 2,693,841 to 2,702,978, and the average attendance from 1,806,207 to 1,847,660. The income for '94 was £25,000. The voluntary contributions to the schools had increased from £617,878 in '93 to £622,034 in '94. The total income of the schools amounted to £3,572,441, and the expenditure to £3,538,883. President, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Rev. J. S. Brownrigg. Offices, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

National Thrift Society. The object of this Society is pretty clearly indicated in its title. Its methods of work consist in holding meetings, circulating thrift literature, establishing penny banks, and generally giving information on thrift matters. More than 200 meetings were held in London and the suburbs during '93-4. The Secretary and Lecturer is Mr. T. Bowden Green, and the Office is at 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

National Union of Teachers, The, founded 1870. Objects: (1) promoting the spread of education; (2) bringing practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) uniting the teachers of public elementary schools in a strong professional organisation; and (4) watching the interests and advancing the welfare of schools and teachers. (5) To secure the appointment of a Representative Educational Council, and the creation of a Ministry of Education. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice, and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. It includes local associations and district unions. Conferences are annually held at Easter. The twenty-sixth annual conference was held at Manchester, April 15th to 18th, '95, the President being Mr. T. B. Ellery, F.E.I.S. There are now 420 local associations in England and Wales with over 28,000 members. There are a *Provident Society*, *Benevolent Fund*, *Orphan Fund*, and *Orphan Homes* in connection with the Union. Up to May '95 over £95,000 had been raised for benevolent purposes, of which £23,000 had been invested. Secretary, J. H. Yoxall, M.P. Office, 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Naturalisation Act, '95. See SESSION, sect. 76.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES, BRITISH, '95.

In '95 the exercises carried out by the principal fleets commissioned and called together for the purpose of the naval manœuvres partook of a tactical rather than a strategical character. Less full of incident than the strategical work of past years described in previous ANNUALS, the fleet evolutions and other exercises carried out were certainly not less useful. The ships engaged were formed into two independent fleets, as well as a torpedo squadron, for the performance of certain manœuvring having more or less a strategical bearing, in the St. George's Channel. The following are the ships and vessels engaged:—

SQUADRONS AND EVOLUTIONS.

Channel Fleet.

Royal Sovereign (flag), Capt. A. Barrow (Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr); *Empress of India* (flag), Capt. A. F. St. Clair (Rear-Admiral A. T. Dale); *Resolution*, Capt. A. K. Bickford, C.M.G.; *Repulse*, Capt. B. Watson; *Blenheim*, Capt. E. S. Poe; *Endymion*, Capt. A. C. B. Bromley; *Grafton*, Capt. W. des V. Hamilton; *Theseus*, Capt. C. Campbell, C.B.; *Charybdis*, Capt. H. H. Dyke; *Forte*, Capt. W. L. N. Browne; *Latona*, Capt. C. H. Cross; *Indefatigable*, Capt. R. D. P. Bruce; *Iphigenia*, Capt. J. L. Burr; *Andromache*, Capt. A. W. Chisholm-Batten; *Apollo*, Capt. H. N. Dudding; *Pearl*, Capt. E. H. Bayly; *Bellona*, Com. H. M. Tudor-Tudor; *Speedy*, Com. C. S. Elliot; *Halcyon*, Com. W. G. White; *Jason*, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Shirley; *Niger*, Lieut.-Com. E. M. C. Key; *Sheldrake*, Lieut.-Com. H. W. Steele; *Alarm*, Com. A. Stewart.

Reserve Fleet.

Alexandra (flag), Capt. W. H. Pigott (Rear-Admiral E. H. Seymour, C.B.); *Benbow*, Capt. H. G. Grenfell; *Dreadnought*, Capt. A. Schomberg; *Edinburgh*, Capt. J. R. E. Pattison; *Colossus*, Capt. E. H. M. Davis, C.M.G.; *Warspite* (flag), Capt. F. R. Boardman (Rear-Admiral H. C. St. John); *Galatea*, Capt. W. F. S. Mann; *Flora*, Capt. V. A. Tisdall; *Astræa*, Capt. H. B. Lang; *Thames*, Capt. A. W. E. Prothero; *Mersey*, Capt. W. G. Hill; *Melampus*, Capt. C. G. P. Hicks; *Naiad*, Capt. F. Hutchinson; *Tribune*, Capt. G. N. A. Pollard; *Thetis*, Capt. G. R. Lindley; *Iris*, Capt. C. H. Adair; *Leda*, Lieut.-Com. C. E. Pritchard; *Oryx*, Lieut.-Com. A. Knapton; *Renard*, Lieut.-Com. H. E. Kellett; *Salamanda*, Lieut.-Com. F. H. Eagles; *Hazard*, Com. Hon. G. F. Digby; *Antelope*, Com. H. Lyon.

Torpedo Squadron.

Second-class Cruisers: *Hermione* (flag), Capt. C. G. Dickcn (Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson); *Fox*, Capt. R. P. Humpage. Auxiliaries: *Magnet*, Lieut.-Com. J. Webber; *Curlew*, Com. C. J. Baker; *Traveller*, Lieut.-Com. R. A. Cathie; *Landrail*, Com. J. Casement. Torpedo-boat Destroyers: *Daring*, Com. R. G. O. Tupper; *Havock*, Lieut.-Com. L. G. Tufnell; *Decoy*, Lieut.-Com. S. V. Y. de Horsey; *Boxer*, Lieut.-Com. E. C. T. Troubridge; *Bruizer*, Lieut.-Com. A. P. Stoddart; *Dasher*, Lieut.-Com. W. O. Boothby; *Ferret*, Com. W. Ricketts; *Dragon*, Lieut.-Com. G. S. Q. Carr; *Rocket*, Lieut.-Com. F. K. C. Gibbons; *Shark*, Lieut.-Com. R. L. H. Armstrong; *Surly*, Lieut.-Com. C. L. Vaughan-Lee; *Banshee*, Lieut.-Com. E. A. Salwey. Torpedo-boats: No. 79, Acting Sub-Lieut. V. H. S. Haggard; No. 83 (Divisional), Lieut. D. R. de Chair; No. 84, Lieut. Lord Gifford; No. 94 (Divisional), Lieut. P. W. Dumas; No. 95 (Divisional), Lieut. R. H. S. Bacon; No. 80, Sub-Lieut. H. E. Hillman; No. 85, Sub-Lieut. A. W. Lowis; No. 86, Sub-Lieut. J. D. Allen; No. 87, Sub-Lieut. D. E. Crease; No. 72, Acting Sub-Lieut. F. H. M. Jackson; No. 73, Acting Sub-Lieut. H. K. Arbuthnot; No. 74, Acting Sub-Lieut. A. H. Loxley.

The Mobilisation.—The partial mobilisation of ships in the Reserve took place on July 24th, when six cruisers, five torpedo-boat destroyers and five torpedo-boats were put in commission at Portsmouth. Five cruisers, two

gunboats, four torpedo-boat destroyers and four torpedo-boats were put into commission at Devonport, and eight cruisers, one gunboat, two torpedo-boat destroyers and three torpedo-boats were put into commission at Chatham. The ships and vessels assigned to the Channel Fleet proceeded to assemble at Portsmouth. Those assigned to the Reserve Fleet, at Torbay, while the cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats forming the torpedo squadron made Portsmouth their rendezvous. Both the Channel and Reserve squadrons put to sea on Monday, the 20th, for a series of exercises which were to include fleet evolutions, cruising in day and night formations, anchoring and weighing the fleet, scouting and distant signalling. During the following week both these fleets proceeded to carry out these orders. The Channel fleet made its way by Mounts Bay to Berehaven, while the Reserve squadron, after anchoring in Bantry Bay, proceeded to Lock Swilly. In these ports the respective fleets arrived on Aug. 3rd, and there completed with coal to prepare for a second cruise. The official instructions with regard to these stated: "Both fleets are to leave their respective ports on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 8th, weather permitting, and each will proceed to a rendezvous to be hereafter communicated to the Admirals in command, from which position they will take the necessary measure, by means of their scouts and cruisers, for finding each other and effecting a junction."

"On the morning of Aug. 14th the two fleets will separate, and after being dispersed will proceed to carry out target practice during the following day, returning to their ports of assembly either singly or together, as further arranged by the Admirals commanding."

The Tactical Exercises.—It is thus obvious that apart from the ordinary drills of the fleet, the most important purpose which it was intended, the naval manoeuvres of the principal squadrons should serve concerned the use of scouts. The scheme as detailed above was intended to promote the energy of the Admirals in this direction, and to give practice to the commanders of the cruisers. There is no mention of the assumed presence of a hostile fleet in the waters in which the two fleets were to search for one another, but the time was limited, as was that for the subsequent course of the two fleets when united. The positions assigned to each fleet after they proceeded to sea were unknown to one another, but the factors of time and distance thus introduced were bound to have some effect upon the tactics of the respective Admirals. Aug. 8th turned out to be a day on which the weather was not suitable for a start, and therefore the fleets did not leave Lock Swilly and Bantry Bay until Aug. 9th. At 9 a.m. on this day Admiral Lord Walter Kerr put to sea with the Channel Fleet, and directed his course for the secret position given him by the Admiralty. It proved to be in lat. $53^{\circ} 30' N.$, and long. $17^{\circ} 30' W.$, or as near as possible 300 miles from Berehaven in a N.W. direction. The rendezvous was reached at 6 o'clock, on the evening of Aug. 10th. Admiral Seymour with the Reserve Fleet did not leave Lock Swilly quite so early, circumstances detaining him until after 10 a.m. His appointed rendezvous was in lat. $50^{\circ} 40' N.$, and long. $15^{\circ} 30' W.$, which is roughly 300 miles from the port of departure, in a direction somewhat to the southward of West, the two points being

about 100 miles S.W. of the other. It was not until 7 p.m. on Aug. 11th that the Reserve Fleet arrived at its rendezvous, or just an hour after the Channel Fleet had commenced to search for it. In estimating the possible whereabouts of the fleet he wished to find, each Admiral was bound to work largely on assumption. He might fairly presume that the distance to be covered by the other would approximate to that he was ordered to make himself. It was unlikely that either fleet would be sent to the eastward of its port of departure, nor was it possible that their tracks would be made to cross. Lord Walter Kerr might, therefore, expect to find the Reserve Fleet to the northward, and Admiral Seymour the Channel Fleet somewhere to the south of his rendezvous.

In fact, everything appeared to point to the two fleets being within the area enclosed by lines drawn from the ports of departure, 300 miles to the west, and this connected by a north and south line, the fourth side of the parallelogram being the west coast of Ireland. Each Admiral having roughly decided the area over which his search could extend, we come to the methods employed for the purpose, which were widely different. Lord Walter Kerr did not consider it needful to take the precautions which would be rendered necessary by the possible presence of foes. He gave each of his twelve cruisers a course to make which would enable them to sweep the area between north and south-west of all the seas between himself and the Irish Coast, the distance between the course of each ship on starting being roughly about a point. Thus, while the outermost cruiser went due north, the furthest from that steered south-east. Each ship was to steam at the rate of between 14 and 15 knots and as soon as she reached the limit of her course she was to turn and steer for a rendezvous twenty miles west of Blackrock Light off Blacksod Bay. The cruisers having started on their separate areas, each captain of a cruiser was instructed that in the event of his meeting with a ship of the Reserve Fleet, he was to inform her of the movements and approximate position of the main body of the Channel Fleet, and, having ascertained the position of the main body of the Reserve Fleet, to rejoin his Admiral at full speed. The method employed by Admiral Seymour was apparently designed for use under conditions more nearly approximating those of actual war, when, to allow all the cruisers of a fleet to lose touch with the main body for any long period might prove disadvantageous. By his arrangement every twelve hours all the ships of the fleet operated in such a way as to diminish the size of the field in which the search was made. His cruisers and gunboats were subdivided into "scouts" or ships which, for the time being, were actually out of touch with the main body. "Look-out ships," which were placed at some distance, but between which and the flag communication was always maintained by a third division as the "linking ships." By night the "scouts," four in number, in pairs, steamed off diagonally outwards from the course the battle squadron was to maintain, and having proceeded twenty-six miles on this course, they then assumed the same course as the main body, rejoining it by inward diagonal courses in the morning. At its widest portion the front thus presented measured sixty miles. Inside of this area the "look-out" or "linking" ships were

arranged in a fan shape formation ahead, and on the bows of the battle squadron, each of the ten vessels being two miles apart. By day the course of the scouts, and the distances between the look-out ships, were to be increased to nearly double, so that a breadth of more than one hundred miles would be searched. The instructions to the captains of the scouts and look-out ships were somewhat similar to those given to the Channel Squadron. Owing to the assigned rendezvous of each fleet being at such a short distance apart, the cruisers of the two fleets came together within six hours of the Reserve Fleet starting from its rendezvous, and the battle squadrons of the two fleets effected their junction shortly after noon on Aug. 11th, or about seventeen hours after they had commenced their search. It is perhaps a pity that a greater distance did not separate the positions assigned to the fleets, but the element of chance entered largely into the premature solution of the problem, and it cannot be disputed that the educational value of the scheme was very large, if regarded merely as an exercise for the officers who were thus led to study, the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternative plans adopted. The remainder of the instructional programme consisted largely of fleet tactics, a process by which the newly assembled fleet is rendered an effective and efficient fighting organisation. In addition drills and exercises took place every day for the purpose of knocking into shape the ships companies newly brought together by the mobilisation.

The Torpedo Flotilla.—Much interest centred in the operations of the torpedo flotilla in the St. George's Channel, but the unfortunate decision of the Admiralty not to allow newspaper correspondents to accompany the boats rendered a full account of the movements of the flotilla unattainable. However, as might have been expected, unauthorised correspondence was printed showing light on the operations. The flotilla assembled in Plymouth Sound on Saturday, July 27th, and on the following day left for Milford Haven, in two columns, at 7 knots speed, afterwards accelerated to 10 and 13 knots as it came on to blow on rounding Land's End. In the evening the flotilla entered Milford Haven. That the purpose of the manœuvres was to test the use and value of the destroyers under conditions resembling those of war was obvious, and they were furthermore to be employed in scouting and in target practice, both with guns and torpedoes at high speed. While at Milford Haven the flotilla was organised into two divisions, further subdivided thus: First division, first subdivision, *Hermione*, flag; *Daring*, *Bruiser*, and *Decoy*. Second subdivision, *Havock*, *Boxer* and *Contest*. Second division, third subdivision, *Fox*, second in command; *Ferret*, *Rocket* and *Sirly*. Fourth subdivision, *Shark*, *Dragon* and *Banshee*. The torpedo boats were divided into two subdivisions, the first consisting of Numbers 95, 73, and 84, the second subdivision of 94, 72 and 85, the third subdivision 83, 74 and 86, the fourth division 80, 79 and 87. On the 29th the flotilla left Pembroke for high speed revolutions, which concluded with the destroyers chasing the boats into harbour. They had a run of about forty miles, and all the boats, with the exception of four, were caught. The race continued into harbour. Several of the

boats developed minor defects during this practice. On Tuesday target practice was carried out. The following is the substance of a memorandum issued for the guidance of the officers engaged in a projected blockade 10 miles from the mouth of the harbour to represent the ships of a blockading squadron. She will be supported by a subdivision of destroyers, which will cross between her and the shore so as to intercept torpedo boats or any other vessels making an attempt on the blockading squadron. The shore being enemies' country, the destroyers are not to go within half a mile of it. A subdivision of torpedo boats will, at the same time, during the night attempt to pass the destroyers and attack the blockading vessel. No torpedoes will be fired, but a Holme's light, attached to a piece of wire, will be thrown overboard when they get within striking distance. The primary object of the cruisers being to find out the value and uses of the destroyers, a boat cannot be put out of action. The boats have to maintain a straight course, and no doubling will be allowed, to prevent the destroyers getting ahead of them. The torpedo boats are to make their attack together, if possible, although they may scatter for safety. Neither the destroyers nor the blockading vessel are to land men to give information to the boats leaving the harbour. All vessels will return into harbour by four a.m., or when all the torpedo boats are put out of action.

The first series of blockading operations took place with the *Curlew* as the blockading ship and the *Daring*, *Bruiser* and *Decoy* watching the movements of the boats. On this occasion the boats had no difficulty in reaching the blockading ship. On the following night the destroyers remained at anchor, until the boats had left the harbour, and then gave chase, the result being as on the previous evening. On Wednesday the exercises included a fifteen-mile race into Milford Harbour Haven. At the end of the week the boats and destroyers were distributed at various ports on the Irish coast, and on the opposite side of St. George's Channel, when a series of exercises took place, in which the problem was that the boats should put to sea and endeavour to find and destroy the cruisers without themselves being captured or put out of action by the torpedo-boat destroyers. In this series, as in the former, it was by no means proved that the destroyers could on all occasions prevent the boats from effecting their object. At the same time the remarkable sea-keeping capabilities and high speed of the destroyers was amply demonstrated.

The Lessons of the Manœuvres.—On the whole the manœuvres of '95, although devoid of the exciting episodes and interesting events of previous years, proved to be of exceptional educational value. The mobilisation of a large number of ships was carried out without a hitch. The fleets assembled at their ports in very quick time, although the weather in the Channel was very dirty and foggy. The defects which developed themselves in various vessels may be fewer in number than has been the case before, and do not call for any special comment. As on previous occasions, the number of reserve officers and men who were attached to the fleet and the reports from the commanding officers and the manner in which they fell into the work and acquitted themselves in the positions assigned to them was

very favourable. Opportunity was taken to test three new systems of distant signalling which had been supplied to the fleet for experimental purposes. These are, a drum associated with the name of Admiral Fane, the superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard; a semaphore suggested by an officer in the Mediterranean squadron; and a collapsible cone, the invention of Prince Louis of Battenberg. The last named was the only one that was found capable of doing all that was claimed for it under the most adverse conditions, although under favourable circumstances good results were obtained with the others. The target practice of the fleets was, on the whole, very satisfactory.

NAVY, THE BRITISH.

[For history of the Navy from early times, see ed. '87, and for continuation of history and modern progress, eds. '88 to '95.]

Finance.—The net increase of the Navy Estimates for '95 is £1,334,000, the grand total for the financial year being £18,701,000, as against £17,366,100 in the previous year. This is, however, not so large an increase as was that of last year by £1,791,000, for the net increase of that time over the estimates was larger than those of the previous year by £3,126,000. The increase, however, is continuous, that for this year being £4,460,900 more than the sum voted for '93-4. This continued increase is due to similar causes, as on the previous occasion—that is to say, to ship-building, armaments, manning, victualling, new docks, and the Royal Naval Reserve. In regard to new construction and armaments the progress of the ships laid down in '94-5, and the proposed commencement of new ships forming part of the five years' programme (*q.v.* '95), required increased expenditure. When it is considered that, in addition to these requirements, it is necessary to find more men to man the larger and more numerous fleet of the present, to make larger docks for their accommodation and sufficient harbours for their protection, and also to improve and develop the Naval Reserves, it is not surprising that the increased estimates should be considerably larger, and that there should be every reason to believe that they will continue to increase. The total number of officers, seamen and boys, coastguard and marines, estimated as necessary for the service of the fleet in '95-6, was 88,850, or an increase of 5450 upon the total for the previous year. The abstract of expenditure is as follows:—

I. Effective Services.

1. Wages, etc., of officers, seamen, boys, etc.	£4,133,500
2. Victualling and clothing	1,367,000
3. Medical establishments	151,400
4. Martial law	10,600
5. Educational services	79,400
6. Scientific services	61,400
7. Royal Naval Reserve	215,600
8. Shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, etc.:—	
Section 1. Personnel	1,810,000
2. Matériel	2,655,000
3. Contract work	3,416,000
9. Naval armaments	1,693,200
10. Works, buildings, and repairs	547,000
11. Miscellaneous effective services	176,800
12. Admiralty Office	237,200
Total effective service	£16,554,200

II. Non-Effective Services.

13. Half-pay, reserved and retired pay	761,300
14. Naval and marine pensions and compassionate allowances	1,007,900
15. Civil pensions and gratuities	317,300
Total non-effective services	£2,086,500

III. Extra Estimate for Services in connection with the Colonies.

16. Additional naval force for service in Australasian waters.	
Annuity payable under	60,300
Grand Total	£18,701,000

In Vote 1 there is an increase of £215,000, due to provision of additional numbers. The victualling vote, however, shows a decrease of £35,000, but the medical vote is increased by £13,500, and that for education by £300, provision being made for further naval instruction and for the instruction of officers afloat in foreign languages. The Royal Naval Reserve shows the large increase of £9800, although in the previous year it was increased by more than £30,000, owing to the increased number of officers and men in training. Vote 8 shows an increase in all sections; in the *personnel* by £38,200, for *matériel* £361,000, and contract works by £495,800. Naval armaments show the largest increase for many years, being £310,000 more than in the previous year; and miscellaneous effective estimates are increased by £3000. The Admiralty Office, owing to the extension of professional work, is increased by £600. The vote for martial law remains the same, and the only other effective vote besides victualling which shows a decrease is that for scientific services to the extent of £200. In the non-effective votes there is an increase of £26,500, due to the constantly increasing cost of pensions to marines and seamen and provision for Greenwich Hospital age pensions. The actual increases are: For half-pay, reserved and retired pay, £4300; for naval and marine pensions, £17,500; and for civil pensions, £4700.

Personnel of the Navy.—During the last five years the number of officers, seamen, boys, etc., voted for the naval service, including reserves, has been continually on the increase. The vote for '94-5 was 83,400. This number was not completely filled up, as on Feb. 1st, '95, the actual number borne was 83,923. Of those added 1589 were men of the seamen class, 162 artisans, 281 engine-room artificers, 2519 stokers, 1169 boys, and 453 marines. The vote for the *personnel* shows an increase of 5450, and of this there is a net increase of 1500 among the seamen class, whilst the number of stokers will be increased by 1750, bringing them up to 15,232. The boys in service and under training will also be increased by 1100. The step of commissioning a training ship for the purpose of receiving boys on board at an age later than that required for entry into the permanent boys' training ships was tried with fair success. Several hundred boys were thus passed into the service after six months' or more training. The experiment, however, cannot be deemed complete as a success until the boys who thus enter the navy have been reported upon by the officers afloat.

According to statements in the newspapers these reports have not been altogether satisfactory. The Admiralty has also determined on following the step taken in '92 in commissioning the *Caledonia* as a boys' training ship in Scotland, and a vessel is being prepared, which will be stationed as a boys' training ship at Queenstown. As regards the engine-room complement, it was proposed in '95-6 to add 174 engine-room artificers to the present numbers, thus raising the total for the year to 2134, and also to increase the number of stokers to 1750.

Increase of Officers.—The question as to the number of officers available for service in peace and in war and the flow of promotion in the executive lists of the navy has received considerable attention during the year. The system of promotion and retirement, which was established originally by Mr. Childers by an Order in Council in '70, has been frequently modified, but without attaining the results desired. A Committee, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, late First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has been examining into the subject, and its report was submitted early in the year. It had become quite evident, however, that some immediate step must be taken to supplement the ordinary supply of officers to the navy in the executive branch. The number of cadets in the *Britannia* was raised from 240 to 270 during '95-6, and this number was increased by an augmentation in the number of nominations given to the mercantile training ships *Conway* and *Worcester*, whereby these youngsters might enter the service direct, and without passing through the *Britannia*. These arrangements, however, could not supply the want of officers in the lieutenants' and sub-lieutenants' lists for some time, and that further measures would be taken was predicted by a statement in the First Lord's memorandum to the effect that the attention of the Admiralty was seriously engaged in the consideration of other methods for supplying the immediate requirements of the service. The real difficulty was well explained in a series of letters to the *Times* over the signature "Examiner," whereby it was shown that, while the requirements of the navy as regards lieutenants and commanders were in the proportion of six of the former to one of the latter, yet, since there is no other means of rewarding the lieutenant except by promotion to commander's rank, the authorities were constantly forced to increase the commanders' list and those of higher rank beyond what was required for the needs of the navy. Various proposals were made with a view of increasing the lieutenants' list without causing a further block in promotion. The warrant-officers, many of whom have been employed for quarter-deck duties, agitated for promotion to lieutenants' rank. It was also proposed to quicken the promotion of sub-lieutenants. A suggestion was further made to employ marine officers for naval executive duties. None of these proposals, however, would, if carried out, increase the number of officers afloat, and it became evident that this could only be done by tapping some outside source. Moreover, it did not appear, on investigation, that the warrant-officers were as anxious to accept the responsibilities attaching to commissioned rank as their spokesmen had pretended. The promotion of sub-lieutenants had also been pushed

to the utmost limit, while there was no question that the sub-lieutenants' list was almost in as much need of augmentation as the lieutenants'. It became evident, therefore, that the authorities must have recourse to the mercantile marine; and two proposals were made. The first was to increase the number of Royal Naval Reserve officers under training in the service afloat. The number of officers of this corps who had made themselves efficient by varying periods of service in the fleet was 283, as against 248 in the previous year; but the list of executive officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, as sanctioned by the estimates, was full, and 104 eligible candidates for entry were refused in Sept. '94. Moreover, there was no lack of applicants for entry into the Royal Naval Reserve by officers of the mercantile marine. There seemed, therefore, no reason why the periods of training should not be considerably increased, as these figures showed they could be, and at the same time a further number of officers admitted into the reserve. These proposals did not meet with the approbation of the authorities, although it was thought that such would have been much preferred in the naval service. In June a rumour was current that the Admiralty intended to admit 100 mercantile marine officers to the regular service. This produced considerable opposition, which found expression in the papers. The contention was that, while these officers of the mercantile marine would in all probability be entirely suitable socially and professionally, so far as their nautical skill was concerned, yet to grant them the status of naval officers without demanding naval training, was an entirely mistaken step, and not likely to conduce to the efficiency of the navy. Despite this opposition, an Order in Council authorising the entry of mercantile marine officers, and explaining the conditions of pay, promotion and retirement under which they were to be entered, was published on July 20th. Considerable discussion ensued, and it was not until Oct. 4th that the actual step was taken by granting a certain number of lieutenants' and sub-lieutenants' commissions to officers of the mercantile marine, the Royal Naval Reserve and the Victorian Naval Defence Force, while at the same time the list of the reserve was filled up from the mercantile marine. Apart from this question of the supplemental list, the real problem still remains untouched, nor does it appear that any other remedy can be satisfactory except that suggested by "Examiner"—namely, increasing the opportunities for retirement of officers from the lieutenants' list, and thus creating a list of young retired officers available for service in time of emergency. In the newspaper discussion which took place several side issues were raised, including that of the re-establishment of the navigating branch of officers, the abolition of the paymaster branch, and the absorption of the marine corps into the regular navy. It is likely that in his memorandum for '96-7 Mr. Goschen will deal with this question. An Order in Council affecting certain changes in the proportion of officers of the fleet and the conditions of promotion and retirement was published on July 24th. By this Order, which mainly affects the higher ranks, the future numbers upon the active list are to be as follows: Flag officers: Admirals of the fleet, 3; admirals, 10; vice-admirals, 20; rear-admirals,

35—total, 68. Captains, 1st class, 50; 2nd class, 50; 3rd class, 208—total, 308. Commanders, including those for navigating duties, 304. Lieutenants, including navigating lieutenants, but not including the officers on the supplementary list, 1150. The chief gunners, boat-swains and carpenters will be increased by 14, and warrant officers by 100; 40 assistant engineers for temporary service are to be entered to supplement the entries on the permanent list.

Royal Naval Reserve.—There can be no doubt that by the selection of officers from the Royal Naval Reserve to form a supplementary list for regular service this corps has received a decided impetus. The stimulus thus given will be felt not only in the lists of officers but in those of the men. The first and second class reserve men are practically up to the full numbers voted, and it is officially stated that the firemen, attracted by the regulations issued in '93, have presented themselves in such numbers that the entry of men has had to be restricted to the very pick of the mercantile marine. Provisions were made in the estimates '95-6 to add 400 to the list, bringing the total number of firemen up to 2000. Provisions have also been made to embark men for the naval manœuvres, and for six months' training in the fleet, and in both cases with satisfactory results. Although there is still a great deal to be done before the Royal Naval Reserve can be considered an efficient force, steady progress is being made, and very encouraging reports are continually being received. An important step was taken in the autumn of '95 by the substitution of modern cruisers for two of the old stationary drill ships for the reserve, and there is reason to believe that this change, which will be carried out more fully later on, will have a very satisfactory influence upon the effective condition of the force.

Shipbuilding Programme.—The end of the financial year '94-5 witnessed the completion of the five second-class cruisers and four torpedo gunboats which form the last of the ships of the Hamilton programme, and thus terminated the work of the Naval Defence Act of '89. All these vessels are now ready for sea, and most of them were commissioned for the Naval Manœuvres. The limit of five years originally fixed for the completion of these vessels was somewhat exceeded. Of the old programme proposed by Lord Spencer the construction of the *Majestic* and *Magnificent* has been advanced very rapidly. Each of these vessels was floated out of dock within twelve months of the date of laying the keel, and they will be commissioned on Dec. 12th, '95, for service in the Channel Squadron. The *Renown* has been launched, and is now (Nov.) about to make her trials. Of the seven first-class battleships included in the new programme, the *Prince George* at Portsmouth, and the *Victorious* at Chatham, have both been launched. The *Illustrious* at Chatham, the *Cesar* at Portsmouth, and the *Hannibal* at Pembroke, have been advanced to the extent contemplated in the estimates. Of the two contract vessels, the *Mars*, being built by Lairds at Birkenhead, and the *Jupiter* by Thomsons on the Clyde, the former will take the water before the end of the present financial year, the latter was launched Nov. 18th. The first-class cruisers *Powerful* and *Terrible* have been launched, as have also the other second-

class cruisers of the *Talbot* class, building in the dockyards. Of the six smaller cruisers building by contract, four on the Clyde and two at Barrow, the *Venus* and the *Juno* are also in the water. Good progress has also been made with the four sloops which are in hand. Repairs to the following vessels are also complete, the *Northumberland*, *Blanche*, *Sharpshooter*, *Rodney*, *Imperieuse*, *Narcissus*, and *Immortalité*. The two last named are commissioned (Nov.).

New Programme.—The Spencer programme for '95-6 estimates for material £2,655,000 against £2,294,000 for '94-5, and for contract work £3,416,000 against £2,920,200 for '94-5. The ships which it was proposed to commence were the four first-class cruisers, four second-class cruisers, two third-class cruisers, and twenty torpedo boat destroyers. Of these vessels the first-class cruiser *Andromeda* is preparing to build at Pembroke, and the *Diadem*, *Europa* and *Niobe* by the following private firms, Messrs. Thomson, of Clydebank, The Naval Construction and Armaments Company, of Barrow, and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co. of Glasgow. The principal dimensions of these cruisers are as follows: Length between perpendiculars: 435 ft.; length on the water-line, 455 ft.; breadth, 69 ft.; mean draught with keel, 25 ft. 3 in.; displacement, about 11,000 tons. The armament will include fifteen 6-inch quick-firing guns, fourteen 12-pounder quick-firers, and twelve 3-pounders, besides smaller machine guns. The torpedo armament will include two submerged tubes and one stern tube. The protective arrangements to engines, boilers, magazines and other vital portions will be practically identical with those of the *Powerful* and *Terrible*. The new cruisers will also resemble the *Powerful* in the protection of the armament and the arrangements for the transport of the ammunition from the magazines to the fighting positions. They will resemble the *Royal Arthur* and *Crescent* in having considerable height of freeboard, with a long forecastle. The steel hulls will be wood-sheathed and coppered, so that the vessels may keep the sea for long periods without serious loss of speed. The measured mile speed, with natural draught, will be about 20½ knots, which should give, with the type of boiler to be used, a continuous sea speed for smooth water and clean bottom of about 19 knots an hour. Coal bunker capacity for about 2000 tons will be provided, half of this being carried at the above-stated draught and displacement. Of the four second-class cruisers, the *Arrogant* and *Furious* are building at Devonport, the *Vindictive* at Chatham, and the *Gladiator* at Portsmouth. These cruisers will be 320 ft. long, with a breadth of 57 ft., and a displacement of 5,750 tons. The armaments will be similar to that of the *Talbot* class. They will be fitted with water-tube boilers of 10,000 horse-power with natural draught, the corresponding speed being from 18½ to 19 knots. The third-class cruisers, which are described as improved Barhams, will be named the *Pelorus* and *Proserpine*. They will have a displacement of 420 tons, 700 horse-power, and a speed of 20 knots, water-tube boilers, and the armaments will consist of eight 4-inch quick-firing guns, eight 3-pounders and several smaller guns, beside the torpedo armament. Twelve of the twenty torpedo-boat

Battle-ships of the British Navy, completing building or ordered (Nov. '95).

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Max. Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Building or Completing.	Port and Remarks.
Renown . . .	Barbette-ship	12,350	18	10 in. 29-ton	Completing	Pembroke.
Majestic . . .	"	14,900	"	12 in. 46-ton	"	Portsmouth.
Magnificent . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Victorious . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Illustrious . . .	"	"	"	"	Building	"
Prince George . . .	"	"	"	"	Completing	Portsmouth.
Mars . . .	"	"	"	"	Building	Birkenhead.
Jupiter . . .	"	"	"	"	Completing	Clydebank.
Hannibal . . .	"	"	"	"	Building	Pembroke.
Cæsar . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.

Cruisers for the British Navy, completing building or ordered (Nov. '95).

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Max. Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Building or Completing.	Port and Remarks.
Powerful . . .	First-class	14,000	24	9'2-inch	Completing	Clydebank.
Terrible . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Andromeda . . .	"	11,000	20	6-inch.	Building	Pembroke.
Niobe . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Diadem . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Fairfield Co.
Europa . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Clydebank.
Talbot . . .	Second-class	5,600	19'5	"	Completing	Devonport.
Minerva . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Eclipse . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Venus . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Juno . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Diana . . .	"	"	"	"	Building	"
Dido . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Isis . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Doris . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pelorus . . .	Third-class	4,210	20	4-inch. {	"	Sheerness.
Proserpine . . .	"				"	"
Phoenix . . .	Sloop	1,050	13	25-pounder	Completing	Devonport.
Algerine . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Torch . . .	"	960	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Alert . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"

Torpedo Boat Destroyers, 215 tons displacement, 27 knots, 12 pounders.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Daring . . .	Thornycroft	Launched.	Conflict . . .	White	Launched.
Decoy . . .	Thornycroft	"	Contest . . .	Laird	"
Hornet . . .	Yarrow	"	Dragon . . .	Laird	"
Havock . . .	Yarrow	"	Fervent . . .	Paisley	"
Ferret . . .	Laird	"	Handy . . .	Fairfield	"
Lynx . . .	Laird	"	Hardy . . .	Doxford	"
Bruiser . . .	Thornycroft	"	Hart . . .	Fairfield	"
Hasty . . .	Yarrow	"	Haughty . . .	Doxford	"
Teaser . . .	White	"	Sunfish . . .	Hawthorn	"
Shark . . .	Thomson	"	Swordfish . . .	Elswick	"
Dasher . . .	Yarrow	"	Hunter . . .	Fairfield	"
Rocket . . .	Thomson	"	Opossum . . .	Hawthorn	"
Boxer . . .	Thornycroft	"	Ranger . . .	Hawthorn	"
Charger . . .	Yarrow	"	Salmon . . .	Earle	"
Ardent . . .	Thornycroft	"	Snapper . . .	Earle	"
Janus . . .	Palmer	"	Skate . . .	Barrow	"
Surly . . .	Thomson	"	Spitfire . . .	Elswick	"
Porcupine . . .	Palmer	"	Starfish . . .	Barrow	"
Lightning . . .	Palmer	"	Sturgeon . . .	Barrow	"
Wizard . . .	White	"	Zebra . . .	Thames Iron Works	"
Banshee . . .	Laird	"			

Torpedo Boat Destroyers, 300 tons displacement, 30 knots, 12 pounders.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Quail . . .	Laird	Launched.	Brazen . . .	Thomson.	Building.
Sparrowhawk . .	"	"	Electra . . .	"	"
Thrasher . . .	"	"	Recruit . . .	"	"
Virago . . .	"	Building.	Vulture . . .	"	"

Torpedo Boat Destroyers, 272 tons displacement, 30 knots, 12 pounders.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Desperate . .	Thornycroft.	Building.	Foam . . .	Thornycroft.	Building.
Fame . . .	"	"	Mallard . . .	"	"

destroyers have been ordered, and they are to be of 30 knots speed. Four are building at Messrs. Lairds, all of which have been already launched, the *Quail*, *Sparrowhawk*, *Thrasher*, and *Virago*. Four, the *Desperate*, *Fame*, *Foam* and *Mallard*, are building by Messrs. Thornycroft, and four, the *Brazen*, *Electra*, *Recruit* and *Vulture*, by Messrs. Thomson, of Clydebank. The following is a summary of the ships now under construction. In the dockyards eight first-class battle-ships, one first-class cruiser, seven second-class cruisers, two third-class cruisers, and four sloops. In the private yards two first-class battleships, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, and from forty to fifty torpedo-boat destroyers.

Launches.—Of battleships the *Magnificent* was launched at Chatham, in Dec. '94, the *Majestic* at Portsmouth in Feb. '95, the *Renown* at Pembroke in May '95, the *Prince George* at Portsmouth in Aug. '95, the *Victorious* at Chatham in Oct. '95. The first-class protected cruisers *Terrible* and *Powerful* were launched, the first at Clydebank, May '95, and the second at Barrow in July '95. The second-class cruiser *Talbot* was launched at Devonport in April '95, the *Minerva* at Chatham in July '95, the *Venus* on the Clyde in Sept. '95, the *Junco* at Barrow, Nov. 16th, '95. The two sloops *Phanix* and *Algeine*, were launched at Devonport April '95 and June '95 respectively, and the sloops *Torch* and *Alert* at Sheerness have been launched and completed. The following torpedo-boat destroyers have been launched during '94-5: the *Dragon*, *Salmon*, *Wizard*, *Swordfish*, *Bruiser*, *Janus*, *Alert*, *Fervent*, *Spitfire*, *Surly*, *Starfish*, *Opossum*, *Haughty*, *Contest*, *Charger*, *Snapper*, *Zephyr*, *Quail*, *Sparrowhawk*, *Thrasher*, and *Virago*. Among the principal trials are the following, with the speeds of the respective boats: *Boxer* (Thornycroft), 29'31 knots; *Ardent* (Thornycroft) 29'97; *Banshee* (Lairds), 27'97; *Rocket* (Thomson), 27'7; *Shark* (Thomson), 27'5; *Sturgeon* (Barrow), 27'1; *Dragon* (Lairds), 27'14; *Salmon* (Earles), 27'8; and *Starfish* (Barrow), 27'97.

Machinery and Equipment.—The bunker capacity of the *Powerful* and *Terrible* is to be for 1500 tons of coal, and it is estimated that by using the wing passages in wartime an additional 1000 tons can be stowed, thus enabling these vessels to steam for 25,000 miles at a continuous speed of 10 knots. The fitting of new boilers of the Belleville water-tube type in the torpedo gunboat *Sharpshooter* having been completed, they were tested on

board with good results. The *Speedy*, a sister ship, fitted with Thornycroft water-tube boilers, has also been tested in a similar manner, and the *Spanker*, another vessel of the same class, has been fitted with water-tube boilers of the Du Temple type. Other vessels are to be fitted in the same way, and the trials of the various types of water-tube boilers have been, on the whole, so satisfactory that it is proposed to adopt boilers of this type in all the new ships. So long as we were content with moderate speeds the cylindrical and locomotive types of boiler answered well, but with the increased speeds now demanded for warships, it has become necessary to reduce the weight and space in machinery and boilers with a higher pressure and a more rapid generation of speed. By reason of its advantages in this respect the water-tube boiler fulfils the requirements now needed for warships, and the Admiralty, in spite of some hostile criticism, appears to have definitely adopted them. With regard to ordnance, we keep well abreast of all other countries; and in the new 12-inch wire gun we possess an arm far in advance of the heavier pieces that have preceded it, and one that, besides being of greater penetrating power and of greatly increased rapidity of fire, is capable of being man handled. In all the newer ships electrical mechanism is being introduced as an alternative to hydraulic apparatus or as an additional means of working the heavier guns or supplying them with ammunition. The length of time required to build the 12-inch gun is between ten and eleven months. Guns of this calibre have been supplied to the *Majestic* and *Magnificent*, and no less than three firms, in addition to the Arsenal at Woolwich, are at present engaged in their manufacture for the new battleships. The question of moderate displacement is still discussed. It is an undoubted fact that efficiency has been augmented in proportion to the increased displacement of our war vessels; still, with no experience to guide us in the matter, opinions must always differ as to the best size and type for battleships. Nevertheless, it must always be remembered that by reason of the greater demands upon our battleships for sea work, it is necessary that they be provided with larger supplies and better sea-keeping power than those of countries whose naval work assumes merely a defensive character. During the year two important meetings of the Institute of Naval Architects took place, one in London and the other in Paris, when several papers on naval design and equipment were read. At the meeting in

London, the President, Sir John Dalrymple Hay, referring to the cordial invitation received from Paris, acknowledged our indebtedness to French naval architects throughout the whole course of history in the matter of naval construction. Owing to the regrettable illness of Sir William White, the Assistant Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Construction, an illness which still incapacitates him from work, his paper on "Further Experience with First Class Battleships" was read for him. This and the other papers read in London and Paris have been published in the proceedings of the Institute of Naval Architects.

Naval Works Bill.—In the ANNUAL for '95 the Works Vote for that year was explained, and a statement given of the money taken to commence operations. In the First Lord's memorandum for '95-6 it was stated that some new works and the extension of others previously authorised, had been found necessary. At Portland the permanent breakwater to protect the Eastern side of the harbour would be required, and to obtain similar protection at Gibraltar it was proposed to prolong the mole by an additional 3200 feet, and to close the northern entrance of the harbour by dolphins and a boom. It was also proposed to form a protected harbour at Dover, on the lines of the scheme recommended by the Royal Commission of 1844. Several further improvements were indicated, and to meet the outlay for these and other permanent works a loan was proposed by the Government. A bill with a schedule of the proposed works was presented to Parliament. It included provision for work in '95-6 on all the larger schemes sanctioned in the previous year, with the addition of further works at Portland and Gibraltar. The discussion on the second reading of the Bill revealed the wish, on the part of a large section of the House of Commons, to include within its scope some of the proposed works which had been omitted. Of these Dover was one. Lord George Hamilton gave notice of two instructions to the committee on the Naval Works Bill dealing with its financial arrangements, and also for making provision for dockyard extension at Pembroke. Admiral Field also gave notice of an amendment to include Dover and Hong Kong in the Bill. When considered in Committee a slight alteration was made, putting it in the power of the Government to plan the dock at Gibraltar in such a way that others may be added if necessary. The work on Dover was also included, and with these amendments the Bill was passed. The provisions made by this Bill, providing, as it does, for the closing of Gibraltar and Portland, and for the provision of a harbour at Dover, may be considered supplementary to the Naval Defence Act of '89.

Naval Administration.—There was not much discussion on the Naval Estimates, but opportunity was taken on the occasion of the motion for going into Committee of Supply to move a resolution to the effect, that the House, before voting supplies for the maintenance of the naval establishments sought the assurance that the estimates submitted to it with that object by the Government were based upon the consideration of the needs of possible war by sea and land, and upon the consideration of advice tendered in that behalf by the naval officer selected for the conduct of the naval operations in case of war. Those who expected anything

from the motion must have been disappointed, for after a reply from the Civil Lord to the effect that he had no difficulty whatever in giving the assurance that the estimates had been based on nothing but the consideration of the needs of possible war by sea and land. He declined to accept the second part of the resolution, and asked the House to give it a frank and conclusive opposition. The resolution was negatived without a division. However, much sympathy may be felt with those who desire to fix responsibility on some one for administrative mistakes; still the principle of one-man-government in naval matters does not commend itself to the country. The advice of every naval officer of distinction and experience is decidedly against anything of the kind. There is no desire to set up a Lord High Admiral with advisory and executive powers combined, nor has it been demonstrated that the efficiency of the navy would be advanced by the appointment of such an officer to the Admiralty for any long period. The idea or plan of "a naval Moltke" was among the aims of the newly constituted Navy League, but it has since been expunged, and the League has now frankly accepted as its sole task the work of educating the country on naval matters regardless of administrative or technical details. In furtherance of this object the Executive Committee of the League early in the year addressed a circular letter to the editors of many Colonial newspapers, and to other colonial authorities, suggesting the formation of branches of the League for the purpose of carrying out the objects set forth in its manifestoes. This letter has met with a very favourable response in the Colonies, especially from the Cape of Good Hope and in New Zealand. It appears to be now well understood by the Colonial Governments that their only effective means of defence lies in an all-powerful Imperial navy. If they should decide to support the maintenance of such a fleet by subscriptions voluntarily tendered, it is probable that such would be accepted by the Home Government, but it has been definitely and conclusively shown by the discussions which have taken place that no part of the control or of the administration of the naval service must be expected in return for such subscription if offered. A second discussion took place on the House going into Committee of Supply, when Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved a reduction of the vote in order to discuss the war policy of the estimates, as he declared himself to be "literally horrified at the enormous expenditure on our armaments." While the earlier debate served a useful end, inasmuch as it made plain that the country had no desire to see a Lord High Admiral installed at Whitehall, even though he had the talents and ability of Moltke, there was no such valuable result from the onslaught raised by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his friends. This "Little England" movement collapsed ignominiously because the whole thing lacked consistency and logical thoroughness. Not one of those who objected to the increase of the estimates attempted to show that the policy which had guided the Government in the matter was wrong. The attack indeed was made solely because there was to be an increase of expenditure. Perhaps its weakest point is to be found in the intimation that it was made in the interests of the working man. As, however, as has been

pointed out, it is the working man who is particularly interested in the possession by this country of an overwhelmingly strong navy. It is the best kind of assurance against war, for a strong navy is a guarantee that we can hold our own, or, in other words, that there shall be a continuance of the delivery on our shores of the raw material which enables the working man to make an income out of the products which, coming from over sea, he can buy more cheaply than if they were produced under pressure of a high tariff at home. One member alleged that when the working man asked for bread the Government gave him battleships. But battleship building means bread for the working man; for in the making of ironclads and cruisers hundreds of trades and scores of firms have a hand, and the money which goes to the cost is spread over a large area. The sub-contracts are distributed to all parts of the country, the sub-contractors making other contracts until we get down to the raw material, iron and coal, and the workers in these commodities take care, through their unions, that a fair share of the money dispensed by the Admiralty goes into their pockets. The last discussion on the estimates took place after Mr. Goschen had succeeded Lord Spencer as First Lord of the Admiralty. The present Government accepts in principle the naval policy of that to which they have succeeded; and although it is likely that the change of Ministers may bring about a more certain continuity of direction in matters of defence, it is not likely that there will be any radical change effected in the administration of the navy. Mr. Goschen has put on record his appreciation and content at the discovery that since he was last at the Admiralty great strides towards efficiency have been made.

Incidents.—On Jan. 21st Her Majesty presented medals for conspicuous gallantry to chief petty officer Robert Crouch and first-class leading stoker Joseph Perkins, both belonging to the steam cutter of H.M.S. *Alcedo*, whilst employed in the Benin River. The leading stoker, although very severely wounded, succeeded in steaming the boat back to the ship. In consequence of a raid made on the night of Jan. 29th upon Akassa, one of the head-quarters of the Royal Niger Company, and the subsequent refusal of the Brass men at Nimbe to surrender their arms, or those implicated, a mixed force of blue-jackets, marines and Protectorate troops, under the command of Admiral Bedford, proceeded, on Feb. 20th, to the attack of that place. After spending a day in reconnoitring, and buoying intricate channels, Nimbe was captured and burnt after an obstinate defence, Fishtown being destroyed on Feb. 25th. Lieutenant Geo. Taylor, R.M., and two men of the *St. George* were killed, and five seamen and three Kroomen wounded. As a mark of courtesy H.M.S. *Australia* was sent to Havre, and remained there during the festivities accorded to M. Faure on his first visit to his native place as President of the French Republic. Trouble having occurred between this country and Nicaragua the *Royal Arthur*, *Wild Swan* and *Satellite* proceeded to Corinto, and eventually occupied the town. Ultimately the Nicaraguans, finding that the United States would not interfere, agreed to the proposal of England that they should pay the indemnity of £15,500 in London within a fortnight of the evacuation of Corinto. Admiral Stephenson thereupon

left the place with his ships on May 6th. Captain F. P. Trench, of the *Royal Arthur*, who acted as Governor of Corinto during the occupation, died at sea from fever contracted at that place. The *Australia* proceeded to Lisbon on June 20th, and remained there during fêtes in honour of St. Anthony of Padua. The opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal was attended by the presence at Kiel of squadrons and ships from all the Maritime Powers. The British squadron consisted of the flagships *Royal Sovereign* and the *Empress of India*; the *Resolution*, *Repulse*, *Endymion*, *Bellona*, *Blenheim* and *Speedy*, the whole under the command of Lord Walter Kerr. After a grand banquet at Hamburg on June 19th, the German Emperor entered, and opened, the Canal on the morning of the 20th, the *Hohenzollern* being followed by 22 other vessels of various nationalities, amongst which were the *Osborne*, with the Duke of York on board, and the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*. The imperial yacht completed the passage of the Canal in nine hours, and as she steamed out into the open water at Kiel the Emperor was received with a general salute from all the assembled warships, and cheering from thousands of people. On the 21st the last stone of the Canal was laid by the Emperor, who, the same afternoon, held a grand review of the men-of-war (*g.v. German Navy*). An enthusiastic welcome was accorded to the Italian fleet on its arrival at Portsmouth on July 9th. The fleet, which consisted of the *Savona* (the royal yacht), bearing the flag of the Duke of Genoa, the *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, *Ruggiero di Lauria*, *Andrea Doria*, *Stromboli*, *Parthenope*, *Etruria* and *Aretusa*, passed down the British line of ships soon after 10 a.m., and anchored on the inner shore. A banquet was given by the First Lord of the Admiralty the same evening to the Duke and his principal officers. On the 10th the Italian fleet was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty, and in the afternoon the Italians attended a garden-party given by Lieut.-Gen. Davis at Government House, afterwards being present at a grand naval ball given at the Town Hall. The next day was devoted to an inspection of the Dockyard and the Gunnery School on Whale Island, and in the evening, amongst other festivities, a dinner was given by the British petty officers to those of the Italian Fleet. The Duke of Genoa and the chief Italian officers were received by the Queen at Windsor, and the Prince of Wales inspected the fleets. The chase of torpedo boats by torpedo-boat destroyers was very interesting, and evoked great admiration from the Italian officers. A banquet, given by the Mayor and Corporation, and a parade of troops, practically closed the festivities, the Italian Fleet leaving on July 18th amidst salutes and hearty cheering. A Spanish squadron, consisting of the *Pelayo*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Don Fernando Martino de Espinoza, the *Infanta Maria Theresa*, and the *Marqués de la Ensenada*, arrived in Plymouth Sound on July 20th, and remained until the 29th. Among the festivities that took place on this occasion, a banquet to 250 sailors of the Spanish Fleet, and 100 petty officers of the British Fleet at the Plymouth Guildhall, may be mentioned. This is the first time for over a century that our shores have been visited by a Spanish squadron. Punitive operations becoming necessary

against various Arab chiefs on the East Coast of Africa, a force was landed from the *Phæbe*, *Swallow*, *Magpie* and *Racoon* at Killifi. Admiral Rawson, failing to come to terms with Mbaruk Bin Rashid, the Chief of Mwele, landed another force of 380 blue-jackets and marines, with two Maxim guns, a rocket tube, and a 7-pounder, these being augmented by Askaris and Sudanese. The expedition attacked and destroyed the strongly fortified position of Mwele, but Mbaruk himself succeeded in escaping. On our side two natives were killed, and General Sir Lloyd Matthews and nine officers and men were wounded. At the instance of the Navy League, and for the first time for ninety years, wreaths and flowers were placed at the base of the Nelson Monument on October 21st, it being Trafalgar day.

Miscellaneous.—The ancient offices of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom have now been allowed to die out, Sir Michael Seymour, who died in '87, being the last Vice-Admiral, and Sir William Martin, who died in '95, the last Rear-Admiral. The Naval commands and changes during '95 were as follows: Vice-Admiral Erskine succeeded Sir J. O. Hopkins, as Commander-in-Chief on North American and West Indies Station; Vice-Admiral A. Buller succeeded Sir E. Fremantle in China; Captain W. H. Hall succeeded Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald as Captain-Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard; and on his death the post was filled by Captain C. J. Balfour; Captain G. S. Atkinson succeeded Captain R. H. Harris as Commodore of the Training Squadron; Rear-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr relieved Rear-Admiral R. O. B. Fitzroy in the Channel Squadron; Rear-Admiral H. H. Rawson succeeded Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford as Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West African Station; Rear-Admiral H. G. Andoe succeeded Admiral G. D. Morant as Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; Captain H. W. Dowding relieved Captain T. S. Jackson as Commodore, second class, and Naval Officer in Charge at Jamaica; Capt. S. E. Wintz was appointed Naval Attaché *vice* Custance; Captain R. W. White appointed Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes; Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons appointed First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty on the retirement of Sir Geoffrey Hornby; Captain E. N. Rolfe appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty in the room of Captain A. K. Wilson, V.C., promoted to Flag rank. Captain W. H. May, on being appointed Flag-Captain in the Mediterranean, was also given the title of Chief of the Staff, being succeeded in his post of Assistant Director of Torpedoes by Captain Hon. M. A. Bourke, who, on being appointed to a ship, has been succeeded by Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart. The Chevalier Eduardo de Martino, lately an officer in the Italian Navy, was appointed Marine Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty in place of the late Sir Oswald Brierly; and Captain W. W. May was appointed as Curator of the Painted Hall at Greenwich. The following vessels were commissioned in '95: The *Barfleur* battleship, to relieve the *Sans Pareil* in the Mediterranean; the *Sybilie*, second-class cruiser, to relieve the *Amphion* on the same station; the *Gannet*, screw sloop, also in the Mediterranean, was relieved by the *Dryad*, first-class gunboat. The *Rainbow*, second-class cruiser, to relieve the *Severn* in China; the

Retribution, second-class cruiser, to relieve the *Sirius* as senior officer's ship on the South-East Coast of America; *Pallas*, third-class cruiser, to take the place of the *Canada* on the North American and West Indies station; *Scylla*, second-class cruiser, to carry relief crews to the *Pigeon* and *Cossack* on East Indian Station. *Pique*, second-class cruiser, to China, to relieve the *Leander*. The *Ardent* torpedo-boat destroyer, for Gibraltar; *Daphne*, screw sloop, re-commissioned in China; *Blanche*, for conveyance of relief crew to *Blonde*, third-class cruiser, at the Cape of Good Hope; *Sappho*, second-class cruiser, to take out new crews to *Scout*, third-class cruiser, and *Melita*, screw sloop, at Malta. *Icarus*, screw sloop, to relieve *Nymph* in Pacific; *Grafton*, first-class cruiser, to take new crew to *Camperdown*, battleship, in Mediterranean, and again to carry relief crews to Hong Kong for ships on China station; *Champion*, third-class cruiser, to join Training Squadron; *Comus*, third-class cruiser, to relieve *Hyacinth* on Pacific station. *Astræa* and *Forle*, second-class cruisers, for Mediterranean. *Tyne*, to replace *Humber*, store-ship, in Mediterranean, the latter proceeding to China. The *Narcissus* and *Immortalité*, first-class cruisers, for China. In July '95 the *Grafton* and *Theseus* conveyed the following torpedo boats to Gibraltar, and the *Rupert* was prepared as guardship for the same port: Nos. 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, and 97; the *Raleigh*, second-class cruiser, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Bedford returned home; the *Crescent*, first-class cruiser, to Bermuda, to relieve the *Blake* as flag-ship; the *Tamar* to Hong Kong, to replace the *Victor Emmanuel* as receiving-ship. The number of vessels on each station up to end of Oct. '95: Mediterranean and Red Sea, 27; Channel Fleet, 9; North America and West Indies, 10; South-East Coast of America, 4; Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, 14; China, 25; Pacific, 8; East Indies, 9; Australia, 13; Training Squadron, 4; Surveying Service, 7; trooping and particular service, 22; coast-guard ships, etc., 20. During '95 the Lee-Metford rifle was issued to the Navy service, and the use of cordite charges for all quick-firing guns was decided on. The new buildings and museum of the Royal United Service Institution were opened by the Prince of Wales at Whitehall on Feb. 20th. Three of the Indian troopships were sold out of the Navy, the *Malabar* being the only one retained for troop service. Medals and clasps were issued in the latter part of '95 to those officers, seamen and marines actually engaged in any of the following expeditions: Witu, Oct. '90; Chief Sirvondi, Feb. and Mar. '93; Pumwani and Jongeni, Aug. '93; Juba River, Aug. '93; Lake Nyassa, Nov. '93; Gambia, Feb. to Mar. '94; and Benin River (Chief Nanna) Aug. and Sept. '94. The medal is the same pattern as the Ashantee War Medal. The watch-stripes on the seamen's uniform, introduced early in the century, have now been discontinued.

Among the Naval Publications of '95 were: "The British Fleet (2nd edition)," "Britain's Naval Power," Hamilton Williams, M.A. (a very weak and inaccurate historical sketch); "Ancient Ships," Cecil Torr, M.A.; "Steam and the Marine Steam Engine," John Yeo, Fleet Engineer; "Naval Annual for '95," Lord Brassey; "Naval Warfare" (2nd edition), Admiral Colomb; "Letters written by Sir Samuel Hood" (Viscount Hood), Hannay

"Life of Nelson" (Men of Action Series), Professor Loughton; "English Seaman" (Methuen & Co.), edited by D. Hannay; "Biography of James Rennell" (Century Science Series); "Brain of the Navy," and "Command of the Sea," Spencer Wilkinson. (Two pamphlets remarkable as essays by a landsman, but exhibiting an inability to grasp the naval view of the question of administration.) Some important magazine articles were: "Teachings of Naval History," "The Passing of England," "The Fleet in Being," "The Manning of the Fleet," all in the *New Review*; "Functions of Navy and Army," and "Actual Sea Power of England," "The Making of Seamen," *U. S. Magazine*; "Trial Trip of a Cruiser," *Harper's*; "Thoughts on Imperial Defence" and "Mere Thoughts on Imperial Defence," *Blackwood*; "Naval Commissions for Reserve Officers," *Nautical Magazine*; "The Trafalgar Captains," "Should we hold on to the Mediterranean in War?" "The Millstone Round the Neck of England," *Nineteenth Century*; "The Battle of Beachy Head," *Macmillan*; "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century," *Longmans*; and an article by Professor Loughton on the "Battle of Ushant," *Army and Navy Gazette*, July 27th.

Navies, Foreign. See FORTH NAVIES.

Negligence, Cases in '95. See LAW IN '95.

NETHERLANDS, THE.

A kingdom under Queen Wilhelmina (*q.v.*), daughter of the late King William III. and of Queen Emma, who now acts as Queen-Regent. **Area**, 12,648 sq. m.; **pop.** 4,732,912. Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the States-General, sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants; the second, of 100 members, elected directly by all male citizens over 23 who pay a ground tax of 10 guilders or pay direct taxes. The second chamber is elected for four years. The Government and the second chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution to be made by two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. The country is divided into 11 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the King. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Length of railways 2951 miles. Its colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in the Eastern Archipelago; Curaçao and five other small islands in the West Indies, and Surinam in South America. **Revenue**, '93, £10,562,366; **expenditure**, £11,286,924; **debt**, £92,472,200; **imports**, '93, £117,391,666; **exports**, £93,050,000. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

History, '95. The Queen and Queen Regent of Holland arrived at Queenborough (April 27th) on a short visit to England, during which their *incognito* was strictly preserved. An international industrial exhibition was opened at Amsterdam (May 11th). A bill for the extension of the suffrage, the question on

which the previous Government was wrecked, was brought in in August by M. Van Houten, the Minister of the Interior. The proposals of the Bill were continued in an elaborate series of articles, and a *Times* correspondent (Aug. 10th) summarised the measure as follows: "It fixes the electoral age at twenty-five, and, while maintaining a greatly reduced property tax (in the proportion of one florin yearly for the land tax), admits a new category of electors, among whom are included all those who can prove that they are either householders, paying the rent of lodgings in houses of a fixed value; or the owners or lessees of boats of not less than thirty tons burden; or in receipt of a salary or wages of at least 275 fl., or about £22 a year; or possessors of saving banks deposits of at least 50 fl., or £4; or, finally, who are eligible for certain professions or employments specified by the law. Similar conditions would be made to apply to the electors for the Provincial States and communal councils.

Netherlands, Political Parties in the. The political parties in the States-General are divided into **Liberals** and **Anti-Liberals**, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants who are also called **Conservatives**. In the **Upper House**, or **First Chamber**, which consists of 50 members, the Liberals number 34, the Catholics 10, and the Orthodox Protestants 6. The **Lower House**, or **Second Chamber**, is composed of 100 members. A great Franchise Reform Bill was brought in by Dr. Tak van Poortvliet, the Premier and head of the Liberal party, in '94, and abandoned by him under peculiar circumstances. This action split up the Liberal party, an extreme or Radical section supporting the Premier, while a moderate Liberal section opposed him. The Chamber was dissolved, and at the general election in April the Moderate Liberals scored an unexpected victory. Dr. Tak only secured 44 seats, against the 56 secured by the Opposition. It should be said that the Opposition consists not only of Moderate Liberals, but of Catholics and Orthodox Protestants, called also **Conservatives**.

Nevis. A British West Indian island included in the presidency of **St. Christopher** (*q.v.*), of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** (*q.v.*). **Area** (including Redonda), 50 sq. m.; **pop.** 13,087. Capital, **Charlestown**, with a population of 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Redonda** is a dependent islet. The colony was independent till 1883. **Statistics** included in those of **St. Christopher**. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

New Brunswick. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies along the Bay of Fundy. **Area**, 28,200 sq. m.; **pop.** 321,263. Capital **Fredericton**, pop. 6502; chief commercial centre **St. John**, with a population of 39,179. Divided into fifteen counties.—Chief rivers are the **St. John** and the **Miramichi**, which are navigable in part. Administered by a **Lieut.-Governor** and **Executive Council**. The people elect a **House of Assembly** of 41 members. By an Act passed in '91 the **Legislative Council** ceased to exist in the autumn of '92, when Parliament was dissolved. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and sixteen in the **House of Commons**. Religion abundantly provided for. Both higher and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory. The history

of New Brunswick was comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was made a separate Government. Joined the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA and DIPLOMATIC.

Newcastle, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A British colony and island lying across the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Discovered by the Cabots in 1497. Area, 40,200 sq. m.; pop. 197,934. Capital, St. John's, pop. 25,738. The town was devastated by a terrible fire in July '92. Atlantic cable lands in Heart's Content Harbour. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever foggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod. Copper is also found in the island. A portion of Labrador, the area of which is computed at about 120,000 sq. m. (pop. 4706), belongs to Newfoundland, and was joined to it in 1809. Governor and responsible Ministry form Executive. Two Houses of Parliament: Legislative Council of 15 members, nominated by Governor; House of Assembly of 36 members, representing 19 districts, and elected every four years by manhood suffrage. Religion chiefly divided between Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan bodies. Education denominational, and not free. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95. The Commercial Bank of St. John's, being unable to meet a number of sudden demands made upon it, suspended payment (Dec. 10th), and the example was followed later on by the Union Bank of Newfoundland, the Savings Bank, and several large business firms, as the panic spread. The chief cause of the disaster was the unsound conditions under which banking had been carried on. Owing to the nature of the fishing industry, a system of promissory notes built on a small foundation of actual money came into existence; and the first demand for money, owing to the death of a member of one of the great firms of the colony, led to the crash. Local trade was rendered impossible owing to the scarcity of money, and application was made to the Imperial Government for aid. At this juncture the Ministry under Mr. Goodridge (which succeeded Sir William Whiteway's administration), resigned office (12th), and was succeeded by a Ministry formed by Mr. D. J. Greene. The Legislature was opened by the Governor (15th), and the members at once found themselves faced with the task of re-establishing the credit of the colony. The gravity of the situation was increased when the manager and four of the directors of the Commercial Bank were charged with submitting a fraudulent statement of accounts at the previous June annual meeting (27th). A committee, appointed by the Legislature to examine the affairs of the banks, presented its report (28th). The Union Bank was pronounced solvent, but the Commercial Bank was declared hopelessly insolvent. The book-keeping system of the latter was also condemned. A Bill was afterwards carried by which the Government guaranteed in the case of the Union Bank 80 c., and in the case of the Commercial 20 c. per dollar of the total note issue (30th). A Bill relieving Sir W. Whiteway and his colleagues of the penalties imposed on them under the Corrupt Practices Election Act passed the Assembly (Jan. 1st), and received the approval of the Imperial Government (22nd). Mr. Green,

the Premier, then resigned, and Sir William Whiteway took his seat in the Legislative Council, and after some rather protracted negotiations formed a new Ministry (Feb. 8th). Meanwhile the committee of investigation reported that the Union Bank had liabilities to the amount of \$3,464,900, and assets of \$3,174,778, showing a deficit of \$290,122. Petitions were then sent to Great Britain, urgently asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, and the question of federation with Canada was much discussed. A strong appeal was also made to the Imperial Government to guarantee £20,000 per annum for twenty-five years as interest upon bonds which the Newfoundland Government desired to issue. The Colonial Secretary, however, could only reply that financial aid to a self-governing colony was out of the question, but the Imperial Government would send out a Commissioner, and afterwards render aid to supplement local and private charity to meet the existing distress (March 5th). Sir H. H. Murray was appointed as Special Commissioner to inquire into the distress consequent on the crisis, and to relieve such cases as seemed to him urgently to need assistance. A sub-committee was appointed by the Dominion Cabinet to meet the Newfoundland delegates, and see if terms of union between Newfoundland and Canada could be arranged (31st). The conference began (April 4th), and concluded (16th), when it was stated that a satisfactory basis of union had been agreed upon. At a meeting of the supporters of the Whiteway Government, however (25th), a great majority voted against union, and ultimately the negotiations fell through, the terms offered by Canada leaving Newfoundland too much to meet in the way of financial obligations (May 16th). Mr. R. Bond then tried in vain to raise loans in Canada and in New York, but the Premier declared (24th) that all obligations due on June 30th would be met, and announced (30th) that Mr. Bond had, after all, succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$2,500,000 in Montreal from London. Severe retrenchment and a searching inquiry into the financial condition of the colony were made conditions of the loan. A Bill authorising the loan, which brought up the funded debt to \$12,000,000, providing for a sinking fund to extinguish the loan in forty years, and making the sinking fund and the interest on the whole public debt a first charge upon the revenues, was carried (June 13th). The Budget showed that the estimated revenue for the year '95-6 was \$1,831,000, and the expenditure \$1,331,000. Reduction in the grants for ocean mail service, for education, and for the Governor's salary from \$12,000 to \$7,000 were announced, while an increase of 5 per cent. in the tariff, except on provisions, was proposed. How far these estimates were likely to be realised may be judged from the fact that for the six months ending June '95 the revenue was \$430,000, and the expenditure \$866,000. Four directors of the Union Bank, Sir Robert Thorburn, the Hon. A. W. Harvey, Mr. Grieve, and Mr. Donnelly, and Mr. Pursint, the manager, were arrested, charged by the liquidators of the bank with issuing false balance-sheets (July 20th), but were admitted to bail. The Hon. A. W. Harvey at once resigned his position in the Government (26th). Sir Herbert Murray was appointed Governor of the Colony in succession to Sir T. O'Brien (Sept. 24th). The

directors of the Union Bank were committed for trial (Nov. 15th).

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 410 miles. The area is now computed to be 305,900 sq. m. In Dec. '93 the Imperial Government sanctioned a proposed new boundary between the Dutch and British possessions, which had been agreed upon after observations taken on the spot by Sir William McGregor and the Dutch Resident at Ternate. A small strip of useless British territory containing about 280 sq. m. was thus transferred to the Netherlands, and some 280 sq. m. were transferred from the Netherlands to the British Crown. The Dutch territory comprises about 150,755 sq. m., with a population estimated at about 200,000. The boundary between the German territory on the north, now called **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and the English territory on the south starts from the N.E. coast on the 8th parallel of S. lat., and follows it to intersection with 147th meridian; thence N.W. to intersection of 6° S. lat. with 144° E. long.; thence W.N.W. to intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. Adjacent islands north of 8° S. lat. are German, south of that parallel English. **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land** contains 70,300 sq. m.; pop. 109,000. The English territory covers 86,457 sq. m., pop. 135,000, and has **Port Moresby** as its official centre. It also comprises, besides that portion of the mainland described, the whole of the Lousiade and D'Entrecasteaux, the Woodlark and Trobrian groups of islands, in some of the larger of which there are probably as many as 5000 inhabitants. In '83 Sir T. M'Ilwraith took possession of a part of the island, but the Home Government refused to endorse his action. After considerable pressure from the colonies, however, and on the promise of an annual payment of £15,000, for which Queensland was to be responsible, a Protectorate was proclaimed over the southern part of the island in '84. The annexation was proclaimed in '88. The territory is administered jointly by the Imperial Government and the New Guinea Company. The policy of the Government is not to alienate any lands until the country and its people are better known. It is hoped that the natives may be trained eventually to utilise their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The London Missionary Society has been established in the island since '70. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **COLONIES, ETC.**, OF **EUROPEAN POWERS**, and **DIPLOMACY**.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m. The New Hebrides Company, which has large interests in the islands, sent a deputation to Sir T. M'Ilwraith, the Colonial Treasurer of Queensland, complaining that the regulations enforced under the joint Anglo-French control hampered British traders, and suggesting that Sir W. Macgregor, the Administrator of British New Guinea, should also have jurisdiction over the New Hebrides. Sir T. M'Ilwraith admitted the grievance, but said that the only solution lay in the annexation of the islands by Great Britain, or in the establishment of a protectorate over them.

New Jerusalem Church. The New Church, whose members are commonly called "Swe-

denborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "*Arcana Cœlestia*" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "*Apocalypse Explained*" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "*Heaven and Hell*." Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are now (June '93) 81 societies, with 6359 registered members. They have Sunday-schools with 7591 children, and day-schools with 4912 scholars. There are thirteen societies in London and its neighbourhood. Their statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealots, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a **Conference**, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The **Swedenborg Society**, 36, Bloomsbury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing, and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in fourteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda.

Newnham College. See **HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN**.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales is the oldest of the British colonies in Australia. It was founded as a penal settlement in 1788, and originally embraced half the continent. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to about long. 140 E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Greatest length 900 miles;

greatest breadth 850 miles; total area 309,175 sq. miles; pop. '95, 1,268,150. The capital, Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 361,240, is a splendid city, and is the oldest, and still the most important, in all Australasia. Amongst the great public institutions of Sydney may be mentioned the Royal Mint, University, Free Library, National Gallery, and Observatory. New South Wales is divided into districts and counties. Of the latter there are now 141; but only 20, which occupy the earlier settled territories near the coast, have much individuality. The remainder are part of the 13 pastoral districts. Of these districts, which are extensive regions, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Wellington, Bligh and Darling are good grazing lands; Liverpool Plains, New England, Macleay, and Clarence are suitable for agriculture; Monaro is a high and rugged table-land; Gwydir and Albert are both pastoral and agricultural; Warrego partly barren. The discovery of a big goldfield at Wyalong, 33 miles S.W. of Sydney, was announced during '94. Ruled by a Governor (Viscount Hampden, see under PEERS) and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 79 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 125 members, elected triennially by 125 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for three months in his electoral district, possesses a vote. The principle of "one man one vote" prevails. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. The Ministry is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. Education under Government control, and compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen years. The strength of the various religious bodies was in '91 as follows: Church of England, 510,440; Roman Catholic, 309,900; Presbyterian, 108,350; Wesleyan and Methodist, 96,270; Congregational, 21,400; others, 75,500. There are 2501 miles of railway open, and 23,698 miles of telegraph line. Staple export is wool, to the amount of £11,000,000 per annum. Silver and gold are also exported. Revenues, '94, £9,478,042; expenditure, £9,506,037; imports, '94, £15,801,941; exports, £20,577,673. Public Debt, £58,225,433. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMACY.

History, '95.—A department of Labour and Industry was formed by the Government in December, Mr. J. Garrard, Minister of Public Instruction, being put at the head of it. Mr. E. Eddy, Chief Commissioner of Railways, was re-engaged for seven years, at a salary of £4000 per annum (Jan. 25th). Sir Robert Duff, the Governor, died, and was accorded a State funeral (March 17th). Sir F. M. Darley was appointed as Lieut.-Governor, *pro tem*. The Hon. G. H. Reid revealed his financial policy to the Legislative Assembly (May 9th). He declared that in accordance with their election pledges the Government would abolish the customs duties imposed by the Dibbs administration in '91, and make up the deficiency, amounting to about £550,000, by a national land tax of 1d. in the £, and an income tax of 6d. in the £. From the income tax all incomes under £300 would be exempt, and there would be exemptions also from the land tax. By these two taxes he expected to raise about £500,000,

and by a reorganisation of the Civil Service considerable economies could be effected. All duties would be either at once or gradually abolished, except those on spirits, wines, beers, tobacco, and opium, and this free trade policy would do much to help on the cause of federation. The estimated revenue for '95-6 was £9,118,337, and the expenditure £9,062,153. Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs became reconciled politically (22nd), and determined to act together against the Government, their joint policy being to maintain the fiscal *status quo* until the establishment of federation. The coalition opened badly, for a motion of want of confidence in the Government was defeated by 67 to 34 votes (23rd). No Governor having then been appointed, the Premier cabled to the Agent-General in London that if no eligible Governor could be appointed from the mother country, he was prepared to nominate a candidate from the Colony (28th). However, after long delay, Viscount Hampden was appointed, and the news was received with approval. The motion for the repeal of the customs duties imposed by the Dibbs Ministry, and for the establishment of a much-reduced permanent tariff was moved by the Premier (June 4th), and after a sharp debate, ending with the closure, was carried by 52 to 26 votes (5th). Motions were also carried in favour of a land tax of 1d. in the £, with an exemption up to £475, and an extra tax of 20 per cent. on absentee landlords, and in favour of an income tax of 6d., with an exemption up to £300. The Bills in due course passed the assembly (19th), but met with a bitter opposition in the Legislative Council, where a motion was carried postponing their second reading for six months (20th). The Premier met this move by bringing in a Bill for the reform of the Legislative Council, which the Council naturally threw out, and by dissolving Parliament, after Supply and some minor measures had been carried. The issue before the country was thus distinctly the Government's fiscal measures, and the right of the Council to override the Assembly. The attitude of the Council was made obvious by its treatment of a motion introduced by one of its members for its reform on the lines of the Premier's measure—abolishing life tenure, making the term of office five years, limiting the number of members to sixty, and curtailing its powers with regard to money bills. This motion was thrown out "on the ground that it was an insult to the Council" (July 4th). The general election took place (24th), and resulted in a signal triumph for Mr. G. H. Reid, who himself defeated Sir Henry Parkes in Sydney. The final result was, Free Traders, 59, with 3 doubtful supporters, Protectionists, 43, with 1 doubtful supporter, and Labour Party, 19. The new session opened (Aug. 14th), and the Premier announced (27th) that his financial proposals were the same as before the election, with the exception that the removal of the customs duties would have to be postponed from June 30th to Sept. 30th. His Direct Taxation and Free Trade measures were also introduced, and a Bill for the reform of the Legislative Council. The third reading of the Customs Bill was carried in the Legislative Assembly by 54 votes to 31 (Sept. 18th), but the Legislative Council shelved the Bill for its own reform by 39 to 13 votes (26th). The Premier introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Federal Enabling Bill adopted by the Confer-

ence of Premiers at Hobart (Oct. 23rd). The Legislative Council, by 36 votes to 11, struck out the clause granting exemption from land tax in the Land and Income Tax Assessment Bill (24th). On this the Premier consented to a conference between the two Houses on the subject (Nov. 3rd). The Federal Enabling Bill passed its second reading (6th).

Newspapers and Magazines. It appears from the '95 edition of the "Newspaper Press Directory" that the number of newspapers now being published in the United Kingdom is 2304. In England there are 1798, 456 in London and 1342 in the provinces; in Wales there are 98, in Scotland 217, in Ireland 168, and in the various isles round the coast 23. Of these there are 152 daily papers in England, 7 in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 2 in the isles. Of magazines, including the quarterly reviews, there are now 2681, 487 of which are religious.

Newspapers, Law as to, in '95. See LAW IN '95.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1500 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, or Ahinemaui, 500 m. by 250, area 44,467 sq. m.; **South Island**, or Te Wahi Ponamu, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; **Chatham and Auckland Islands** at some distance E. and S., area 377 sq. m. **Area** of entire colony, 104,409 sq. m.; **population** 689,475, exclusive of the Maories, who number 41,993. **Capital**, **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 33,224; chief cities, **Dunedin**, 45,865; **Auckland**, 51,127; **Christchurch**, 47,846. Country divided into 63 counties, which are subdivided into boroughs. The ridings and original provinces, now called "provincial districts," have no longer any political importance.—**Main Islands** are separated by Cook Strait, on north of which is **Port Nicholson** and the capital. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across centre of North Island. Alpine chain descends along west coast of South Island. Its eastern slopes are the great grazing region. Lakes numerous: **Taupo** in North, **Wakatipu** in South Island are largest. The famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions are in the North Island between **Taupo** and the Bay of Plenty, where the **Tarawera Eruption** occurred in June '86. Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 47 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the House of Representatives of 74 (including 4 Maories) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. Two Maori representatives sit in the Upper House. Members of the Lower House receive £240 a year, and of the Upper House £150 a year. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The New Zealand University is an examining board, chartered to grant degrees. Affiliated to it are the **Otago University** (Dunedin), the **Canterbury College** (Christchurch), and **University College** (Auckland). **Ports** defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. Manufactures are progressing well, particularly as regards wool-

lens. There are 2112 miles of railway, which extent is being rapidly increased, as well as numerous roads and water communication. Telegraph line, 5340 miles. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, gold, gum, and grain. **Revenue**, '94-5, £4,281,995; **expenditure**, £4,266,729; **imports**, '94, £6,788,020; **exports**, £9,231,047. **Public Debt**, £39,635,032. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **DIPLOMATIC**.

History, '95.—The House of Representatives, although it had previously conferred the suffrage upon women, found itself unable to give them power to sit in Parliament, and defeated a motion embodying that proposal (July 17th). The Budget statement showed that the estimated revenue for the ensuing year was £4,341,200, and the expenditure £4,331,800. It was also announced (30th) that the colony would co-operate with Canada in laying the projected Pacific cable. The report of the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the affairs of the Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New Zealand Estates Company was issued (Aug. 29th). The chief recommendations were that the colony should aid the bank, that the colony's business in London should be done by the bank, and that the shareholders should pay a fresh call of £500,000. A Bill embodying these recommendations passed both Houses of the Legislature (Sept. 3rd). The agreement between the Bank of New Zealand and the Colonial Bank as to the purchase of the latter by the former was approved by the Legislative Assembly (Oct. 25th).

Niagara Utilisation. See **ENGINEERING**.

Nicaragua, a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. Is governed by President (Dr. Sacaza), Senate of 18 members, and House of Representatives of 21 members, both elected by universal suffrage, the former for six and the latter for four years. **Area**, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 500,000. **Total revenue** in '91, £569,546; **expenditure**, £593,792; **imports**, £538,700; **exports**, £462,929. **Public debt**, £607,507. **Army** about 17,000, including police and militia. **Exports**: coffee, indiarubber, and cattle. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**; and for Ship Canal see **ENGINEERING**.—**History, '95.** The British Minister at Managua announced that the British Government refused to recognise the New Nicaraguan Government established at Bluefields on the Mosquito Coast (Nov. 21st). The Mosquitos, however, formally incorporated their reserve with Nicaragua in December. After considerable negotiation the British Minister, Mr. Gosling, finally demanded an indemnity of £15,000 for the expulsion (in '94) of Mr. Hatch, British Vice-Consul at Bluefields, and also the appointment of a commission to adjudicate on the damages to the persons and property of the British subjects expelled from the Mosquito reservation. He proposed that Great Britain should nominate one commissioner and Nicaragua another, and that these should select a third, not a citizen of the United States. The Nicaraguan Government replied (April 15th) proposing that all questions as to personal injury, damage of property, etc., should be referred to an impartial commission of arbitration. This reply was not deemed sufficient, and a British naval squadron proceeded to Managua and handed in an ultimatum demanding the settlement of the British claims

within three days. The Government still not complying, a British force occupied Corinto, the chief Pacific post. The Republic was at once put under martial law, and a mob attacked the British Consulate at Managua (28th). However, ultimately the Government agreed to pay the indemnity within fifteen days of the evacuation of Corinto by the British force (30th). The Republic of Salvador became guarantee for the payment of the sum named. The British ships accordingly left Corinto (May 5th), and the incident ended. An offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Honduras and Nicaragua during the month, and the commercial boundaries between the two countries were abolished.

Nicholas I., the reigning Prince or Hospodar of Montenegro, was b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milona, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State. During '90 the thirtieth anniversary of his accession was celebrated.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded his father, Alexander III., as "Emperor of all the Russias," was born at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister to the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. The course of his studies was, by the wish of the late Czar, chiefly directed to modern history and languages, constitutional history, political and social economy, and the law and administration of his own country. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Preobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94, and a daughter, Princess Olga, was born to them in Nov. '95.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D., was born Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. He studied first at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in '70; next at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, until '74, when he was ordained minister of the Free Church, Dufftown, from which in '77 he was transferred to the Free Church, Kelso. In succession to Dr. S. Cox, he became editor of the *Expositor* in '84. In the following year ill-health compelled him to give up public speaking. In Nov. '86 he came to London, and started the *British Weekly*, which has been instrumental, to a remarkable extent, in introducing new writers to the reading world. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Aberdeen University in '90. Dr. Nicoll is the author of many theological works, in addition to a "Life of James Macdonell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90), and has been engaged for a long time on "The Victorian Era of English Literature: a Biographical and Critical History." He has projected and edited "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The House-

hold Library of Exposition," etc. In Oct. '91 he commenced the *Bookman*, a monthly literary journal, which was quickly recognised to be of high literary merit, and in '93 the *Woman at Home*, which he had a large share in founding, began its career.

Niger Coast Protectorate. A British protectorate was formed in 1884 along the west coast of Africa, from the boundaries of Lagos (*q.v.*), at the mouth of the Benue river, to the mouth of the Rio del Rey, including the mouths of what are called "the oil rivers," but excluding that portion of the coastline which lies between the Forcados and Brass rivers, and which belongs to the Niger Territories (*q.v.*). Until '93 it was called the Oil Rivers Protectorate. Inland it includes the whole Benue region, the Niger delta, and the Old Calabar or Cross river from the rapids to the sea. It is bounded on the north-west by Lagos and Yoruba. The territory is administered by an Imperial Commissioner, Sir Claude Macdonald, with six vice-consuls. The trade is chiefly carried on by a Liverpool Company, called the African Association, Limited. A dispute in Germany as to the boundary between the Protectorate and the Cameroons was amicably settled at Berlin in April '93.—**History, '95.** A native rising of some importance took place at Akasa (Feb. 4th). The town was attacked and pillaged by natives from Brass, who approached the town in canoes. The attack was looked upon as an act of revenge for the seizure of some Brass canoes for smuggling by the Niger Company's officials. Rear-Admiral Bedford took a naval force to Nimbi Creek (20th), and burned that town, which is the chief town of Brass. Fishtown was also destroyed, and the Brass chiefs implicated in the attack on Akasa were punished. Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G., was afterwards sent to Brass to conduct an inquiry into the affair.

NIGER TERRITORIES.

The Royal Niger Company are the chief representatives of British power and influence in Western Africa. The Niger Territories, which they administer under a royal charter dated July 10th, 1886, cover about 500,000 sq. miles, and contain a population variously estimated at from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Anglo-German and Anglo-French agreements of '85, '86, '90, and '93 settled the frontiers of the territory. The eastern frontier, settled by previous agreements made in '85 and '93, runs from a point on the Old Calabar or Cross river on the coast in a north-easterly direction to a point on the river Benue. Yola and its immediate neighbourhood were made the property of Great Britain, while Germany secured the Upper Benue and the confluence of the Faro river, together with the south shore of Lake Chad, as far as the 14° E. long. This frontier separates the Company's territory from the German sphere of influence in the Cameroons, and other districts adjacent. The northern frontier, separating the British and French spheres of influence, stretches from Barraua on Lake Chad, westwards to Say, on the Middle Niger, leaving within the British sphere all the territory belonging to Sokoto. The frontiers of the French country lying to the west of the Niger Territories were settled in '95. (See SIERRA LEONE (map)). On the Gulf of Guinea the Company have access to the sea by means of a coastline of about 120 miles in length, extending from the Forcados to the

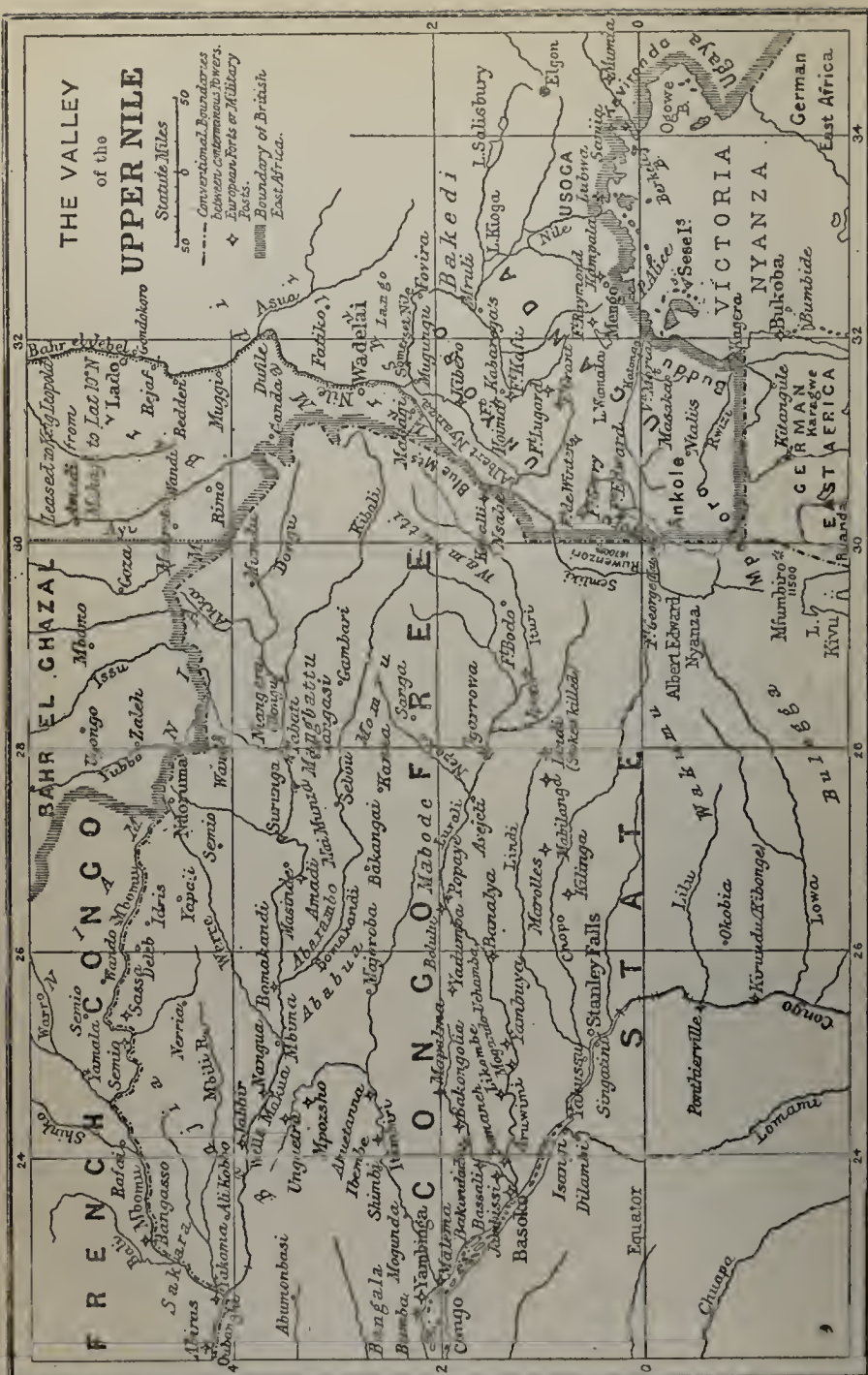
THE VALLEY

of the

UPPER NILE

Statute Miles

- Conventional Boundaries between governments.
- ◆ European Posts or Military Posts.
- ▬ Boundary of British East Africa.



Brass river. The empire of Sokoto, the largest and most populous in all the Soudan, is under the control of the Company, which has been endowed by the reigning King with full sovereign power over most of his dominions, including the subordinate kingdom of Gando, and of Adamawa, of which Yola is the capital, and to the extending of French influence in which the notorious Lieut. Mizon's efforts were directed. With all the vassal chiefs under the Emperor of Sokoto the Company have concluded treaties. The kingdom of Bornu, which lies to the north of Dahomey, has been similarly allied to the Company since '90. The capital of Sokoto is Wurno, and other large towns are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakoba, and Kuka, near Lake Chad. The capital of the Territories is at Asaba, and the troops—Hausas principally, with English officers—are chiefly centred at Lokoja, the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers. The naval headquarters are at Akasa, at the mouth of the Niger, which possesses the only "slip" on the West coast of Africa on which vessels can be repaired. The Niger delta has a bad climate, but the inland portions of the territory are much healthier. The chief products are rubber, gum, hides, ivory, palm oil, and palm kernels. A valuable map of the Territories is given opposite, showing where the various kingdoms that have been named lie, and giving the latest information as to them that has reached this country. The map should be specially valuable in view of the recent friction between the Company's officials and the French mission to Central Africa under Lieut. Mizon. The Governor of the Company is Sir George Taubman-Goldie, and the Deputy Governor is Lord Scarbrough. The Offices are at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. The revenue and expenditure are fixed by H.M. Government at £90,000. See AFRICA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95.—Conflicting statements came from French and English sources respectively early in the year, the one announcing that the King of Bornu had concluded a treaty by which he accepted the Protectorate of France, and the other that he had placed his country under British protection, thus confirming the rights of the Royal Niger Company over his country. The facts were afterwards shown to be as follows: A French expedition, under Captain Decœur, was known to be on its way to Nikki in Bornu, and Captain Lugard, of Uganda fame, was sent by the Niger Company to confirm its rights. He arrived first, in spite of a late start, and on Nov. 10th, '94, signed a treaty with Lafia, four of whose leading chiefs were also signatories. Afterwards, on Nov. 26th, Captain Decœur, who had meanwhile arrived at Nikki, also signed a treaty. On the French side it was first alleged that Captain Lugard had never reached Nikki, and finally, that his treaty was invalid, since it had been concluded with the religious and not with the actual head of the nation. This Captain Lugard strenuously denied, asserting that it was discussed and concluded in open durbar, the proceedings taking several days. M. Ballot, the Governor of Dahomey, afterwards, in January, visited Nikki, and procured a certificate, as he alleged, from the King, repudiating Captain Lugard's treaty. Therefore French rights over Bornu, assuring to them the hinterland of Dahomey, were claimed to hold good. In

May news reached England that two French expeditions had penetrated into territories under the administration of the Niger Company at two points, one, under Captain Decœur, having reached Say, and the other, under M. Ballot, having encamped at Boussa. Both towns are near the navigable lower part of the Niger. An attempt was also made to establish a fortified post at Bajibo, a town within the British frontier, and the French raided a village in the Nupe country. Moreover, the French gunboat *Ardent* began to patrol the Niger delta, contrary to British treaty rights, but this latter action was repudiated and apologised for by the French Government.

Nile, Valley of the Upper. Various events have recently combined to lend interest to this region, which, it is claimed, falls within the British sphere of influence. France, however, has not recognised this claim, and early in '95 it was rumoured that from her bases in French Congo and French Soudan an expedition was pushing towards the Nile Valley. There are doubts, however, as to the correctness of this. Much of the country to the west of the Nile is, of course, in the hands of the Mahdi. The map given opposite completely reveals the present position of affairs. See also CONGO FREE STATE, FRENCH CONGO, and SOUDAN.

Norfolk Island. Discovered by Capt. Cook, Oct. 9th, 1774; 600 miles from New Zealand, 900 miles east from Australia; length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. Pop. 750. Occupied as a penal settlement till '55, and then given to the Pitcairn Islanders. Governed by an annually elected chief magistrate and two councillors, who take their instructions from the Governor of New South Wales, though the island does not form part of that colony. The chief village is Kingston.

Norman, Henry, born in Leicester, journalist, author, and traveller. Educated in France, at Harvard, U.S.A., and at Leipzig. For several years on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. From '88 travelled in China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Tonquin, and Malaya, visiting the Franco-Chinese frontier, crossing Korea on horseback, and exploring a hitherto unknown part of the Malay Peninsula, which he also crossed, being the first European to pass through the upper part of the closed native State of Kelantan. Author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), and a later work upon the Balkan Peninsula, based upon a series of letters in the *Daily Chronicle* in the autumn of '95, called "Round the Near East." Since '92 a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, with especial charge of the literary page. Appointed assistant-editor March '95.

Norris, William Edward, was b. Nov. 18th, 47, and is the son of the late Sir W. Norris, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon. Ed. at Eton. Married Frances Isobel, daughter of the late J. Ballenden, Esq., in '71, and was left a widower in '81. His first novel, "Heaps of Money," was published in '77, and there have since followed "Mademoiselle de Mersac," "Matrimony," "No New Thing," "His Grace," "A Deplorable Affair," "The Countess Radna" ('93), "St. Ann's," "Matthew Austin," "A Victim of Good Luck" ('94), "Billy Bellew" ('95), and several other books, and serials in the various leading magazines. His novels are noticeable for their excellence of dialogue, and

are generally descriptive of aristocratic society. Mr. Norris resides at Underbank, Torquay.

Northern Territory is that portion of South Australia (*q.v.*) which lies north of 26° S. lat., and between 129° and 138° E. long. It contains an area of 523,620 square miles. Annexed to the colony in 1863. Capital, Palmerston (on the noble harbour of Port Darwin). The outlet for a very large extent of country, and the commercial centre of the trade of the north coast. The Territory possesses a coast line, counting the chief inlets, of 2000 miles. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. The population is estimated at about 1600 Europeans, 3400 Chinese, and 20,000 aborigines. Local administration, with a Resident and officials appointed by Government of mother colony. See AUSTRALIA (map).

North-West Territories. The, comprise four organised districts: Assiniboia, area 89,535 sq. m.; Alberta, area 106,100 sq. m.; Athabasca, area 104,500 sq. m.; Saskatchewan, area 107,092 sq. m.; and the remaining unorganised territory to the Arctic Ocean, area 906,000 sq. m. Pop. 68,967. Capital, Regina. Great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief—are found in the Territories. The resources are enormous, agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Vast coal fields of fairly good quality exist and are being profitably worked. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Assiniboia and Alberta. The Government of the Territories, consisting of a Lieut.-Governor, an Advisory Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 26 members, was made representative in '91. A Bill was introduced into the Dominion Parliament in May '94 giving the Assembly full control of the finances, the number of members, and the boundaries of the constituencies, and increasing the period of existence of the Assembly to four years. The Territories have two seats in the Dominion Senate, and four in the House of Commons. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

Norway. See SWEDEN.

Norwegian Political Parties. The great constitutional struggle now proceeding in Norway has arisen from the demand for greater independence for Norway in the foreign policy of Norway and Sweden. This demand is energetically backed by the Liberals, led by M. Steen. In June '92 the Storting passed a

resolution in favour of independent consulates, which King Oscar refused to sanction, and the ministry in consequence resigned. A deadlock ensued, and in July a resolution was passed asking M. Steen to remain in office, and deferring the consulate question *sine die*. In '93 M. Steen resigned, and M. Stang, the Conservative leader, succeeded him, although he was in a minority. The general election of '94 resulted in the return of 59 Radicals and 55 Conservatives. See SWEDEN for the history of the struggle during '95.

Norwich, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Nossi Bé. A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 450,396. Capital, Halifax; pop. 38,556. A fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,300,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council of 17 members, and a House of Assembly of 38 members. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 21 in the House of Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

Nurses, Royal British Association of, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of over 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. Over 2400 nurses have already been registered, and a copy of the register (2s 6d.) can be obtained of the Secretary, Miss Ravenhill, 17, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street, W.

Nyassaland. See BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

OBITUARY.

(Dec. '94—Nov. '95.)

The following classified list of persons deceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that the date of decease is given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Albrecht, Archduke, Field Marshal of Aus'ria, (Feb. 18)

Francis II., ex-King of Naples (Dec. 27), 59

Ismail Pasha, ruler of Egypt from '63 to '79, when he was deposed (March 2), 65

Jodhpur, Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, S.C.S.I., Maharaja of (Oct.), 58

Johore, Prince Abubakar, Sultan of, who succeeded his father in '61 (June 4), 60

Lippe, Prince Waldemar of (March 20), 70

Mysore, Sir Chama Rajendra Wodeyar, Maharajah of (Dec. 25), 31

Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louis of, sister to the King of Denmark, 75

Siam, Maharajirunhis, Crown Prince of (Jan. 4), 16

PEERS.

- Aberdare**, Henry Austin Bruce, 1st Lord (Feb. 25), *80*
Aleester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, 1st Lord; Admiral commanding Mediterranean Squadron at the bombardment of Alexandria (March 30), *74*
Beaumont, Miles Stapleton, 10th Lord; accidentally shot himself (Sept. 16), *45*
Bollew, Edward J., 2nd Lord (July 30), *65*
Bessborough, F. G. B. Ponsonby, 6th Earl of; Chairman of the Irish Land Commission of '80 (March 12), *80*
Bolton, W. H. Orde-Powlett, 3rd Baron (Nov. 7), *77*
Clifden, Henry George Agar-Ellis, 4th Viscount and Baron Mendip (March 28), *33*
Cowley, W. H. Wellesley, 2nd Earl (Feb. 28), *61*
Donington, Charles Frederick, 1st Lord (July 24), *73*
Exeter, William Alleyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of; M.P. for Lincolnshire '47-57, and for Northern Division of Northants, '57-67; Hereditary Grand Almoner (July 15), *70*
Gough, George Stephens, 2nd Viscount (May 31), *80*
Hamilton, William A. L. S. Douglas-Hamilton, K.T., 12th Duke of, and Premier Peer of Scotland (May 16), *60*
Hill, R. C. Clegg-Hill, 3rd Viscount; Conservative M.P. for North Shropshire '57-65 (April 6), *62*
Kimberley, The Countess of (May 4), *70*
Kingsale, Michael W. De Courcy, 32nd Baron (Nov. 16), *73*
Monck, Charles Stanley, 4th Viscount, P.C., G.C.M.G.; an ex-Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Nov. 19), *75*
Moncreiff, James Wellwood, 1st Lord; Lord Advocate '51-69, Lord Justice Clerk '69-88 (April 27), *83*
Moray, George Philip, 14th Earl of, and Baron Stuart (March), *81*
Orford, Horatio William, 4th Earl of (Dec. 6), *81*
Pembroke, George R. C. Herber, 13th Earl of; Under-Sec. for War '74-5 (May 3), *45*
Roxburgh, The Dowager Duchess of, Acting Mistress of the Robes to H.M. the Queen (May 7), *81*
Selborne, Roundell Palmer, 1st Earl of; Sol.-Gen. '61; Att.-Gen. '63; Lord Chancellor '72; M.P. for Plymouth '47-57, Richmond '61-72; Editor 'The Book of Praise' (May 4th), *83*
Swansea, Henry Hussey Vivian, 1st Lord, b. '21; M.P. '52-93, created a Bart. '82, and a Peer '93 (Nov. 29), *73*
Trevor, Arthur E. Hill-Trevor, 1st Lord; M.P. for co. Down '45-80 (Dec. 25), *75*
Verulam, James W. Grimston, 2nd Earl of; M.P. for St. Albans '30, Newport '31, Herts '32-45 (July 27), *87*
Waterford, John Henry De la Poer Beresford, P.C., K.P., 5th Marquis (Oct.), *61*

BARONETS

- Abereromby**, Sir R., 7th Bart. (July 24), *45*
Bridges, The Rev. Sir Thomas Pym, 7th Bart. (March 1), *89*
Bromley, Sir Henry, 4th Bart. (Sept.), *78*
Bunbury, Sir Edward, 9th Bart.; M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds '47-52, *83*
Cayley, Sir George A., 8th Bart. (Oct. 9), *64*
Coote, Sir Charles H., 10th Bart. (Nov. 15), *80*
Elliot, Sir G. W., 2nd Bart. (Nov. 16), *51*
Geary, Sir Francis, 4th Bart. (April 1), *84*

- Graham**, Sir Cyril C., C.M.G., 5th and last Bart. (May 9), *61*
Hay, Sir J. A., 9th Bart. (May 4), *41*
Martin, Admiral Sir W. F., G.C.B., retired '70, 3rd Bart. (March 24), *94*
Nepean, Sir Molyneux Hyde, 3rd Bart. (March 13), *81*
O'Brien, Sir Patrick, 2nd Bart.; M.P. King's County '52-85 (April 26), *72*
Parkyns, Sir T. G. A., 4th Bart. (March), *75*
Paul, Sir E. J. Dean, 4th Bart. (Nov. 15), *64*
Pauncefort Duncombo, Sir P. H., 2nd Bart. (Aug. 27), *46*
Peel, Sir Robert, 3rd Bart.; Liberal M.P. for Tamworth '50-80, Conservative M.P. for Huntingdon '84, Blackburn '85, afterwards Home Rule candidate at Brighton (May 8), *73*
Pole, Sir W. E., 9th Bart. (March 21), *79*
Porter, Sir G. H., 1st Bart. (See *Medical and Scientific*).
Richardson, Sir J. T. S., of Pitfour (Feb. 14), *54*
Robinson, Colonel Sir J. S., C.B., 3rd Bart. (May 21), *79*
Robinson, Sir W. Le Fleming, 4th Bart. (Oct. 27), *65*
Rogers, Rev. Sir Edward, 10th Bart. (March 9), *76*
Shaw, Sir Robert, 4th Bart. (May 18), *74*

M.P.s AND Ex-M.P.s.

- Campbell**, Lord Colin, M.P. for Argyllshire '78-85, *42*
Chadwick, D., Liberal M.P. for Macclesfield '68-80 (Sept. 19), *73*
Chesnoy, General Sir George T. (March 31), *65*
Clarke, J. C., M.P. for Abingdon '74-85 (Feb. 11), *75*
Coldwells, F. M., M.P. for North Lambeth '92-95, (July 29), *63*
Dent, John D., M.P. for Knaresborough '52, and Scarborough '57-74 (Dec. 22), *68*
Farquharson, H. R., Conservative M.P. for West Dorset, '85-95 (April 17), *38*
Fielden, Lieut.-Gen. R. J., C.M.G.; M.P. for Lanes. (Chorley Div.), '85-95 (May 19), *71*
Gane, Lawrence, Q.C., M.P. for East Lanes. '86-95 (April), *58*
Gray, W., Conservative M.P. for Bolton '57-74 (Feb. 6), *81*
Hinekes, H. T., as Mr. H. T. Davenport sat as Conservative M.P. for North Staffs. '80-85, and for the Leek Div. '86-92 (March 19), *62*
Lechmere, Sir T., Bart., M.P. for the Evesham Div. of Worcestershire (Dec. 8), *69*
Prad, Charles T., Conservative M.P. St. Ives, '74-80 (Oct. 19), *62*
Saunders, W., M.P., for Walworth Div. of Newington, and founder of the Central News Agency (May 1), *72*
Shaw, W., Nationalist M.P. for Cork '74-85, and Mr. Parnell's predecessor as Chairman of the Irish party (Sept. 19), *72*
Smollett, P. B., M.P. for Dumbartonshire '59-68, and Cambridge '74-80 (Feb. 11), *91*
Villiers-Stuart, Henry, M.P. for Waterford '71-74 and '80-85 (Oct. 12), *68*
Watson, James, M.P. for Shrewsbury '85-92, *78*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam, The Hon. C. W., Liberal M.P. for Malton '52-85 (Dec. 20), *68*
Weston, Sir Joseph Dodge, M.P. for Bristol (South) '85-6, Bristol (East) '90-95 (March 5), *73*
Wood, Basil T., M.P. for Knaresborough '52-68 and '74-80 (June 4), *80*

CLERGY.

- Balfour**, Rev. W. D.D., minister of Holyrood Free Church (Nov.), *74*

- Blakeney, the Ven. Archdeacon, D.D., vicar of Sheffield, and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen (Jan. 12), 71
- Blew, Rev. W. J., joint author of "The Church Hymn and Tune Book"; author of "Hymns and Hymn Books," etc. (Dec. 24), 86
- Campbell, Rt. Rev. J. C., D.D., late Bishop of Bangor, '59-90 (Nov. 9), 82
- Chamberlain, Professor J. A., D.D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland (May 26), 70
- Chew, Rev. Richard, twice President of the United Free Church (April 12)
- Chichester, Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, 71st bishop of, '70-95. Ordained deacon '30, priest '31; rector of Middleton, Lancs., 35-70; Canon of Manchester '68-70 (Oct. 14), 93
- Clemance, Rev. Dr. Clement, the well-known Congregational minister (Oct. 13)
- Collins, Rev. G. W. (April 6)
- Comerford, Dr., Roman Catholic coadjutor, bishop of Kildare and Leighlin (Aug. 19), 64
- Cust, Rev. Edwards, canon of Ripon (June 6), 90
- Dale, Robert William, M.A., D.D., LL.D., b. in London, Dec. 6, 1829. Ed. at Spring Hill Coll., Birmingham, graduated M.A. Lond. Univ. '53, Hon. LL.D. Glasgow '83. He was appointed pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, in '53. In '68 he was Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, '86-8. Dr. Dale published many theological works, the best known of which are "Laws of Christ for Common Life," "The Epistle to the Ephesians," "The Atonement," "The Living Christ and the Four Gospels," '90, sermons on "Fellowship with Christ," in '91, "Discourses on Christian Doctrine" (94) (March 13), 66
- Duncan, Rev. J., canon of Canterbury (Jan. 7)
- Elphin, the Most Rev. L. Gillooly, D.D., Roman Catholic bishop of, (Jan. 15)
- Flood-Jones, Rev. S., Precentor and minor canon of Westminster (Feb. 26)
- Fremantle, Very Rev. W. R., D.D., dean of Ripon, '76-95 (March 8), 88
- Gilbert, Right Rev. Monsignor D., D.D., vicar-general of Westminster (Feb. 18)
- Hale, Right Rev. M. B., bishop of Perth, Western Australia, '57-75; bishop of Brisbane, '75-85 (April), 83
- Harper, Rev. F. W., M.A., canon of York, and vicar of Selby, '50-88 (Aug. 18), 80
- Hereford, the Right Rev. James Atlay, D.D., Bishop of, appointed in '68 (Dec. 24), 77
- Heurtley, Dr. C. A., Margaret Professor of Divinity, and sub-dean of Christ Church, Oxford (April 30), 88
- Heywood, Rev. Canon H. R., vicar of Swinton, Manchester, and rural dean of Eccles (March 12)
- Jones, Rev. R., B.D., hon. canon of St. Albans (April), 76
- Likoma, the Right Rev. Chauncey Maples, bishop of Lake Nyassa. Consecrated June 29 (Sept.), 95
- Lumby, Rev. J. R., D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University (Nov. 21)
- Lundie, Rev. R. H., D.D., twice moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England (Jan. 20), 71
- M'Alister, Most Rev. Dr. Patrick, Roman Catholic bishop of Down and Connor (March 26), 79
- M'Cutcheon, Rev. Dr., president Methodist College, Belfast (April 14), 69
- M'Kenzie, Rev. Peter, a prominent Wesleyan Minister (Nov. 21), 71
- Macduff, Rev. J. R., D.D., Scotch Presbyterian minister, and author of many devotional books (April 30), 77
- Malan, Rev. S. C., D.D., Oriental scholar, artist, linguist, and natural historian. He presented the "Malan Library" to Oxford University (Nov. 25), 82
- Moberly, Rev. G. H., master of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury (April)
- Moran, the Most Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, '69-95 (June)
- Orr, Rev. J. H., D.D., Clerk of the Irish Presbyterian Church, '69-95 (Jan. 23), 69
- Palmer, the Ven. Edwin, archdeacon of Oxford (Oct. 17), 71
- Payne-Smith, Very Rev. R., dean of Canterbury, author of "A Syriac Dictionary" and many theological works (March 31), 77
- Pearson, Right Rev. J. B., bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, '80-90 (March 10), 64
- Sadler, Right Rev. Michael F., prebendary of Wells and rector of Honiton; author of several exegetical works (Aug. 15), 76
- Suter, Right Rev. Dr., bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, '66-91 (May)
- Thomson, Rev. Alexander, D.D., of Manchester, ex-president of the Congregational Union (May 6), 80
- Thornton, Rev. F. V., hon. canon of Truro (April 27), 79
- Watts, Rev. Dr., ex-moderator Irish Presbyterian Assembly (July), 74
- Williams, Rev. John de Kewer, Congregationalist minister at Hackney (Oct. 26), 78
- Wilson, Rev. David, D.D., of Limerick, twice moderator of the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly (Dec. 4)
- Winchester, Rt. Rev. A. W. Thorold, 85th bishop of. Ordained deacon '49, priest '50, vicar and rural dean of St. Pancras '69-77, bishop of Rochester '77, translated to Winchester '90, member of the School Inquiry Committee '64, and of the first School Board for London '70; author of "The Presence of Christ," etc. (June 25), 70

LEGAL.

- Airey, J. T., formerly a master in the Court of Common Pleas (Oct.), 79
- Bacon, Sir James, b. Feb. 11, 1798; he was called to the Bar in 1828, made a Q.C. '46, chief judge in bankruptcy and Vice-Chancellor '70; retired '86 (June 1), 97
- Biron, R. J., Q.C., magistrate at Lambeth Police Court (March 18), 64
- Bolton, G., Crown Solicitor for Tipperary (Dec.)
- Cockrell, W., recorder of Sudbury (Oct. 12)
- Cooke, W. M., senior magistrate at Marylebone Police Court (April 27), 70
- Dickinson, James, Q.C. (March 14), 84
- Ellison, John, official receiver in bankruptcy for Cambridge and Peterborough districts (March 10)
- Finlason, W. F., author of a large number of legal works, and head of the *Times* law reporting staff (March 11), 76

- Freshfield, H. R., for nearly 40 years one of the joint solicitors to the Bank of England (Feb. 8), 81
- Griffiths, J. O., Q.C. (Nov.)
- Hall, W. E., a well-known writer on international law (Nov. 30), 59
- Joynt, W. Lane, D.L., Crown and Treasury Solicitor, Dublin (Jan. 2)
- Key, Thomas, one of the conveyancing counsel of the Chancery Division of the High Court (Nov. 3), 62
- Lawrence, G. W., editor of "Hunter's Suit in Equity," etc. (June 5), 61
- Lawrence, P. H., barrister and solicitor to the old Board of Works (Oct. 15), 73
- Palling, Alexander, serjeant-at-law, and author of a "Treatise on the Laws, Customs and Franchises of the City of London" (Jan. 15), 81
- Pemberton, H. Leigh, official solicitor to the Supreme Court '71-95 (March 29)
- Pennefather, E., Q.C., of the Irish Bar (Feb. 22), 85
- Phillips, C. P., Commissioner in Lunacy (Sept. 27), 74
- Robinson, W. F., Q.C., vice-chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster (July 8), 62
- Saint, J. J. H., recorder of Leicester (March 7), 67
- St. Aubyn, W. M., of the Western Circuit (June 29)
- Seymour, Digby, county court judge and recorder of Newcastle (March 16), 73

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

- Bowling, C. R., senior Inspector of Factories (July 10)
- Oleghorn, H. F. C., LL.D., F.R.S.E., ex-Inspector Gen. of Indian Forests (May 16), 75
- Colomb, Wellington, Assistant Inspector Gen., '77-92 (May)
- Crowe, Sir A. de Capil, of the consular service, ex-Consul General and Commissary Judge of Cuba (March 26), 70
- Deering, S., C.M.G., long in the service of the South Australian Government (July 17), 60
- Drummond, The Hon. Sir E., K.C.S.E., ex-Lieut. Governor of the N.W. Provinces of India (Jan. 10), 81
- Drummond, The Hon. Sir James, G.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (Oct. 7), 83
- Duff, Sir R. W., G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, b. in 1835. In '61 he entered Parliament as member for Banffshire, which he represented till '93. He held the following offices: Junior Lord of the Treasury, '82-5; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, '86; Privy Councillor, '92 (March 17), 60
- Gonne, Charles, C.S.I., ex-Chief Sec. of the Government of Bombay (April 1), 62
- Grig, H.B., C.I.E., Pontical Resident at Travancore (April 4), 53
- Hamilton, Sir Robert, G.C., first won distinction by his financial work for the Education Department and the Board of Trade; afterwards made Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty; head of the Irish Civil Service, governor of Iasmania, and chairman of the Board of Customs (April 22), 59
- Harrison, R. F., C.S.I., ex-Comptroller General of Accounts for India (May 18), 79
- Hillier, Lieut.-Col. S. E., C.B., late Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary (March)
- Lawrence, G. H., J.P., son of Sir George and

- nephew of Sir Henry Lawrence; retired Indian Civil Service (March 11), 62
- Loveson-Gower, G. W. G., appointed Referee of Private Bills in '65 (June)
- Little, S. H., British Consul at Cadiz (June 8)
- Messer, J. C., M.D., F.R.C.S., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets; retired (Oct. 9)
- Murray, Sir Charles A., K.C.B., P.C., sometime of the Diplomatic Service, and author of several books (June 3), 88
- Pennell, Edmund Burke, C.M.G., of the Colonial Office (March)
- Ponsonby, Sir Henry F., G.C.B., the Private Secretary of H.M. the Queen, '70-95 (Nov. 21), 70
- Poolo, Reginald Stuart, Keeper of Coins at the British Museum '70-93 (Feb. 8), 63
- Rawlinson, Sir Henry C., Bart., G.C.B., the distinguished Indian statesman and orientalist, and the first scholar who deciphered cuneiform inscriptions (March 5), 85
- Reade, Richard, Consul for the Ionian Islands '79-94 (Aug. 14), 70
- Redgrave, A., C.B., ex-H.M. chief Inspector of Factories (Dec.), 76
- Robertson, J. S., C.B., Commissary General, retired '80 (Feb.)
- Sainsbury, W. Noel, editor of the "Calendar of Colonial State Papers" (March 9), 69
- Sohar, Sir George, K.C.B., late Director of the National Portrait Gallery (April 9), 79
- Stratton, Brigade Surgeon, J.P., L.R.C.S., M.D., Political Officer in Bundelkund and Baghlkund '59-81, Resident at Jeypore '82-85 (Aug. 8), 65
- Wade, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., the British Minister in China '71-83 (July 31), 77
- Willis, Dr. G. S., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets (Dec. 6)

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

- Anson, Admiral T. V. (Sept. 9), 86
- Barroll, Gen. C. A., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (Jan. 31), 68
- Baumgartner, Gen. R. J., C.B. (Sept. 24), 81
- Beechey, Admiral R. B. (March 8), 87
- Borlase, Vice-Admiral John, C.B. (March 17), 84
- Brown, Dr. Robert, F.R.S., F.L.S., the well-known traveller, scientist, and author (Oct. 26), 53
- Call, Gen. G. F. S., C.B. (Jan. 7), 78
- Champion, Major-Gen. J. H., of the Bombay army; retired (March 4), 72
- Chapman, Vice-Admiral W. C. (May 15), 67
- Chetham-Strode, Admiral F. (Aug. 19), 77
- Coodo, Gen. J. P. (Feb. 15), 73
- Copland-Crawford, Gen. R. F., (March 5), 86
- Cronlook, Major-Gen. J. N., C.B., of the Indian Army (April 24), 69
- Daly, Gen. Sir Henry, G.C.B.; Governor-Gen.'s Agent for Central India '70-81 (July 21), 71
- Elliott, Major-Gen. H. M., of the Madras Army; retired (March 2), 67
- Elliot, Sir Charles B., K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet; retired '88 (May 20), 77
- Fielding, Gen. the Hon. W. H. A., late Inspector-Gen. of Recruiting (March 24), 59
- Fraser, Lieut.-Gen. J. Keith, C.M.G., Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry (July 3), 63
- Fraser, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Crauford, Col. 8th Hussars (June 7), 66
- Fyers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H., K.C.B. (Nov. 10), 80
- Giffard, Admiral Sir George, K.C.B. (March 8), 80

Gordon, Major-Gen. C. A. B., late 60th Rifles (June 12), 72
 Gordon, Major-Gen. C. H., C.B. (May 24), 79
 Grant, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; entered the East India Company's Services in 1820, and fought in the Gwalior, Sutlej and Punjab campaigns; Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and afterwards Governor of Malta and of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea (March 28), 91
 Green, Gen. T. L., of the Indian Army; retired '77 (March 26), 90
 Hall, Gen. C. H., Bengal Staff Corps (Aug), 67
 Hawkins, Gen. Sir J. Summerfield, K.C.M.G.; retired '81 (Jan. 10), 79
 Hodge, Gen. Sir E. C., G.C.B. (Dec. 10), 84
 Hornby, Admiral Sir G. J. P., K.C.B., the distinguished naval officer, ex-Lord of the Admiralty (March 3), 70
 Jones, Admiral Sir L. T., G.C.B., who entered the Navy 1808, and retired in '70. Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital '84 (Oct. 11), 97
 Kennedy, Admiral A. G. (Feb. 17)
 Laye, Gen. J. H., C.B. (March 4)
 Laye, Gen. J. T., C.B., R.A., of the Indian Army (June 1), 91
 Loring, Admiral Sir W., K.C.B., retired '81 (Jan. 6), 81
 MacDougall, Gen. Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G.; author of many military works (Nov. 28), 75
 Mackenzie, Inspector-General Sir W., K.C.B., C.S.I., M.D. (retired) (Oct. 29), 84
 Massy, Surgeon-Gen. H. H., C.B.; retired '80 (Sept. 27), 75
 Nott, Gen. Henry, of the Indian Army; retired (March 29), 84
 Owen, Gen. W. G., of the Indian Army; retired (May 1), 77
 Pearse, Admiral R. B. (Nov. 19), 65
 Rogers, Major-Gen. R. M., C.B.; won his V.C. in the China campaign (Feb. 5), 60
 Rowlands, General Hugh, V.C., C.B. (Oct. 21), 66
 Ruxton, Admiral W. F., F.R.G.S. (April 24), 64
 Salmond, Rear-Admiral H. (April 28), 57
 Showers, Gen. C. L., of the Bengal Staff Corps (Sept. 13), 79
 Stopford, Admiral R. H. (Feb. 18), 91
 Stotherd, Major-Gen. R. H., C.B. (May 1), 67
 Teissier, Gen. Baron de, of the Bengal Army; retired (May 27), 75
 Thompson, Gen. C. (May 12)
 Thornhill, Gen. Anthony, of the Indian Army (Jan. 15)
 Whyte, Rear-Admiral J. W. (April 15), 78

LITERATURE AND SCHOLASTIC.

Alexander, Mrs. Cecil Frances, the author of many well-known hymns and poems (Oct. 12), 77
 Benham, Arthur, dramatic author (Sept. 8), 23
 Bennett, Dr. W. Cox, author of many popular books of ballads (March 4), 75
 Bentley, George, of the great publishing firm (May 29)
 Blackie, John Stuart, b. at Glasgow, 1809, and ed. at Göttingen, Berlin, and Rome; Professor of Humanity at Marischal College, Aberdeen ('42), and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh ('51). Author of a number of poems and prose works, of which the most popular, perhaps, is "Self-

Culture." He retired from his professorial duties in '82. His later works included a "Life of Burns" ('88) and "Scottish Song" ('89) (March 2), 86
 Boase, Rev. C. W., M.A., author of the "Register of the University of Oxford," etc. (March 11), 67
 Buss, Frances Mary, founder and head mistress of the North London Collegiate School for Ladies, and a chief leader of the movement for the higher education of women (Dec. 24), 67
 Campbell, J. D., author of "A Life of S. T. Coleridge" (June 1), 57
 Carlyle, Mrs. Mary Carlyle Aitken, Carlyle's niece, and his amanuensis and housekeeper after his wife's death (May 30), 47
 Chapman, F., of the firm of Chapman & Hall (March 1)
 Clarke, Hyde, author of many philological works (March 1), 79
 Crosthwaite, Rev. G. M., head master of Carlisle Grammar School (Dec. 28)
 Cundall, Joseph, publisher and author (Jan. 10), 77
 Everett-Green, Mrs. Mary Anne, author of many historical works (Nov. 1), 77
 Faithfull, Miss Emily, printer and publisher in ordinary to H.M. the Queen, author of "Change upon Change," etc (May 31), 60
 Fontblanque, E. Barrington de, author of "The House of Percy," and many other works (June 14), 74
 Goodhart, H. C., Professor of Humanity at Edinburgh University (April 21)
 Groser, Albert, editor of the *Western Morning News* (March 30), 56
 Hake, T. Gordon, M.D.; author of several volumes of poems (Jan. 11), 85
 Harper, Rev. H. D., D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and formerly head master of Sherborne School (Jan. 8)
 Ireland, Alexander, author of a "Life of R. W. Emerson," "Booklovers," "Enchiridion," etc. (Dec. 7), 84
 Locker-Lampson, F., author of "London Lyrics," "Patchwork," and "Lyra Elegantiarum" (May 30), 74
 Low, Walter H., editor of the *Educational Times* (March), 30
 Maxwell, John, publisher, and husband of "Miss Braddon" (March 3), 70
 Moore, Alexander K., editor of the *Morning Post* '90-'95 (Jan. 3), 43
 Newton, Sir Charles T., K.C.B., D.C.L., the distinguished archaeologist (Nov. 28), 78
 O'Neill, John, a distinguished philologist; author of "The Night of the Gods" (Jan.)
 Pigott, E. F. S., the examiner of plays under the Lord Chamberlain '74-'95 (Feb. 23), 71
 Pyeroff, Rev. James, author of "Agony Point," and other works (March 10), 82
 Reeve, Henry, C.B., D.C.L., registrar of the Privy Council, '62-'87; editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, '55-'95, author of various books, and editor of the "Greville Memoirs" (Oct. 21), 82
 Robinson, Alfred, Fellow and Senior Bursar of New College, Oxford (Feb. 12)
 Rossetti, Christina, the most prominent poetess of our time, the sister of the famous Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Her chief poem, "The Prince's Progress." A collected volume was published in '90. She has also written religious books, and "Speaking Likenesses," a volume of children's stories (Dec. 29), 65

- Saunders, John, founder and editor of the *People's Journal*, poet, dramatist and novelist (March 29), 84
- Scott, Rev. C. B., D.D., head master of Westminster School '55-83 (Dec.)
- Seely, Sir John, K.C.M.G.; Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, and author of the famous "Ecce Homo," "The Expansion of England," "National Religion," and many historical works (Jan. 13), 61
- Sime, James, literary adviser to Messrs. Macmillan (March 20)
- Sponder, Mrs. J. K., the novelist (May 4)
- Stephens, Professor G., LL.D., Ph.D., a great philologist and writer on historical and linguistic subjects (Aug.), 82
- Stevenson, Rev. Joseph S. J., the author of a great number of historical works (Feb. 8), 89
- Stevenson, Robert Louis, b. at Edinburgh, 1850. ed. at the Univ. of that city, graduating M.A., and afterwards called to the bar. One of his earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the book which established his reputation was "Treasure Island," published in '83. Amongst his other works are "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," dramatised and played at the Lyceum theatre in '88; "Familiar Studies," "Underwoods," "Virginibus Puerisque," "Story of the Rebellion of '45," the "Dynamiters" (written in conjunction with his wife), "An Inland Voyage," "Travels with a Donkey," "New Arabian Nights," "The Silverado Squatters," "Prince Otto," "The Blackamoor" ('89), numerous essays, "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes," "The Master of Ballantrae," "In the Wrong Box," "Kidnapped," "The Wreckers," written in collaboration with Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, his stepson; "Catriona," a delightful sequel to "Kidnapped," published in '93; "The Ebb Tide," '94, and a life of his father, the celebrated lighthouse engineer. From '90 till his death he lived at Vailima, in Samoa, the climate of which especially suited his delicate health (Dec. 3), 44
- Tauchnitz, Christian Bernhard, Baron, the famous publisher of Leipzig (Aug. 13), 79
- Whiston, Rev. R., M.A., head master of Cathedral Grammar School, Rochester, and author of "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment" (Aug. 3), 92
- Whitaker, Joseph, proprietor and founder of "Whitaker's Almanack" (May 15), 75
- Whitaker, J. V., editor of the *Bookseller* (Jan. 14), 50
- SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL.**
- Ball, Dr. Valentine, C.B., F.R.S., director of the National Museum, Dublin (June 15), 52
- Bostock, Deputy Surgeon-General J. A., C.B.; hon. surgeon to the Queen (May 18), 80
- Bristowe, J. Syer, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D., F.R.C.P., author of "The Theory and Practice of Medicine," etc. (Aug. 20), 68
- Buchanan, Sir George, M.D., F.R.S., medical officer to the Local Government Board '71-'92 (May 5), 64
- Cayley, Arthur, Sadlerian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge (June 26), 74
- Crawford, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., M.D., ex-surgeon-general, principal medical officer in Ireland '77-'79, Madras '79, '80, and Bengal '80-'82 (Oct. 12), 71
- Durham, A. E., ex-vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital (May)
- Fitch, Robert, F.S.A., F.G.S. (April 4), 93
- Greener, J. H., a distinguished electrical engineer (April 7), 65
- Hulke, J. W., F.R.S., president Royal College of Surgeons (Feb. 19), 65
- Huxley, Thomas Henry, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., b. May 4th, 1825, at Ealing. Educated at Ealing School (of which his father was one of the masters) and at Charing Cross Hospital. He served as assistant-surgeon on H.M.S. *Victory* and *Rattlesnake*, during the cruise of which latter vessel he made important observations on oceanic hydrozoa. F.R.S. '52; '55, Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution; '62, President of the Biological Section of the British Association; '70, President of the Association and member of the London School Board; '72, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; '73, Secretary of the Royal Society; '78, LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh; '79, LL.D. Cambridge; '83, Rede Lecturer at Cambridge, and President of the Royal Society. In '85 he resigned his official duties. In '92 he published "Essays on some Controverted Questions," and was called to the Privy Council. The second Romanes lecture was delivered by him at Oxford May '93. His collected essays were published during '94 (June 29), 70
- Irvine, John, M.D., surgeon-general, and hon. physician to the Queen; retired (Sept. 21)
- Johnson, E. C., the author of many works on the blind (Jan. 3)
- Longmore, Surgeon-General Sir T., C.B., author of "An Optical Manual," and other medical works (Oct. 1), 79
- Lyall, Deputy-Inspector-General D., M.D., surgeon and naturalist (Feb. 25), 78
- Mitchell, Charles, director of the firm of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. (Aug. 22), 75
- Moore, Dr. Withers, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., F.R.C.P., ex-president British Medical Association (Dec. 5), 71
- Pelly, Surgeon-General S. M., C.B., ex-inspector-general of hospitals in Bombay (April 3), 76
- Porter, Sir G. H., Bart., M.D., LL.D., Regius Professor of Surgery at Dublin University, and Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland (June 16), 73
- Savory, Sir William, the great surgeon (March 4), 69
- Smith, Challoner, C.E., president Institute Civil Engineers in Ireland, and ex-engineer of the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway (March 13)
- Stirling, Patrick, locomotive engineer of the Great Northern Railway (Nov. 12), 75
- Taylor, Dr. J. E., a well-known writer on botany and geology (Sept. 28)
- Thompson, Joseph, the distinguished African explorer, and an able geologist (Aug. 2), 37
- Thomson, Murray, M.D., F.R.S.E., late government chemical examiner to the north-west provinces of India (Jan. 13), 60
- Timms, G. W., M.D., M.R.C.P., etc., for 25 years senior physician to North London Hospital for Consumption (Nov. 14), 74
- Tomes, Sir John, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. & L.D.S. Eng., Author of the "System of Dental Surgery," and head of his profession (July 29), 80
- Tuke, D. H., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., the well-known specialist in mental diseases (March 5), 68

- Tweddell, R. H., the well-known hydraulic engineer (Sept. 3), 52
 Twining, Thomas, the author of many scientific and economic works (Feb. 16), 88
 Williamson, W. C., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany at Owens College, Manchester, '51-92 (June 23), 78

ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, ACTORS, ETC.

- Anderson, James, the actor (March 3), 76
 Bell, John, the sculptor (March), 84
 Blagrove, Richard, the noted violin player (Oct.),
 Carrodus, J. T., the well-known violinist (July 12), 59
 Cavendish Miss Ada, the actress and manageress (Oct. 5)
 Done, Dr. William, for fifty years organist at Worcester Cathedral (Aug. 17), 80
 Fripp, A. D., member and secretary of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours (March 13), 73
 German Reed, Alfred, of the famous St. George's Hall entertainments (March 14)
 German Reed, Mrs., mother of the above, and with her husband the founder of the St. George's Hall entertainments (March 18)
 Grain, Corney, the well-known entertainer, in company with Mr. German Reed at St. George's Hall. His musical sketches were his most successful efforts, and they were unique (March 16), 50
 Hallé, Sir Charles, the great pianist and conductor. Knighted in '88, and in that year married Madame Norman Neruda (Oct. 25), 76
 Hayter, John, court painter (June), 95
 Heath, Vernon, the well-known photographer (Oct. 25), 75
 Hine, H. G., vice-president of the Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colours (March 16), 83
 Hodgson, J. E., R.A., elected in '79 librarian to the Academy (June 10), 64
 Howard, J. B., manager of the Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh (May 14), 64
 Moore, Henry, R.A., the distinguished painter of the sea and landscapist (June 22), 64
 Paton, W. H., R.S.A., landscape painter (March 8), 67
 Rockstro, W. S., pianist, musical composer and teacher (July 2)
 Root, Dr. G. F., the American composer (Aug. 6), 75
 Scharf, Sir George, K.C.B., director and practically the creator of the National Portrait Gallery (April 10), 75
 Solomon, Edward, the composer of several well-known operas (Jan. 22)
 Suppé, Franz Von, the Austrian composer (May), 75
 Turner, E., F.R.I.B.A. (March), 51
 Vokes, Miss Victoria, the popular actress (Dec. 2), 41

COLONIAL.

- Aiyar, Sir T. M., K.C.I.E., judge of the Madras High Court (Jan. 25)
 Burford-Hancock, Sir H. J. B., Vice-Chancellor and Chief Justice of Jamaica (Oct. 23), 56
 Cavenagh-Mainwaring, The Hon. W., M.L.A. South Australia for nineteen years (Jan. 5), 72
 Cleaver, W. E., judge of the Supreme Court of the Turk and Caicos Islands, West Indies (Jan. 15), 36

- Cockle, Sir James, F.R.S., chief justice of Queensland '62-79 (Jan. 28), 76
 Day, Charles, proprietor of the *Adelaide Register*, South Australia (Oct. 12)
 Hawker, Hon. G. C., M.L.A. of South Australia (May 21)
 Manning, Sir W. M., formerly judge of the New South Wales Supreme Court (Feb. 27), 83
 Mercier, Hon. C. E., auditor-general of the Leeward Islands (July 22)
 Mills, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., agent-general of the Cape in London '82-95 (March 31), 70
 Milne, The Hon. Sir W., president Legislative Council of South Australia '73-81 (April), 73
 Patterson, Sir J. B., K.C.M.G., leader of the Opposition in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, and premier, '93-4 (Oct. 30), 62
 Richmond, C. W., a puisne judge of New Zealand (Aug. 3), 74
 Sandwith, Col. J. H., C.B., administrator of Dominica (Jan. 27)
 Sharbood, A., solicitor-general of Gold Coast Colony (April), 40
 Thompson, Sir John, K.C.M.G., P.C., prime minister of Canada. He was b. in Halifax Nov. 10th, 1844. Entered the Nova Scotia Legislature in '77, and became premier, and afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; Dominion minister of justice '85, and premier '92. Died at Windsor (Dec. 12), 50
 Wilson, Sir Samuel, the Australia millionaire, ex-M.L.A. and M.L.C. of Victoria (June 11), 63

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

- Bardleben, Professor, the eminent surgeon (Sept. 24), 76
 Bismarck, Johanna Princess, daughter of Heinrich von Puttkammer, who married Prince Bismarck on July 28th, '47 (Nov. 27), 70
 Bloomer, Mrs. A. J., the advocate of dress reform, and of Woman Suffrage (Dec. 30), 76
 Bonghi, Ruggiero, a well-known Italian politician and author (Oct. 20), 67
 Brown, Hon. Joseph E., governor of Georgia '57-63; U.S. senator '80-91 (Dec. 1)
 Bruge, Privy Counsellor, president of the Council of Ministers, and one of the leading Russian statesmen (June 15)
 Burdeau, M., president of the French Chamber of Deputies, and formerly minister of marine and of finance (Dec. 12), 63
 Canrobert, François, the last of the marshals of France, of Crimean fame. He also took a prominent part in the Franco-German War (Jan. 28), 50
 Curtopassi, Marquis, the Italian minister to Roumania (April 6), 50
 Dana, James D., Ph.D., LL.D., professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Yell University, U.S.A. (April 15), 82
 D'Avila, Senhor Carlos Lobo, Portuguese minister for Foreign Affairs (Sept. 9), 34
 Doucet, Camille, the permanent sec. of the French Academy, a dramatist and dramatic critic (April 1), 83
 Douglass, Frederick, the negro leader and orator (Feb. 20), 78
 Engels, Frederick, the German Socialist leader; friend and colleague of Marx; author of "The Condition of the Working Classes of England," etc. (Aug.), 75

Gama, Admiral Saldanha da, one of the leaders of the last Brazilian insurrection; committed suicide after the defeat of his forces (June 26)

Giers, Nicholas Carlovitch de. In '56 made a Councillor of State, and after representing Russia at Teheran, Berne ('69-'70) and at Stockholm, he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs (Jan. 26), '75

Gillfillan, James, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, U.S.A. (Dec. 16), '65

Gneist, Professor Rudolf von, the instructor of the German Emperor, and a distinguished jurist and politician (July 21), '79

Gonzales, Cardinal, ex-archbishop of Seville, and formerly primate of Spain (Nov. 29), '63

Gresham, Walter Q., Secretary of State to the United States, and the chief member of President Cleveland's Cabinet. He was previously Secretary of the Treasury and United States Judge (May 28th), '63

Hirschfeld, Professor Dr. Gustav, the distinguished German archaeologist (April 19), '48

Lacaita, Sir James, K.C.M.G. (Jan. 6), '82

Lagerbjelke, Count Gustave, for many years chairman of the Swedish Senate (March), '78

Lesseps, Ferdinand de, b. at Versailles in 1850. While in the French diplomatic service his project for cutting a canal through the Isthmus dawned upon him. In '59 the work was begun, and finished on Aug. 15th, '69. K.C.S.I., and honorary freeman of the City of London ('70). He afterwards endeavoured to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, but the scheme collapsed, and a judicial inquiry into the affairs of the Company resulted in a sentence of imprisonment against M. de Lesseps, which, however, was not carried into effect, '90

Lombard, Dr., of Geneva, author of "*Traité de Climatologie*" (Jan. 22), '92

Loven, Dr. Soen, Swedish naturalist (Sept.), '86

Ludwig, Carl, Professor of Physiology at Leipzig University (April 25), '79

Lupin, M. "father of the French turf" (Sept. 24), '84

Pasteur, Louis, Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, '48; awarded the Rumford Medal '56 for his researches on the polarisation of light; a foreign member of the Royal Society of London since '69, and a Member of the French Academy '82. His later work was directed to the treatment of hydrophobia and cholera (Sept. 28), '73

Pavia, Marshal, the leader of the Spanish *coup d'état* of '74 (Jan. 4)

Peixoto, General Floriano, ex-president of Brazil (June 29), '53

Portaels, Jean, director of the Brussels Academy of Fine Arts (Feb.), '77

Schorlemer-Alst, Baron von, one of the leaders of the German Ultramontanes (March 16), '69

Stamboloff, Stephen, was Prime Minister under Prince Alexander when the Servians were defeated at Slivnitsa, and under Prince Ferdinand till June '94. He was assassinated on July 18th, '95. '41

Stone, D. M., editor *New York Journal of Commerce* (April), '78

Strong, Judge William, associate justice of the Supreme Court, U.S.A. (Aug.), '87

Sybel, Professor von, director of the Prussian state archives (Aug. 1), '78

Thomas, Right Rev. Dr., bishop of Kansas (March)

Van Schoor, Joseph, one of the oldest of the Liberal leaders of Belgium; senator for 41 years (March 31), '88

Vaux, Richard, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.; author of 15 works on penal subjects, and 45 volumes of Penitentiary Reports (March), '79

Vishnegradsky, M., the Russian ex-minister of finance (April 6)

Worth, M. Charles, the famous dressmaker of Paris (March 10), '70

Zorilla, Señor Ruiz, the Spanish Republican leader and agitator (June 13)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clarke, T. Chatfield, F.R.I., B.A., and ex-president Surveyors' Institution (June 28), '66

Gover, Henry, M.L.S.B., '73-'95 (March 25), '60

Parkes, C. H., chairman of the Great Eastern Railway '74-'93, and the leading spirit in that company's wonderful development during that time (May), '79

Passmore, Joseph, head of the firm of Passmore & Alabaster, publishers of Spurgeon's works (Aug.), '72

Smith, George, of Coalville, the well-known philanthropist (June 20), '64

Truscott, Sir S. W., one of the senior aldermen and ex-Lord Mayor of the city of London (March 3), '71

O'Brien, William, the Nationalist ex-M.P. for Cork, was b. in 1852, and educated at the Diocesan College, Cloyne. Devoting himself to journalism, he wrote for the *Freeman's Journal*, and became connected in a prominent manner with *United Ireland*. Entered parliament as Nationalist member for Mallow in '83, and sat for the S. division of Tyrone, '85-'8, and for the N.E. division of Cork, '87-'92. He was committed to prison in '88, under the operation of the Crimes Act, his imprisonment exciting much interest from various incidents connected therewith. During '90 he published a novel entitled "When we were Boys," dealing with Irish life, which attracted much attention. Being summoned to appear at Tipperary on a political charge in Sept. '90, he escaped with Mr. Dillon to Cherbourg, and sailed for the United States, where he addressed many meetings. On his return (Feb. '91) he was arrested in Ireland and imprisoned. He took part against Mr. Parnell in the great split which divided the Nationalists in '91, and in '92 was elected for Cork City and for the N.E. division of Cork. He retired in '95, owing to his decision to be made a bankrupt rather than pay the costs of various libel actions brought against him by, and by him against political opponents. Mallow Cottage, Wexford, co. Mayo.

O'Connor, T. P., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Oddfellows, Independent Order of (Manchester Unity, Friendly Society). According to the report for the year '94 the total adult membership is 739,449. It has also 96,453 juvenile members. The total capital of the Order belonging to Districts and Lodges exceeds £8,700,000. The summary of receipts and expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31st, '94, is to the following effect. Receipts—contributions to sick and funeral fund, £825,934 14s. 3d.; interest, £288,398 16s. 2d.; admissions, £5581 3s. 3d. Expenditure—sickness benefits, £655,936 10s. 1d.; funerals, £127,148 14s. 9d. Excess of receipts

over expenditure was, therefore, £336,829 8s. 10d. An important new departure was made in '93, when it was agreed to admit female as well as male members to the lodge. **Grand Master**, William Orford White, J.P., St. Nicholas Place, Ipswich. **Secretary**, Thomas Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. There is also the **National Independent Order of Oddfellows**, which consists of 572 lodges, with an adult membership of 56,083, and a juvenile membership of 8088. It has a capital of £177,069. Other bodies are the **Grand United Order of Oddfellows**, with **Grand Master** Wallis at its head, a total membership of 175,306, and funds amounting to £650,000; and the **British United Order of Oddfellows**, the **Grand Master** being Brother A. Holland, of Leeds, and a membership of 15,047.

Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret, one of the most vigorous and popular of modern novelists, was b. near Musselburgh, Midlothian, 1828. Her maiden name was Wilson. In addition to her numerous works of fiction (the first of which—"Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside"—established her reputation before she was twenty-one), she has contributed "Dante" and "Cervantes" to the well-known series "Foreign Classics for English Readers," of which she was editor, and written "S. Francis of Assisi," "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice," "Royal Edinburgh," a corresponding work on Jerusalem, and a "Literary History of England." She has also published memoirs of Edward Irving, Principal Tulloch, D.D., and Count de Montalembert, some books of a religious and visionary character, "A Beleaguered City," "The Little Pilgrim," "The Land of Darkness," and the following novels: "Neighbours on the Green," "Lady Car: the Sequel of a Life," "A Poor Gentleman," "The Duke's Daughter and the Fugitives," "Kirsteen," "Mrs. Blencarrow's Troubles," "Sons and Daughters," "Janet," "The Marriage of Elinor," "The Sorceress," "The Cuckoo in the Nest" ('93), "The Prodigal" and "A House in Bloomsbury" ('94), and "Sir Robert's Fortune" and "Who was lost and is found" ('95).

Olney, Richard, American Secretary of State, was b. at Oxford, in Massachusetts, on March 4th, '93. After three years' work at the Harvard Law School he was called to the Bar, and began practising at Boston. He rose rapidly in his profession, and acquired a very large practice. In '93 he was made Attorney-General in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and on the death of Mr. Gresham he succeeded him as Secretary of State in June '95.

One Man, One Vote. See SESSION, sect. 79.

Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada—also called Upper Canada—which became British after the fall of Quebec and the formal cession in 1763. It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. Pop. 2,114,321. It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, **Ottawa** (pop. 44,154). Provincial capital, **Toronto**, pop. 181,220, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 48,980), London (pop. 31,977), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 90 members, and is

electd by manhood suffrage for four years. Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 92 in the House of Commons. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

Opera Season, '95. See MUSIC.

Opium. See SESSION, sect. 20.

Opium, The Royal Commission on. In Sept. '93 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the opium question, consisting of Lord Brassey, K.C.B. (chairman), Sir James B. Lyall, G.C.I.E., the Maharajah of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., Sir William Roberts, M.D., W. S. Cairne, Esq., M.P., Arthur Upton Fenshawe, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, R. G. C. Mowbray, Esq., M.P., Arthur Pease, Esq., Haridas Voharidas, Esq., late Dewan of Junagarh, and John Prescott Hewett, Esq., C.I.E. (secretary). H. J. Wilson, Esq., M.P., was afterwards appointed in the place of W. S. Cairne, Esq., M.P. The reference was as follows:—(1) Whether the growth of the poppy and manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes, and whether such prohibition could be extended to the native States? (2) The nature of the existing arrangements with the native States in respect of the transit of opium through British territory, and on what terms, if any, these arrangements could be with justice terminated. (3) The effect on the finances of India of the prohibition of the sale and export of opium, taking into consideration (a) the amount of compensation payable; (b) the cost of the necessary preventive measures; (c) the loss of revenue. (4) Whether any change short of total prohibition should be made in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium traffic and for raising a revenue therefrom? (5) The consumption of opium by the different races and in the different districts of India, and the effect of such consumption on the moral and physical condition of the people. (6) The disposition of the people of India in regard to (a) the use of opium for non-medical purposes; (b) their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures. The Commission held several meetings in England, and then proceeded to India, where a great many sittings took place, and over 700 witnesses were examined. The report of the Commission was issued in April '95, eight of the Commissioners agreeing to it *in toto*, while Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., presented a minority report differing from it almost *in toto*. The majority of the Commissioners found, after exhaustive inquiry amongst medical practitioners, both Government and private, that the use of the drug in moderation was not by any means harmful. They said: "The whole case against opium rests upon the assumption that the drug is essentially a poison, and when not taken for special maladies is widely held to be used for vicious and baneful indulgence. This assumption has not, in the opinion of the Commission, been justified by the evidence in the course of their searching inquiry. The suppression of the habit in China is a matter in which, in the circumstances, it is for the Government of that empire to take the initiative which international conventions have left open to it. So far as India is concerned, the movement in England against the opium habit has proceeded from an exaggerated impression as to the nature and extent of the evil to be controlled. The descriptions of the moral and physical degradation

due to the use of opium which have been presented to British audiences have not, the Commission consider, been confirmed by medical experience, by the evidence of witnesses representing the people of India, or by those responsible for the government and welfare of that country." It was admitted that excessive use of the drug was harmful, but the Commissioners stated that medical men on the whole approved of the use of opium as a stimulant, and as a general medicine. On this point they reported as follows: "Looking to the whole evidence, we find a marked preponderance on the side of the view that the common use of opium in India is a moderate use leading to no evident ill effects. . . . Our conclusions, therefore, are that the use of opium among the people of India in British provinces is, as a rule, a moderate use, and that excess is exceptional." As to prohibition, the rulers of the native states, the Commissioners found, were not prepared to accept a prohibitive policy, and therefore the Indian Government could hardly force such a policy upon them. They would not even recommend restrictive measures against opium smoking, though they suggested that the habit should be made a difficult one to indulge in. Mr. H. J. Wilson declared that the action of the Indian Government was inconsistent with any real desire on their part that the whole of the facts should come in a perfectly unbiassed manner before the world; and charged them with presenting the evidence in a partial manner. Nevertheless, he found in the evidence enough to show that many poor men resorted to petty thefts in order to obtain money for the purpose of getting opium. From the thirtieth annual official "Statement exhibiting the moral and material Progress and Condition of India," published in July '95, it appears that the area actually cultivated with the poppy in the Ganges Valley, which was 594,925 acres in '86, was 474,301 acres in '93, and of this area 20,150 acres failed to yield any crop. The yield of opium was very short in '92, and was still below the average in '93. The total quantity manufactured was 40,505 chests in '93, and in 31,841 chests in '92, as compared with 74,325 chests in '88. In '93 the yield of opium averaged 14½ lb. per acre, or 2 lb. better than in the preceding season, against a normal out-turn of 18 lb. per acre in a year of good harvests. But the consistence or quality of the raw produce was considerably inferior to that of the preceding year. The opium reserve in Calcutta, which ought to stand at 30,000 chests at the end of every year, had practically disappeared by Dec. '94, notwithstanding that the yearly sales have been reduced by 12,000 chests. The net revenue from opium in '93-4 was Rx. 4,750,964, less by Rx. 1,639,588 than the revenue in the previous year.

Orange Free State. An independent Dutch republic in South Africa. It has Cape Colony on S., Griqualand West on W., Transvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. Area estimated at 48,326 sq. m.; pop. 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 3500. Other centres are Ladybrand, Winburg, Kroonstad, Harrismith, Fauresmith, etc. Executive vested in President (Judge Reitz, re-elected '94), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad. There is also a Landrost appointed to each of the 19 districts by the President, and confirmed by the Volksraad. The latter con-

sists of 57 members, elected by adult white burghers owning real property of not less than £150 value, or personal property to the value of £300, for four years, half of whom vacate their seats every two years. Roman-Dutch law prevails. The State is, generally, prosperous and orderly. Education general, but not compulsory or free. Chief products are wool, hides, and diamonds. Revenue '94, £383,553; expenditure, £417,522; imports '93, £717,603; exports, £800,000; public debt '94, £50,000. See AFRICA (map).—History, 95. The Volksraad carried a resolution in favour of holding a conference with the Transvaal on the question of a federal union between the two states (April 10th). It protested also against the British annexation of Amatongaland (May 10th). A Commission was appointed to assist the President to negotiate a closer union with the Transvaal (June 28th), but it was felt that nothing definite was likely to be done for some time. Owing to his ill-health Dr. Reitz resigned his position as President (Nov. 17).

"Order of the Day," in parliamentary language, is a Bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Ordnance Survey Office, The, is a department under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. See ed. '94 for a full account of the recommendations of the departmental committee appointed in April '92 by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the condition of the Ordnance Survey. See also WAR OFFICE.

Orleans, Duc d'. Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orleans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '69. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, where, as being nearer France, he now resides. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orleans, was married to Duc d'Aosta in June '95.

Orphan Working School, The, was founded in 1758 by a body of philanthropists who started a small house at Hoxton, where twenty boys and soon after twenty girls were received. Now the institution includes the senior school at Maitland Park, N.W., where 400 children are provided for, and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey Rise, N., the junior branch of the institution, where 200 little ones are accommodated and educated. There is a Convalescent Home too at Harold Road, Margate, containing provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The Secretary is A. C. P. Coote, M.A., and the Office is at 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, was b. 1829. Is a great-grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, the first King of the new independent kingdom of Norway. He ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in

'88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has issue four sons. His Majesty has evinced a most resolute opposition to the desire of the Norwegian Storting for a foreign and consular service independent of Sweden.

Ottoman Empire. See **TURKEY.**

"Ouida" (Mlle. Louise De la Rame) was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She adopted the *nom de plume* of "Ouida" in memory of her childish pronunciation of her own name "Louisa." She commenced when very young to contribute to *Colburn's New Monthly*. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many: "Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Folle Farine," "In a Winter City," "In Maremma," "Bimbi," "Wanda," "Othmar," "Guilderoy," "Moths," "Syrilin," "Ruffino," "Santa Barbara," "The Tower of Taddeo," "Two Offenders," "The Silver Christ," "Toxin," etc.

Owens College, Manchester. John Owens, a liberal Churchman, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1846, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college, which commenced with 62 students. In '72, when their number had risen to 337, the old Quay Street buildings became too small, and the Owens College Extension Fund was started and ultimately reached £211,152; the old buildings being sold for £13,000. The new buildings were opened and amalgamated with the Manchester Medical School in '73. Further and rapid development was promoted by many generous bequests. In '83 further additions to the college buildings became necessary, and were built; and, four years later, the new Beyer Laboratories and the Natural History Museums were erected, at a cost of £80,000. Additional buildings for the Medical Department were opened in Nov. '94, and the medical school is now one of the finest in the Kingdom. In '88 the Sir Joseph Whitworth bequests to the College (supplemented by the liberality of his residuary legatees) amounted to over £50,000. In '94 Mr. R. C. Christie offered to build a Library for the College at a cost of about £20,000, the plans for which have been accepted, and the work of building is now rapidly progressing. Total students ('95) 1036, composed of 547 art students, 108 women, and 383 medical students. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act, though John Owens only contemplated the admission of male students. There are two halls of residence—the "Hulme" (conducted on Church lines) and the "Dalton," both for men only. The College receives annually £1800 from Government, £1000 from the Manchester Hulme Trust, and £900 from the Manchester Corporation (under the Technical Instruction and Local Taxation Acts). **Principal,** A. W. Ward, Litt.D., LL.D.

Oxford, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE.**

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great is ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. Originally the scholars at Oxford lived scattered about in various houses in the city, meeting for instruction, but in other respects

resembling the non-collegiate students of the present day. The number of undergraduates in residence is now somewhat over 2000: it is stationary, and probably will soon slightly decrease. The University began to experience reform at the hands, to some extent, of devoted sons in 1854. The Ordinance of that year, amongst other changes, assigned positive, and not merely ornamental duties to the professoriate. The Universities Commission modified the sweeping changes which began to take effect in '82. Not the least of them, as affecting the personnel of the Colleges, was the substitution of Prize and Tutorial Fellowships for Life Fellowships (which had been voided, as a rule, by marriage, or neglect, save under dispensation, to take Holy Orders, and for none other cause). The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The **Hebdomadal Council** (so called from meeting once a week in term), which alone has power of initiation, **Congregation** (consisting of M.A.'s and members of superior faculties, the test being residence), which has power of rejection and amendment, and **Convocation** (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies agree in requiring continued membership of a College, Hall, or the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), J. F. Bright, D.D.; Balliol, 1262, E. Caird, M.A.; Merton, 1270, Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, D. B. Monro, M.A.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, J. E. Sewell, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456; T. H. Warren, M.A.; Brasenose, 1500; C. B. Heberden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516, I. Fowler, D.D.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. F. Paget, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. G. Woods' D.D.; St. John's, 1555, J. Bellamy, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, J. Rhys, M.A.; Wadham, 1613, G. E. Thorley, M.A.; Worcester, 1714, W. Inge, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The Halls: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D.; St. Mary, 1325, D. P. Chase, D.D.; New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, R. J. Wilson, D.D. The **Non-Collegiate Body** was instituted in '68; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (H. J.) Turrell's; (E. S.) Grindle's; (C. A.) Marcon's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within Her Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, and Firth College, Sheffield. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sidney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras. The degrees granted by the University are: Baccalaureate and Magistrate in Arts, and in the Sub-Faculty of Surgery, included in the Faculty of Medicine, the Baccalaureate and Doctorate in the Superior Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and in the Faculty of Music. For the Baccalaureate in all these faculties, except Divinity, an examination must be passed. For that Baccalaureate, and for all the Doctorates a thesis or exercise qualifies. The quasi-Faculty of Music stands alone, but to entrance into all the other faculties the attainment of the Baccalaureate in Arts is essential. It may be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the

Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, and English Literature. Equally with passing the examinations, residence, and that for twelve terms (of which for these purposes there are four in each year, is essential, but it need not be continuous nor co-existent with the passing of examination, standing for which is reckoned from the date of matriculation, *i.e.*, formal entry into sonship of the University. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, St. Kentigern's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling

the Non-Collegiate Body (see HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN). Two colleges, neither of which has any official connection with the University, have lately moved to Oxford: Mansfield, Principal A. M. Fairbairn, in '89; Manchester, Principal J. Drummond, in '93. In '92 the Appointments Committee was constituted. This body receives the names of and recommends Oxford men for all kinds of work, and performs the function of an Intelligence Department. All information may be obtained from the Secretary, C. C. Ord, M.A., Appointments Committee, Old Clarendon Building, Oxford. Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; Proctors for '95-'6; P. G. Matheson, M.A., New College; H. T. Gerrans, M.A., Worcester. Parliamentary Representatives, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., J. G. Talbot.

P

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, the famous pianist and composer, was born on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Rognski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, still continuing to practise his art indefatigably. For a short while in '84 he was a professor at Strasburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After three years' study with Tschitzki, in Vienna, he made his *début* in '87 with instant success. He next toured through Germany, and in the autumn of '89 appeared in Paris, where he created a *furor*. His *début* in London took place under Mr. Daniel Maher's direction, on May 9th, '90, at St. James' Hall. In the following year he visited America, and has since repeated the tour. He has composed more than eighty vocal works, a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, and many pieces for the piano. His "Polish Fantasia" was produced at the Norwich Festival in '93. M. Paderewski is a widower with one son.

Pahang, one of the Malay States under the protection of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*).

"**Pall Mall Gazette.**" Evening newspaper and review. Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. Transferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, in '80. First number appeared Feb. 7th, '65. Edited first by Frederick Greenwood, next ('80) by John Morley, who in turn was succeeded in '83 by W. T. Stead, and he by Mr. E. T. Cook. In Oct. '92 the paper was sold by Mr. Thompson to Mr. T. Dove Keighley, acting for and on behalf of the Hon. W. W. Astor (*q.v.*), the American millionaire, who is now the proprietor. On the 15th Mr. E. T. Cook, the then editor, and his staff resigned. The present

editor is Mr. H. C. Cust. Offices, 18, Charing Cross Road.

"**Pall Mall Magazine.**" About three months after Mr. W. W. Astor (*q.v.*) had purchased the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* he made arrangements for bringing out a new illustrated magazine intended to equal in every respect the best American publications. Lord Fredk. Hamilton and Sir Douglas Straight were appointed the editors, and Mr. T. Dove Keighley became **art editor**. The first number appeared in May '93, and at once achieved a success which has been increased by the progressive merit of each subsequent number. The price is *1s. 6d.* Editorial Offices, 18, Charing Cross Road.

Pamirs, The, are sometimes called "The Roof of the World," and consist of a number of bleak plateaux and shallow valleys situated about 13,000 feet above the sea level. They lie between Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Afghanistan, and are inhabited chiefly by nomad bands of Khirghiz robbers. From their elevated position they command the routes to many of the territories which they overlook, and so Russia and England, and the Afghans and the Chinese are all interested in them. The Chinese maintain that the Pamirs form part of their empire. The Russians say the country has been theirs since '75 in virtue of their conquest of Khokand. The Afghan claim, backed up by England, is that Badakshan and Wakhan belong to them, the Oxus thus forming the northern boundary of Afghan territory all along its length. While matters stood thus an expedition was sent by the Russian authorities under the command of Colonel Yonoff to the Pamirs (June '92). The aim of the expedition was avowedly strategic, first, to secure the evacuation of the territory by the Chinese, and second, to protect the Russian Khirghiz in the Pamirs against the Afghans. The Chinese troops withdrew at the first summons, but a collision with the Afghans, in territory which had been declared neutral by the agreement of '73, occurred at Somatash, whereupon the Ameer appealed to the Indian Government for aid. The position taken by the

Russian troops menaced the British control of the passes from the Pamirs over the Hindu Kush to Gilgit and Hunza. In April '94 an agreement for a *modus vivendi* with the Russian Government was come to by the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg. Russia so far conceded China's demands as to undertake that, pending the conclusion of a final agreement, Russian troops should not touch the portion of Pamir territory claimed by China. The Afghans afterwards withdrew from their advanced positions on the right bank of the Panjah, and marched to Kala-bar-Panjah. The negotiations between the British and Russian Governments were meanwhile proceeding, and were finally brought to a satisfactory issue, as shown below. A map illustrating the settlement is given on the opposite page.

History, '95. Repeated charges were made by Russian journals during December against the Afghans of marauding attacks upon the inhabitants of Roshan and Shignan. Negotiations between the Russian and British Governments resulted during March in an agreement being come to as to the spheres of influence of the two countries in these regions. These it was agreed should be divided by a line starting from a point on Lake Victoria (Zor Zul) near to its eastern extremity, and following the crests of the mountain range running somewhat to the south of the latitude of the lake as far as the Benderky and Orta-Bel passes. Thence the line should run along the same range so far as it remained to the south of the latitude of the lake; but, on reaching that latitude, it should descend a spur of the range towards Kizil Rabat, on the Aksu river, if that locality were found not to be north of the latitude of Lake Victoria—and would afterwards be prolonged in an easterly direction so as to meet the Chinese frontier. If it should be found that Kizil Rabat were situated to the north of the latitude of Lake Victoria, the line of demarcation should be drawn to the nearest point on the Aksu river south of that latitude, and thence prolonged as aforesaid. A joint commission of British and Russian delegates was entrusted with the demarcation of the line. The British Government engaged that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hindu Kush and the line from the east end of Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier should form part of the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that it should not be annexed to Great Britain, and that no military posts or forts should be established in it. A further condition of the agreement was the evacuation by the Ameer of Afghanistan of all the territories then occupied by him on the right bank of the Panjah, and upon the evacuation by the Ameer of Bokhara of the portion of Darwaz lying to the south of the Oxus, in regard to which the British and Russian Governments agreed to use their influence respectively with the two Ameer. The delimitation commission met at Bozai Gambaz (July 20th), and the work went on rapidly. The boundary from Victoria Lake to the Chinese frontier was delimited and defined (Sept. 18th), and the northern frontier of Afghanistan from Zulfikar on the Heri Rud to the Pamirs was settled.

Panama Canal. See **ENGINEERING.**

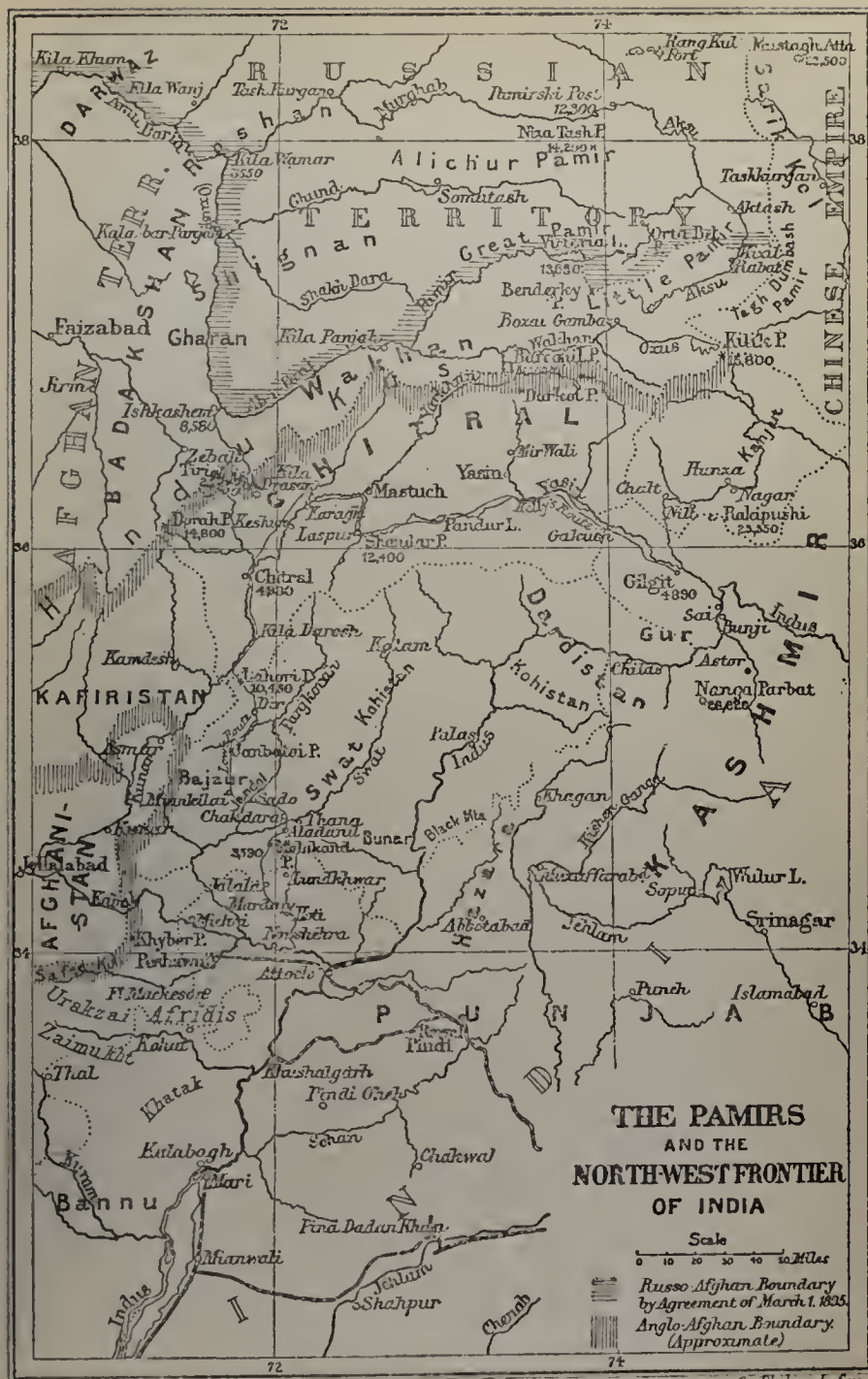
Paraguay, Republic of. One of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay.

Capital, Asuncion, pop. about 25,000. Area, about 98,000 sq. m.; it is therefore about one-fifth larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Pop. about 400,000. It is governed by a President elected every four years (Señor Ejuiguiza, '94), a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and compulsory. A railway of about 90 miles is now opened. Concessions have been granted for about 300 miles more. A number of Australians calling themselves the "Australian Co-operative Settlement Association" obtained a grant of 100 square leagues of land, or about 450,000 acres, near Villa Rica, about 110 miles from Asuncion, in July '93. They agreed with the Government to establish 400 families on this land before Jan. '95, and 800 families before Jan. '97. The common ownership of land and equal division of expenses and profits without regard to sex, age, office, or physical and mental capacity, the absolute equality of the sexes, the individual freedom of the members in regard to "thought, religion, speech, and leisure," were made fundamental principles of the Association. Owing to disagreements, however, the settlers are now divided into three bodies, and their chances of success are thus greatly lessened. Revenue, '93, £826,000; expenditure, £840,000; internal debt, '93, £200,000; external debt, '94, £4,000,000. Imports, '93, £362,000; exports, £1,305,000. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC.**—**History, '95.** Señor Ejuiguiza began his term of office as President of the Republic (Nov. 26th). An arrangement fixing the basis for a settlement of the foreign debt of Paraguay was signed (Aug. 20th). According to this arrangement the Government will pay, from January '96, interest at the rate of 1 per cent. for three years, increasing the rate by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. every succeeding three years until January 1908, when 3 per cent. will be paid until the extinction of the debt. The redemption of the debts will begin in 1900.

Parish Councils Act. See **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94.**

Paris Underground Railways. See **ENGINEERING.**

Parker, Rev. Joseph, D.D., minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, was b. at Hexham, 1830. Ed. at Univ. Coll., London '52. Ordained in the Congregational body '53. Has held the following church appointments: Banbury '53, Manchester '58, London, City Temple '60-'94. Chairman of Congregational Union of England and Wales '84, of London Congregational Board '83, and of London Congregational Union '90. Founder of Nottingham Congregational Institute. Dr. Parker, in addition to being a popular and vigorous preacher, is also an author of repute. Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols.), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols.), "Weaver Stephen" and "The People's Prayer-Book." In '88 he visited the United States. He was for years engaged on the "People's Bible," which is now completed, and may be regarded as the *magnum opus* of his literary labours. In '92 he withdrew from membership of the London Board of Congregational Ministers. The conclusion of his twenty-fifth year of ministry in London was



celebrated during '94 by numerous good wishes and gifts from all denominations, and the presentation of a cheque for a thousand guineas.

Parkes, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., is the son of an agricultural labourer, and was b. at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 1815. He emigrated to Sydney in '39. Returned to the New South Wales Parliament as member for Sydney in '54. Became Colonial Secretary '66, and distinguished himself by carrying the New South Wales Public Schools Act. Prime Minister '72-5, '77, '78-89. Sir Henry has been distinguished for his successful advocacy of Free Trade. He is one of the remarkable men who have risen to political eminence through journalism. For seven years ('49-56) he conducted the *Empire*, a daily newspaper of Sydney. He visited England in '61, in '87, and again in '87 as the representative of New South Wales at the Colonial Conference which met in London. Sir Henry presided over the great Conference which considered the question of Australasian Federation at Sydney in April '91. His autobiography, "Fifty Years of the Making of Australian History," was published in Sept. '92, and a son was born to him the same month. On the defeat of the Dibbs administration in '94, Mr. G. H. Reid, and not Sir Henry, was summoned to form a ministry, and during '95 the latter joined Sir George Dibbs in a vehement attack upon Mr. Reid's policy. But he was himself defeated in the General Election which followed.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament the Clerk of the Crown delivers to the Clerk of the House of Commons a list of the names of the members returned at the general election. Members are then summoned to the House of Peers, and the Royal pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that the Commons do proceed to elect their Speaker (*q.v.*). On the following day the Speaker elect is presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Royal approbation. If the same Government be in office as had been in power at the dissolution, the swearing-in of members goes forward for a few days, and then Parliament is formally opened; but if there should have been a change of Government after the general election, then members of the administration who hold office direct from the Crown will have vacated their seats, and the leading members of the Government present in the Commons will be the Secretaries to the Treasury. Parliament is sometimes opened by Her Majesty in person—this being now the only occasion during a session on which the Queen is personally present—but more frequently by Royal Commission. In either case the Speaker and the Commons are summoned (see BLACK ROB) to hear Her Majesty's Speech. This is read sometimes by the Sovereign, but more often when Her Majesty is present by the Lord Chancellor; and it is always delivered by

him when Parliament is opened by Commission. At the resumption of business in the evening of the day on which Parliament is opened, an address in reply to the gracious Message from the Throne is moved in each House. After the mover and seconder have spoken, some critical remarks upon public affairs are usually made by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the House replies. So soon as the Address has been agreed to by the Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and into a Committee of Ways and Means (see SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS).

The Houses at their daily sittings consider private business (see BILLS, PARLIAMENTARY), Petitions are presented, questions put to Ministers, motions are made and discussed, and public bills are submitted by the Government and by private members. The House, on resuming after an adjournment, takes up business at the stage where it had been left at the previous sitting; but a prorogation ends all uncompleted public business. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign. When Parliament is about to be dissolved by the Crown on the advice of her Ministers it is customary to prorogue on a given day, and in the evening of the same day or on the following day to issue the proclamation of dissolution. The writs are posted the same night, and are made returnable not less than thirty-five days after date. But although the new Parliament cannot in any case be summoned to meet in less than thirty-five days after the day of dissolution, it may happen when the general election is over that no necessity for an early meeting of Parliament exists, and in such case the new Parliament may be prorogued by proclamation until a later date. Should it, however, be found desirable to call Parliament together for the despatch of business on an earlier day than that to which it stands prorogued by proclamation, whether that prorogation has taken place before the first meeting of a new Parliament, or during the ordinary recess between sessions, or if the House be adjourned for a longer period than fourteen days, it is in the power of the Crown to call Parliament together by proclamation for the despatch of business in six days from the date of such proclamation. See also COMMONS, HOUSE OF; PEERAGE; PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE; and BILLS, PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliamentary Papers consist of the notices of questions, resolutions, votes, and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament issued daily during the session; the official **Blue Books**, **Drab Books**, and **White Books** (so called from the colour of their covers) are Papers prepared by the different Government departments, and presented by command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, and also of all reports and returns specially ordered to be printed by either House. As soon as possible after the close of each session lists

are prepared of all the papers printed and issued during the year, and are procurable, as also the Journals of the proceedings of the House of Lords and House of Commons (price 10s. per volume). To the general public the papers are issued on the following terms: Single papers, Blue Books, etc., are charged for at the rate of one halfpenny per sheet of four pages, excepting in instances where special prices are fixed; but for an annual subscription of £20 subscribers can obtain all the Parliamentary publications issued during the year; an annual subscription of £16 entitles the subscriber to all the Parliamentary Papers excepting the daily votes and proceedings, which can be had separately for an annual subscription of £3; and the reports on petitions and appendix to the votes, which can also be had separately for an annual subscription of £1. The papers of each House can also be had separately. The annual subscription for the House of Lords papers is £10, and for the House of Commons papers £15, or in each case £1 10s. less without the daily votes and proceedings. An additional charge is made for delivery within the town district, according to distance, and a charge of 10s. or 20s. for packing and sending by post or rail the votes or papers respectively. Lists of the papers for each year, giving title and price, and later ones, even the postage, can be sent post free for 4d. The Parliamentary Publishers are Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; Messrs. J. Menzies & Co., Hanover Street, Edinburgh; and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only as to their constitution, but likewise in respect of their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the House of Peers, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the royal assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lordships' House. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The powers of the Lord Chancellor, who presides over the deliberations of the House of Lords, differ widely from those exercised by the Speaker of the House of Commons. He is not the judge of questions of order, and if two or more peers rise together the House itself decides who shall first be heard. The simple duties of the Lord Chancellor (who need not necessarily be a peer) consist in "putting the question," and he is not debarred from taking part in a debate. He has, however, no casting vote in divisions, and if the numbers are equal the "not-contents" prevail. Another peculiarity of procedure in the House of Lords is that the speakers do not address the presiding peer but the whole House. With regard to the origination of bills, the House of Lords has exclusive power concerning those relating to a

restitution in blood and a restitution in honours. It has always been held that bills of "pains and penalties," or other measures founded on oral testimony, should originate in the Lords; and until 1871 the House of Commons had not the power which their lordships had of examining witnesses on oath. The Royal Assent to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veut.*" If the measure be a private one he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévôlence, et aussi le veut.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) s'aviserà.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707.

The most striking feature with the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. This high officer must have been anciently, as at present, the organ or spokesman of the Commons, although in modern times he is more occupied in presiding over the deliberations of the House than in delivering speeches on their behalf. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. No public bill can be introduced into the House without leave. (See BILL, PARLIAMENTARY.) Only the royal assent can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative. An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with.

The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace (*q.v.*) is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply (*q.v.*), while in Committee of Ways and Means (*q.v.*) resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills. What is termed a hybrid committee is nominated partly by the

House of Commons and partly by the Committee of Selection. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties. In cases where appointments are not directly conferred by the Crown a member need not resign his seat; and by the Reform Act of '67 it was specially enacted that members already in office should not vacate their seats on accepting certain other Crown appointments. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

The procedure of the House of Commons was under consideration in several sessions, and subjoined is the substance of the new rules last adopted, with some amendments since made:—**Sittings of the House.** Provides that unless the House shall otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till 1 o'clock a.m., when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing order, or otherwise exempted from the operation of the standing order, be then under consideration. At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day. On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided. After the business under consideration at midnight, or at 5.30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of, no opposed business is to be taken. A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order. The Chairman of Ways and Means may take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House; and the Speaker is to nominate, at the commencement of every session, a panel of not more than five members, to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by the Chairman of Ways and Means.—**Closure of Debate.** After a question has been proposed, a member may claim to move "That the question be now put," and unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights

of the minority, the question is to be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate. Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion.—**Disorderly Conduct.** "That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman do order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and that the serjeant-at-arms do act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair, in pursuance of this resolution. But if, on any occasion, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman deems that his powers under this Standing Order are inadequate, he may name such member or members in pursuance of the Standing Order (Order in Debate), or he may call upon the House to adjudge upon the conduct of such member or members. Provided always, that members who are ordered to withdraw under this Standing Order, or who are suspended from the service of the House under the Standing Order (Order in Debate), shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House, subject, however, in the case of such suspended members, to the proviso in that Standing Order regarding their service on Private Bill Committees." The standing order referred to provides that whenever any member shall have been "named" by the Speaker or Chairman for disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently and willfully obstructing business, or otherwise, he may, by vote of the House, be suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month; but such suspension is not to exempt the member from service on any private bill to which he may have been previously appointed.—**Irrelevance or Repetition.** Mr. Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.—**Motions for Adjournment in abuse of the Rules of the House.** "That, if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the Chair, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the Chair, or he may decline to propose the question thereupon to the House."—**Government Business.** "That on days on which the Government business has priority, the Government may arrange such Government business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit."—**Committees of the whole House.** That whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into Committee (not being a Committee to consider a message from the Crown, or the Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means, or the Committee on the Indian Financial Statement) Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question; and the House shall

thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless notice of an instruction thereto has been given, when such instruction shall be first disposed of.—**Amendments on Report.** That upon the report stage of any bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in Committee without an instruction from the House.—**Divisions.** That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass, if in his opinion the division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, take the vote of the House or Committee by calling upon the members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places, and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or Committee, or name tellers for a division. And, in case there is no division, the Speaker or Chairman shall declare to the House or the Committee the number of the minority who had challenged his decision, and their names shall be thereupon taken down in the House and printed with the lists of divisions.—**Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech.** That the stages of Committee and Report on the Address to Her Majesty to convey the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the session be discontinued.—**Public Bills.** That after Whitsuntide public bills, other than Government bills, be arranged on the Order-book so as to give priority to the bills most advanced, and that Lords' amendments to public Bills appointed to be considered be placed first, to be followed by third readings, considerations of report, bills in progress in Committee, bills appointed for Committee, and second readings.—**Standing Committees.** The resolutions of '82 relating to the constitution and proceedings of standing (or grand) committees for the consideration (1) of bills relating to law and courts of justice and legal procedure, and (2) to trade, shipping, and manufactures, were revived, trade being ordered to include agriculture and fishing. Other standing orders of the House provide that motions for leave to bring in bills and for the nomination of select committees may be set down for consideration at the commencement of public business, and that, if such motions are opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves, and from the member who opposes, any such motion respectively, may put the question thereon, or the question that the debate be adjourned. When the House meets at 2 o'clock for a morning sitting, the sitting is suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and be resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until midnight, the evening sitting being subject to the provisions of the Standing Order No. 1, which relate to the interruption of business and the adjournment of the House. On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5.30, and the House adjourns at 6. See also the article **PARLIAMENT, ante**, and **SESSION**, sect. 25, for proceedings on the appointment of a Scotch Grand Committee.

Parliamentary Sessions, '95. [See **SESSION**.]

Parliaments, Clerk of the. An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction

with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker. All members are sworn by him and introduced to the Speaker, and the roll is subscribed under his supervision. He reads the order of the day, turns a sand-glass when a division is called, reads petitions if required, and takes charge of accounts and papers. He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Henry J. L. Graham, C.B.; and Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C.B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings, musical composer, was born 1848, and ed. at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He attained the degree of Mus. Bac. while at school, and early showed musical abilities of a high order. Received instruction from Dr. Elvey and Sir G. Macfarren. In addition to many settings to anthems, Dr. Parry has composed various sonatas and overtures. His adaptation of Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" was produced at the Gloucester Musical Festival in '80. His oratorio "Judith," produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival in '88, was a great success. To the Leeds Festival ('89) he contributed a setting of Pope's ode on St. Cecilia's Day, to the Norwich festival ('90), a new cantata entitled "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso," and to the Hereford Festival ('91) a magnificent setting of "De Profundis." His oratorio entitled "Job" far surpassed all his previous efforts, and his "King Saul" ('94) produced at the Birmingham Festival contains some very fine writing.

Patents and how to get them. During recent years, owing to the removal of much hampering legislation, the opportunities for protecting new inventions and improvements upon older ones by letters patent have been greatly facilitated, while at the same time the initial cost has been lessened. The right to patent and the privileges which go with it are denied to no one of either sex. The two principal points to bear in mind in patenting are novelty and utility. A patent is essentially a restricted monopoly, and the inventor is therefore called upon to observe certain limitations. His protection extends over a period of fourteen years, but he can extend it at the end of that term for a similar period if the resources of the patent are shown to have been insufficiently developed. Before the actual date of patenting an invention may not be used for profit, either secretly or publicly. For example, a man who has been privately applying some new process with profit, or invented an article, and sold it, cannot take out letters patent, as the law only recognises his monopoly from the date of patenting. But this does not apply if it is simply a question of experimenting upon its value, while the incomplete experiments of another will not invalidate claim. Patents are issued at the **Patent Office**, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. (Hours 10 till 4), under the seal of the office. Application must be made in a **specification**, wherein are set forth the title of the inven-

tion, and the particular nature of the claim. It must be made upon a form obtained from the "Comptroller-General" (Sir H. Reader Lack), and must conform strictly to the prescribed regulations. Patents may be taken out through patent agencies, and this is the best plan, provided only that the agent be respectable and reliable. Patent agents are now compelled to register themselves, and the incorporation this year by Royal Charter of the Institute of Patent Agents affords inventors a needful security. Applications are liable to adverse judgment by the Patent Office, and to outside opposition; in the former case ten days or more notice is given the applicant, and he may amend under certain regulations; in the latter, notice of opposition is made on a special form, the grounds being stated. When a provisional or complete specification is accepted, the inventor is informed of it; it is advertised in the official journal; and is open to inspection by the public at the Patent Office on payment of a fee of one shilling, while certified copies of entries can be had at the rate of one hundred words for fourpence. The fees are, in brief: up to sealing, on application for provisional protection, £1; on filing complete specification, £3. On application to amend specification, up to sealing, £1 10s.; ditto, after sealing, £3. If a patentee intends at the end of the fourth or eighth year from the date of patent to keep the same in force, he must pay a fee of £50 or £100 (as the case may be) before the expiration of such years; but he can pay annual fees in lieu during the term of the patent, that is until and inclusive of the thirteenth year. They begin with £5, gradually increasing to a last payment of £14. Thus the total cost of a patent kept in force for the maximum period of 14 years was reduced from £154 to £99. Formerly the fees were much higher, but in Oct. '92 they were reduced as above by an order of the Board of Trade. Perhaps as a result of this, the number of applications for patents made in '93 reached 25,102, a higher figure than had ever been attained before. Applications for patents communicated from abroad are entertained, as are also all inventions requiring international and colonial arrangements for their furtherance. Special forms of procedure in these cases are necessary. The inventor, in conclusion, is advised to consult the "Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," published Wednesdays, price 6d., which contains abridgments of patents, and illustrations. Copies of specifications can be had, on payment of the published price, at 38, Cursitor Street, E.C. The above may all be consulted also at the Patent Office Free Library, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, where admirable facilities exist for readers. During '94 there were 25,386 applications for patents, 21,230 single designs, and 1025 sets of designs, and 8013 trade marks. The gross receipts were £181,855, and the expenditure was £96,092.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsley Deighton, is a native of Woodford, Essex, where he was b. in 1823. In '44 he made his *debut* as an author, but it was not until '54 that he established his reputation by the publication of the first part of "The Angel in the House" (a story of a young man's "maiden passion for a maid"). He has since published "A Garland of Poems for Children," "The Unknown Eros," "Amelia," a memoir of Barry Cornwall, "Principle in Art," "Religio Poetæ," and "Rod, Root, and Flower." He was assistant librarian of the

British Museum '46-68. He has been called by his admirers "The English Petrarch." His residence is at Lymington, Hants.

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Maurice Strakosch, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent Garden, and at once became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In '70 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in '68 M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in '83. She has since married Signor Nicolini, the tenor singer. A theatre, which she had erected at Craig-y-nos, her Welsh residence, was opened in Aug. '91. Madame Patti has undertaken several very successful tours abroad, in the Argentine Republic and in the States, and in Oct. '93 she began her farewell tour to the latter country. In '94 she made a fresh and evidently a popular departure by singing "Elisabeth's Prayer" and other excerpts from Wagner's works, and in '95 she delighted the musical world by reappearing at Covent Garden after a ten years' absence.

Payn, James, was b. at Cheltenham, 1830. Educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Became editor of *Chambers's Journal* in '58. Contributed to that periodical "Lost Sir Masingberd," which placed him in the front rank of romancers. His subsequent novels include "By Proxy," "Cecil's Tryst," "Married Beneath Him," "Not Wooded, but Won," "High Spirits," "Kit," "The Heir of the Ages," "The Burnt Million," "A Modern Dick Whittington" ('92), "A Trying Patient" ('93), "In Market Overt" ('95), and numerous others. In '85 he became editor of *Cornhill*. During '88 he commenced a series of weekly notes in the *Illustrated London News*. He published "Some Literary Recollections" in '84 and "Gleams of Memory" in '94.

Peace Society, The, was founded in 1816, and has for its object the promotion of permanent and universal peace. It welcomes the support of Christians of all denominations, and also of those persons who oppose war on humanitarian or other grounds. The Society has always advocated a gradual and simultaneous disarmament by all the nations of Europe, and the principle of arbitration, and it is unquestionably due to its efforts that this mode of settling international difficulties has been adopted with increasing frequency and acceptance. During the period of its existence over a hundred instances of pacific settlements have occurred. The Society maintains a constant propaganda in favour of peace, and advocates the preaching of sermons on the subject of peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. President, Sir Joseph W. Peace, Bart., M.P.; Treasurer, Walter Hazell, Esq., M.P.; Secretary, W. Evans Darby, LL.D. Offices, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

PEERAGE.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before

the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of patent. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal (see PARLIAMENT). The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to

sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Great Chamberlain (the Earl of Ancaster is now Lord Great Chamberlain), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and Black Rod (Sir J. Drummond). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woosack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of Parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. (See also PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woosack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords range themselves pretty much as the commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the

Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion. The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed. It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner. The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer. The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 6; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 22; Earls, 121; Viscounts, 29; Bishops, 24; Barons, 310; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers 28: total, 580. Fifteen of the foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers, so that the actual voting strength of the House is now (Nov. '95) 563.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Members.

(Revised to Nov. '95.)

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C. K.G. C.B. L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; is Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; is Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, s. C. Carlton.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, *bro.* L. Turf.

Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. Maj. 3rd Vol. Batt. Welsh Regt.; J.P. Glamorgan-shire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. Duffryn, *Aberdare, Glamorganshire*; 39, *Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum*.

Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Viset Gordon (1814). Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. P.C. G.C.M.G. L.L. Aberdeenshire; Ld. II. Comr. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. '81-6; Viceroy Ireland Feb.

to July '86; app. Gov.-Gen. of Canada '93; Hon. LL.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. Dollis Hill, N.W.; *Haddo House, Aberdeen*.

Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.). K.G. L.L. of Sussex. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. Carlton.

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Berks (Princess Charlotte's) Regt. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. Wytham Abbey, *Oxford, Travellers*.

Abinger, James Yorke MacGregor, 4th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1871, s. 1892. 1s Lieut. 2nd Batt. Cameron Highlanders. *Heir*, Hon. S. L. L. Scarlett, *c*.

Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. B. 1834. M.P. for Carlow '59-65, Bridgenorth '65-6; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '87; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '88. His lordship possesses one of the finest libraries in England, and is a man of great learning. A Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; app. '95 Regius Prof. Mod. Hist., Camb. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Acton, s. L. Athenæum.

Addington, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and borough of Buckingham; Ald. Bucks C.C. and Lord High Steward of the Borough; Lt.-Col. Bucks Rifle Vol.; partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia Merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, N. Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. Addington House, Winslow, Bucks; 24, *Prince's Gate, London, S.W.*

Ailesbury, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842, s. 1894. Formerly in the army; M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. *Heir*, Earl of Cardigan, s.

Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, E. of Cassilis, s. C. Culzean Castle, *Maybole, N.B.*; 65, *Lancaster Gate, W. Carlton, Travellers', Guards*.

Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1856, s. 1881. S.R.P., Maj. 10th Hussars, and Brevet-Major, late Lieut. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Lord Ogilvy, s. Athenæum.

Albany, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. Posthumous s. of 1st D. and grandson of 11th Majesty. A minor. *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey*.

Albemarle, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th L. (cr. 1696). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. *g.s.* of the Earl of Albemarle who served at Waterloo; Lieut. Scots Guards '78-83; Maj. 12th Midd. Rifle Vol. '84; M.P. Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk*.

Allington, Henry Gerard, 1st L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1825. M.P. for Dorchester '47-56, Dorset '56-76. *Heir*, Hon. H. N. Sturt, M.P., s. C. Carlton.

Amherst, William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. Amherst, *bro.* C. Carlton.

Amherst of Hackney, William Amhurst, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Tyssen-Amherst; *e. s.* late William George Tyssen Tyssen-Amhurst, of Diddington Hall, Norfolk. J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D.L. Middlesex; M.P. W. Norfolk '80-85, S.W. Norfolk '85-92. *Heir-pres.*, Mary Rothes Margaret, *e. d.*, wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. *Diddington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk*; 8, *Grosvenor Square, W. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Athenæum.*

Amphill, Arthur Oliver Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. The first L. was the well-known ambassador. *Heir*, Odo W. T. V. Russell, bro. 19, *Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.*

Ancaster, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby. B. 1830. P.C. 1s Lord Great Chamberlain; succ. as Lord Aveland '67, and succ. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimsthorpe, Bourn; Drummond Castle, Crief, N.B.*; 12, *Belgrave Square, Travellers', Carlton.*

Anglesey, Henry, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1835, s. 1880. Vice-Admiral of North Wales and Co. Carmarthen; late comdg. R.N.A.V. (Liverpool Brig.); D.L. Anglesey and Staffordshire; late Hon. Col. Staffs. Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, E. of Uxbridge, s. C. *Carlton.*

Annaly, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Capt. 1st Battn. Scots Guards; served in Egyptian campaign '82, medal and clasp, and Khedive's bronze star. *Heir*, Hon. Luke White, s. L. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Berkeley Square, London. Turf, Guards'.*

Annesley, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, s. 1874. I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. *Carlton.*

Antrim, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. Descended from the Lords of the Isles. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers'.*

Arbuthnott, John, 10th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1843, s. 1891. S.P. Late lieut. 40th Foot; D.L. Kincardineshire. *Heir*, Hon. David Arbuthnott, bro. *Scottish Conservative.*

Ardilaun, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. 1868. M.P. Dublin '68-9 and '74-80. C. *Carlton.*

Argyll, George Douglas, 1st D. of in peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1892), 8th D. (cr. 1701) in peerage of Scotland. Surname Campbell. B. 1823, s. 1847. K.G.; K.T.; P.C. Began his official career as Lord Privy Seal (Jan. '53), and Postmaster-General (Nov. '55); again Lord Privy Seal (June '59 to July '66); Secretary for India, and President of the Council of India (Dec. '68); the third time Lord Privy Seal ('80 to April '81); is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyshire; K.G. '84. Was Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews ('51), and Rector of the University of Glasgow ('54). The Duke is a prolific writer upon scientific, political, and social subjects, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "The Reign

of Law," "The Unity of Nature," "Scotland as it Was and Is," "The Unseen Foundations of Society," and "The Burdens of Belief," a volume of poems published in '94. *Heir*, M. of Lorne, M.P., s. U.L. *Athenæum.*

Armstrong, William George, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname Armstrong. B. 1810. K.B.; C.B. s. late William Armstrong, Esq., of New-castle-on-Tyne; m. '35, Margaret, d. of late W. Ramshaw, Esq., J.P. for Northumberland, High Sheriff '73, formerly a solicitor at New-castle; was engineer to the War Dept. of Rifled Ordnance '58-63. Inventor of the famous artillery which bears his name, and of the present system of utilising hydraulic power; head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '61, D.C.L. Oxon '71, Hon. M. Eng. Dublin, and F.R.S.; has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him. U.L. *Craggside, Rothbury, Northumberland. Athenæum.*

Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1839, s. 1884. Has been in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Visct. Sudley, s. L. *Travellers'.*

Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1831, s. 1862. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). Author of "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis," and other works. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, bro. C. *Athenæum.*

Ashbourne, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. He gained a great reputation at the Irish Bar, and was prominent at Westminster, taking the Conservative side on all Irish and other questions. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C. '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, and '86-92, and since '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. *Carlton.*

Ashbrook, William Spencer, 7th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1830, s. 1882. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Flower, bro. C. *Carlton.*

Ashburnham, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. m. 1888, Emily, d. of R. Chaplin, Esq. Knight of Malta, and Knt. Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, bro. L. *Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire*; 30, *Dover Street, W.*

Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. Baring, bro. C. *Carlton, Arthur's.*

Ashcombe, George, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P. C. *Denbies, Dorking*; 17, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*

Ashton, James, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P.; B. 1842; ed. Lanes. Royal Gram. Sch.; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lanes.; High Sheriff '85; J.P. Co. London; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95; m. '80 (his second wife) Jessy Henrietta, dau. of the late James Stewart, Clapham, Yorks. *Rylands, Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*

Ashtown, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.P. Married Jan. '94 Violet, youngest daughter of

- Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, s. (born Dec. '94). *Woodlawn, Co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, Co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney**, James Herbert Gustavus Meredith, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredith (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. Lt. Coldstream Guards; 1st L., well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland. *Somerville, Navan, Co. Meath. Guards; White's.*
- Athole**, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1786). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T. Formerly Scots Guards; L.L. and Hcred. Sheriff Perthshire. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. Carlton.
- Auckland**, William Morton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. *Late Capt. 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt. Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. Edenthorpe, *Doncaster. Naval and Military, Carlton.*
- *Avonmore**, Algernon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1868, s. 1885. I.P. m. 1891, Mabel Evans. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, c. *Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo.*
- Aylesford**, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851, s. 1885. D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. Carlton.
- *Aylmer**, Udolphus, 7th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1814, s. 1858. I.P. Lieut.-Col. of Canadian Militia. *Heir*, Hon. M. Aylmer, s. *Melbourne, Quebec, Canada.*
- Bagot**, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1856, s. 1887. Major Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs Regt.; a Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen '85-7. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, Gren. Guards, bro. C. Blithfield, *Rugley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales; 24, St. James's Street, S.W. Travellers, Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh**, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C. S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb. '87 to Dec. '88; Parly. Sec. to Board of Trade Dec. '88 to Aug. '92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; was Chm. of the Metropolitan Water Commission; app. Sec. for Scotland '95, with a seat in the Cabinet. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, s. C. Carlton.
- Balinhard** (see Southesk).
- Bandon**, James Francis, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork Co. and City. *Heir*, Hon. Percy B. Bernard, c. C. Carlton.
- Bangor**, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1881. I.R.P.; formerly Capt. in the 43rd Light Infantry. *Heir*, Hon. M. Richard Crosbie Ward, s. C. *Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*
- Bangor**, Daniel Lewis, Bp. of. Surname Lloyd. App. 1890. Ed. at Jesus Coll., Oxford, took a 2nd class in Moderations '64 and a 2nd class Lit. Hum. '66, graduating M.A. '71. Dr. Lloyd was ordained '67, and commenced an educational career, becoming head master of Dolgelly School, and holding a curacy at Dolgelly. After remaining there for five years he filled the position of headmaster of the Friars School, Bangor, and finally became headmaster of Christ Coll., Brecon. His appointment to the bishopric was announced May '90; he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24th.
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1608). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891 on death of Duke of Cleveland. *e.s.* late Sir Henry M. Vane, formerly lieut. 3rd Battn. Northamptonshire Regt.; J.P. and C.C. co. of Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. *Raby Castle, Darlington. Brooks's.*
- Barrington**, Percy, 8th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1825, s. 1886. Was High Sheriff of Bucks '64. *Heir*, Hon. Walter B. Barrington, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers, Wellington.*
- Barrogill** (see Caithness).
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Sclater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. *E. s.* of the peer who as Mr. Sclater-Booth was Pres. of the Local Gov. Bd. '74-80, and filled other ministerial offices. *Heir*, Hon. Limbrey R. Sclater-Booth, s. C. *Naval and Military.*
- Bateman**, William Bateman, 2nd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1826, s. 1845. L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Waiting. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury, s. C. Carlton.
- Bath**, John Alexander, 4th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1831, s. 1837. Hon. Col. Wilts Yeomanry; app. L.L. of Wilts '89; Chm. Wilts C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, M.P., s. C. Carlton.
- *Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1847. Ed. at Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints, Bradford, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. m. 1893, Lilia, d. of Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart. D.L. Gloucester. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester; 20, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Battersea**, Cyril, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1843. Surname Flower; s. late P. W. Flower. Called to Bar Inner Temple '70; D.L. London; Lieut. Bucks Yeo.; Jun. Lord of the Treas. '86; m. 1878, Constance, eldest daughter late Sir A. D. Rothschild; M.P. Brecknock '80-85, S. Beds. '85-92. G.L. *Aston Clinton, Tring; The Pleasaunce, Overstrand, Cromer; Suncy House, Marble Arch.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lyon. B. 1872, s. 1891. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lyon, bro.
- Beaufort**, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1824, s. 1853. P.C. K.G. L.L. Monmouthshire; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '46-53; Master of Horse '58-9, '66-8. *Heir*, M. of Worcester, s. C. Carlton.
- *Beaumont**. The 10th Lord died in '95, and the title, which was created in 1309, is now in abeyance as between his two infant daughters and co-heirs. Surname Stapleton. *Carlton Towers, Selby.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1853, s. 1893. Late lieut. Gren. Guards; A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '85-6. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. L. 37, *Chesham Place.*

- ***Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1641). Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893. Brig. commanding Surrey Vol. Brigade; S.P. *Heir*, Hon. R.G.A. Hamilton, s. *Carlton*.
- ***Bellew**, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellew. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P. Capt. 6th Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles. Ancestors were among the first Norman settlers in Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. B. Bellew, bro. L. *Barmeach, Dunlce, Louth*.
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C. G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C. M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C.; Col. S. Notts Yeo. Cav. and A.D.C. to H.M. *Heir*, Hon. W. Strutt, s. L. *Athenaum*.
- ***Berkeley**, Louisa Mary Milman, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormond (Ireland); s. her un. 1882 B. 1840. Married 1872, Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A. *Heiress*, Hon. Mary Fitz-Harding Milman, d. *Martin's Heron, Braeknell, Berks*.
- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late lieu. R.N. *Heir*, Charles Lennox G. Berkeley, un. *Army and Navy*.
- ***Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk*.
- Berwick**, Richard Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1847, s. 1882. Peerage conferred for diplomatic services. *Heir*, T. H. Noel-Hill, n. C. *Boodle's*.
- Bessborough**, Walter William Brabazon, 7th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1821, s. 1895. Has been Rector of Sutton, Suffolk, and Rural Dean of Stamford. *Heir*, Visct. Duncannon, C.B., s. L. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland; 45, Green Street, W.*
- Blackburn**, Colin, L. (cr. 1876). Surname Blackburn. B. 1813. P.C. A Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '76-87, but though having resigned the office can still sit and vote under the Act of '87; Judge Queen's Bench Div. '59-76. C. *Athenaum*.
- ***Blantyre**, Charles, 11th L. (cr. 1606). Surname Stuart. B. 1818, s. 1830. S.P.; formerly in Grenadier Guards. L. *Travellers*.
- Blythwood**, Archibald Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Campbell. Has been Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards, and served in Crimea; M.P. Renfrewshire '73, W. Renfrewshire '85-92; created a Bart. 1880. *Heir*, Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, bro. C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire; 2, Seamore Place, W.*
- Bolingbroke and St. John**, Henry, 5th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1820, s. 1851. First peer was the celebrated minister of O. Anne. *Heir*, Hon. H. M. St. John, s. C. *White's*.
- Bolton**, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Wensley, Yorks. Carlton*.
- ***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867. s. 1885. S.P. C. *Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtonshire*.
- Boston**, George Florance, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877. A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; D.L. for County Anglesey. *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. C. *Hedsor, Maidenhead, Carlton*.
- Botreaux** (see Loudoun).
- Bowes** (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).
- Boyle** (see Cork and Orrery).
- Boyne**, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Brabourne**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Retd. lieu. Coldstream Gnsards; M.P. Rochester '89-92; D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. 3, *Queen Anne's Gate*.
- Bradford**, Orlando George Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgman. B. 1819, s. 1865. P.C. L.L. Shropshire; M.P. S. Salop '42-65; Lord Chamberlain '66-8; Master of Horse '74-80, '85-6. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Brancepeth** (see Boyne).
- Brandon** (see Hamilton).
- Brassey**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; Dir. British N. Borneo Co., Naval Construction Armaments Co., and Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co.; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; was Chm. of the Opium Com.; app. Gov. of Victoria '95. *Heir*, Hon. Thos. Allnutt Brassey, s. L. *Reform*.
- Braybrooke**, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1823, s. 1861. High Steward of Wokingham. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. L. Neville, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Braye**, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1520). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. A Knight of Malta. *Heir*, Hon. A.V. Verney-Cave, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- Breadalbane**, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. K.G.; P.C. Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; J.P. for Perthshire; J.P. and D.L. for Argyll; late Lieut. 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; late Capt. Shropshire Yeo.; Maj. 5th Vol. Batt. Roy. Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; High Commr. to Gen. Assembly Church of Scotland '93-5. *Heir*, Hon. I. Campbell, b. (to Se. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.; 19, Cavendish Square, W. Reform*.
- Bridport**, Alexander Nelson, 1st V. (cr. 1868). Surname Hood. B. 1814. A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord-in-Waiting; in '91 received G.C.B. from H.M. in recognition of his fifty years' service in her household. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Bristol**, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1834, s. 1864. High Steward of Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds; M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk. *Heir*, F. W. Fane Hervey, n. C. *Carlton*.
- Brodrick** (see Middleton).
- Brooke**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. Brooke and E. of Warwick (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. M.P. Somerset '78-85; Colchester '88-92; Mayor of Warwick '95. *Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle, Eastern Lodge, Dunmow*.

- Brougham and Vaux**, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. U.L. *Brooks's*.
- Brownlow**, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C. L.L. Lines.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under Sec. War '89-92. *Heir*, H. J. C. Cust. C. *Carlton*.
- Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensberry (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.T. M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire and Lt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Buchan**, David Stuart, 13th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1815, s. 1857. S.P. Formerly Capt. 35th Foot. *Heir*, Lt. Cardross, s. **Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, *jun.* L. *Hampden House, Great Misenden, Bucks. Grosvenor*.
- ***Burdett-Coutts**, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Surname Burdett-Coutts. B. 1814. Married '81 Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and has been M.P. for Westminster since '85. *Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.*
- Burghclere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; ed. Harrow and Trin. Hall, Camb.; M.P. Saffron Walden Div. '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture Aug. '92-July '95; D.L. Middlesex; P.C. *Debden Hall, Saffron Walden; 43, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burton**, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Bass. B. 1837, M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L. *Reform*.
- Bute**, John Patrick, 3rd M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1847, s. 1848. K.T. Hered. Sheriff Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle; Hon. LL.D. Glasgow and St. Andrews, Edin.; L.L. Buthshire; Lt. Rector St. Andrews Univ. '93. *Heir*, E. of Dumfries, s. C. Mount Stuart, *Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Ayrshire; House of Falkland, Falkland, Fife; S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, Carlton, Athenium*.
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. The sixth peer was the famous poet. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, *bro.* C. *White's*.
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under Sec. War '75-8; Under Sec. Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to the Cabinet April '87; app. Lord-Lieut. Ireland 95. *Heir*, Visct. Chelsea, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- Cairns**, Herbert John, 3rd E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1863, s. 1890. First Earl was the well-known Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. W. D. Cairns, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- ***Caithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891. S.P. Resides at Lakota, North Dakota, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, *bro.*
- Caledon**, James, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. B. 1846, s. 1855. I.R.P.; Capt. R.P. 1st Life Guards; Hon. Maj. 4th Batt. R. Inrisk. Fusil.; Hon. Lt. R.N.R.; served in Egyptian Campaign; medal and clasp and Khedive's bronze star. *Heir*, Visct. Alexander, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Calthorpe**, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Calthorpe. B. 1829, s. 1893. J.P. Warwickshire and Staffordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Calthorpe, s.
- Cambridge**, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, K.G., K.P., K.T., P.C., 2nd D. of (cr. 1801). B. 1819, s. 1850. *Army and Navy*. (See special biography.)
- Camden**, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. *Heir*, Lord G. Pratt, *un.* *The Priory, Brecon*.
- Canoy's**, Francis Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1856, s. 1881. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI. to 1839. A Lord-in-Waiting '86, and '92-5; formerly Lieut. Oxford Hussars; J.P. and D.L. Oxon. *Heir*, Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, s. L. *St. James's, Bachelors*.
- Campbell** (see Stratheden).
- Camperdown**, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Haldane. B. 1841, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. D. Haldane, *bro.* L. *Brooks's*.
- Canterbury**, Edward White, 93rd Archbp. of. (See founded 596.) Surname Benson. B. 1829. P.C. D.D. Ed. at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trin. Coll., Cam. B.A., 1st class Classics, senior Chancellor's classical medalist and senior optime '52; Fellow of Trin. Coll. '53. Ordained deacon '53, priest '57. Formerly one of the masters of Rugby School; and head master of Wellington Coll. '58-72. A prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral '69, and chancellor and canon residentiary '72. Hon. chaplain to the Queen '73-5, and chaplain '75-7. Examining chaplain to Bishop of Lincoln '73-7. Consecrated 1st Bishop of Truro '77. Translated to Canterbury '83. Is Primate of All England and Metropolitan. Patron of 181 livings. *Addington Park, Croydon; Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenium, Grillon's*.
- Canterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835). Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. M. Sutton, s. L.C. *White's*.
- ***Carbery**, Algernon William George, 9th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. B. 1868, s. 1894. J.P. and D.L. Cork; formerly Lieut. 3rd Batt. Northamptonshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. John Evans-Freke, s. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork*.
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. D.L. Co. Wexford. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew *bro.* L. *Brooks's*.
- Carleton** (see Shannon).
- Carlingford**, Chichester Samuel, 1st L. (cr. 1874). Surname Parkinson-Fortescue. B. 1823. P.C. K.P. Late L.L. Essex; M.P. Co. Louth '47-74, Under-Sec. Colonies '57-8, '59-65; Chief Sec. Ireland '65-6, '68-70; Pres. Board Trade '70-74; Privy Seal '81-5; Pres. of Council '83-5; is also Lord Clermont in the peerage of Ireland. L.U. *Chewton Priory, Bath; Ravensdale Park, Newry; 6, Charles Street, W. Athenium, Travellers', Brooks's, Reform*.

- Carlisle**, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85; trustee of Nat. Gallery. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, s. U.L. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle*; *Castle Howard, York*; 1, *Palace Green, Kensington, Brooks's*.
- ***Carlisle**, John Wareing, 60th Bp. of. (See founded 1132.) Surname Bardsley. B. 1835. D.D. Ed. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated M.A., and was ordained deacon '59. He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently Archdeacon of Liverpool and Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Saviour's in that city in '71, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in '87, and translated to the see of Carlisle in '91. *Rose Castle, Carlisle*.
- Carnarvon**, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. Elected Lord High Steward of Newbury '90. *Heir*, Hon. Aubrey N. H. M. Herbert, *bro.* 43, *Portman Square, W.*
- Carnwath**, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887 S.R.P. Formerly major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as lieutenant-col. *Heir*, Lord Dalzell, s. *C. Naval and Military*.
- ***Carrick**, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1835, s. 1846. I.P. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Major C. H. S. Butler, *c. Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny*.
- Carrington**, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Carrington. B. 1843, s. 1868. G.C.M.G. P.C. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Wycombe Abbey, Bucks*; 50, *Grosvenor Street, London*.
- Carysfort**, William, 5th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801). Surname Proby. B. 1836, s. 1872. K.P.; L.L. Co. Wicklow. *C. Carlton, Travellers'*.
- ***Castelmaigne**, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. I.P.; late Lieut. 4th Royal Enniskillen Fus. J.P. West Meath. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Handcock, *bro.*
- ***Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, *c. Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone*.
- Castletown**, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1848, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlington '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian campaign in Household Cav.; medal and clasp. 2nd class honours Law and Modern Hist. Oxon. *C. Granston Manor, Abbeylax, Doneraile Court, Ireland, Bachelors', Travellers'*.
- Cathcart**, Alan Frederick, 3rd E. and 12th Baron (1460) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1828, s. 1859. LL.D. Camb. Volunteer decoration. Formerly in the army. *Heir*, Lord Greenock, s. C. 31, *Grosvenor Place, S.W. United Service, Carlton*.
- ***Cavan**, Frederick Edward Gould, 9th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambart. B. 1839, s. 1887. I.P. K.P.; P.C. M.P. Somerset E.D. '85-92; Vice-Chamberlain, Feb.-Aug. '86. *Heir*, Visct. Kilcoursie, s. L.
- Cawdor**, John Frederick Vaughan, 2nd E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1817, s. 1860. M.P. Pembrokeshire '41-60; L.L. Carmarthenshire. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *C. Carlton*.
- ***Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, *n. Drumcaine, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone*; *Roxburgh Castle, Moy*; 48, *Hans Place, S.W. Guards, United Service, New Travellers'*.
- Chaworth** (see Meath).
- Chelmsford**, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1827, s. 1878. A general. Was Com.-in-Chief in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s. *C. Carlton, United Service*.
- Chesham**, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1850, s. 1882. Has served in several regiments. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, s. *L. Travellers'*.
- Chester**, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541). Surname Jayne. B. 1845. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541. Ed. at Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon. Gained a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. Ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford. Subsequently Tutor of Keble College, and in '79 appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. In '86 he was presented to the Vicarage of Leeds, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88. His Lordship initiated during '92 an interesting discussion on public-house reform, and has since urged the solution of the temperance problem on constructive, instead of destructive, lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *Athenæum*.
- Chesterfield**, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet. P.C. Called to bar Inner Temple '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household Aug. '92-Mar. '94; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms Mar. '94-July '95. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, *R.N., bro.* '55. *Holme Lacy, Hereford*; 16, *Pont Street, S.W. Turf, Travellers', Bachelors', Brooks's*.
- ***Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s. *Carlton*.
- Cheylesmore**, William Meriton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1843, s. 1891. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. Eaton, *bro. C. Carlton*.
- Chichester**, Walter John, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1838, s. 1886. M.P. Lewes '65-74; Chm. Q. Sessions E. Sussex; Chm. E. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. F. Pelham, *bro. L. Stammer, Lewes*.
- Chichester**, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Wilberforce. B. 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681.) Is the third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and grandson of William Wilberforce, the emancipator. Ed. at Exeter Coll., Oxon, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs., the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon, '66-73, and the vicarage of

Seaforth, Liverpool. Appointed Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82; Bishop of Newcastle '82 and Chichester '95. *L. The Palace, Chichester.*

Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Is joint Hered. Ct. Chamberlain. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Carlton*.
Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. Late a page of honour to the Queen, who stood sponsor to his lordship in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in the Coldstream Guards. First peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; a Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89 to Dec. '92, and since '95. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander, s., C. *Cornbury Park, Charlbury; West Lavington, Devizes; Rolleston, Leicester; 6, Herbert Crescent, S.W.*

Churston, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. Formerly in the army. *Heir*, Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards*.

Clanbrassill (see Roden).

Clancarty, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891; *m.* '89 Isabel Maud Penrice, dau. of J. G. Bilton, Esq. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C.

***Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. C. *Carlton*.

Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service. *Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to *Ir.* earldom). *L. Travellers*.

Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1832, s. 1879. G.C.B.; K.C.M.G. Entered R.N. '45; Rear-Adm. '76; Adm. '86; Adm. of the Fleet '95; a Lord of the Admiralty '74-80; a Commissioner Roy. Patriotic Fund '88. Nav. comm.-in-chief at Portsmouth '91-4. *Heir*, Lord Gillford, s. C. *United Service*.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; Col. Herts Yeo. Cavalry; L.L. Herts; J.P. Warwickshire; a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. U.L. *The Grove, Watford*.

Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1830, s. 1872. Gen. in the army, C.B., and a Knight of the Legion of Honour; elected an I.R.P. '89. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel B. Massey, bro. C. *Elm Park, Limerick. United Service*.

Clements (see Leitrim).

Clifden, Leopold George, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Sits as Lord Mendip (1794). Surname Agar-Ellis. B. 1829, s. 1895. Barrister Inner Temple '54; formerly Capt. Kilkenny Militia; M.P. Kilkenny '57-74; A.D.C. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland. *Gowran Castle, Kilkenny; Holdenhay House, Northamptonshire; 19, Willon Street, S.W. Travellers*.

Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon

Regt. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, bro. U.L. *Brooks's*.

Clifton (see Darnley).

Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L. (cr. 1299). Surname Trefusis. B. 1834, s. 1866. M.P. N. Devon; '57-66 Under-Sec. India '67-8; Col. N. Devon Yeo. Cav.; L.L. Devonshire '87; Chty. Comr. '74-80; Chm. Devon C.C. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. Trefusis, s. C. *Carlton*.

Clonbrock, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1830, s. 1893. Was Priv. Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland '66-8, '74-6; J.P. Galway; I.R.P. '95. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s.

Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, bro. C. *Carlton*.

***Clonmell**, Thomas Charles, 8th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1840, s. 1891. I.P. Retired major Rifle Brig.; served in Ashantee War '74 and received medal. *Heir*, B. H. J. Scott, c. *Marlborough, Army and Navy*.

Cobham, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1794). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. Fellow of Eton Coll.; M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commr. for England '81-9; has been Deputy Chairman G.W.R., appointed Railway Commissioner '91; memb. of the Agric. Commn. '93; sat as Ld. Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. U.L. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's*.

Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of House of Commons. C. *Carlton*.

Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. e. s. of 1st Lord, who was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas '73-80, and Lord Chief Justice of England '80-94. Ed. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon (M.A. '78); called to bar Middle Temple '77; chose the Western Circuit; Sec. of the Roy. Commn. Corrupt Practices Chester '88; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-92; was junior counsel to Post Office on Western Circuit; Q.C. '92; took his seat in House of Lords '94. The Att.-Gen. on being consulted gave it as his opinion that there was no legal obstacle to his practising at the bar, notwithstanding his succession to the peerage, and that there was no objection to such a course. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *National Liberal*.

Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. (cr. 1604). Sits as Lord Colville (1885). Surname Colville. B. 1818, s. 1849. P.C. K.T. Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. *Heir*, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton*.

Combermere, Robert Wellington, 3rd V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1845, s. 1891. Lieut. Shropshire Yeo. Cav. '75-6. J.P. Salop. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, s. *Combermere Abbey, Salop. Carlton, Grafton*.

Congleton, Henry William, 3rd L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1809, s. 1883. Formerly in the navy. *Heir*, Col. Hon. H. Parnell, s. L. *Athenæum*.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.P., K.T., 1st D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1850. *Heir*, Prince Arthur, s. *Bagshot Park, Surrey; Abergeldie*

- Castlé, Scotland; Buckingham Palace, London. Army and Navy. (See special biography.)*
- Connemara**, Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bourke. B. 1827. P.C.; G.C.I.E. 3rd s. of 5th E. of Mayo; m. '63 Lady Susan, d. late M. of Dalhousie; called to bar Inner Temp. '52; M.P. King's Lynn '68-87; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs '74-80, and '85-6; Gov. of Madras '86-90. C. Carlton.
- ***Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased, m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brocklesly Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham**, Henry Francis, 4th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1857, s. 1882. Has been in the Rifle Brigade and Scots Guards. *Heir*, E. of Mount Charles, s. C. Carlton.
- Cork and Orrery**, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. 1829, s. 1856 P.C.; K.P.; L.L. Somerset; M.P. Frome '54-6; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-85; M. of Horse '86, '94-5; Col. N. Somersetshire Yeo.; A.D.C. to Queen. *Heir*, Visct. Dungarvan, s. L. Marston House, Frome; 40, Charles Street, Mayfair. *Turf*, Brooks's, Devonshire.
- Cottenham**, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Hon. E. D. Pepys, bro. *Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Redhill.*
- Cottesloe**, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar Inner Temp. '55; D.L., J.P., Vice-Chm. C. C. Bucks; Dep. Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; was M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks.
- Courtown**, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. Carlton.
- Coventry**, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C. Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, re-app. '95; late Chm. Worcestershire Quar. Sess.; app. L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerpur, s. C. Croome Court, Worcester. Carlton.
- Cowley**, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. of (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866 s. 1895. 1s. Lieut. Gloucestershire Yeo. Cav.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. Draycott House, Chippenham; 33, Lowndes Sq., S.W. *Turf*.
- Cowper**, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E. of (cr. 1718). Surname Cowper. B. 1834, s. 1856. P.C. K.G. L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-12; has been Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms; Chm. Herts C.C.; Chm. Gresham University Commn. *Heir* (None to Earldom). L. *Travellers*.
- Cranbrook**, Gathorne, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1814. P.C. G.C.S.I. M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-75; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India, '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6, and '86-92; cr. a V. '78. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. C. Carlton.
- Craven**, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. m. 1893, Cornelia, d. of Bradley Martin, Esq., of New York; Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav.; D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Craven, b. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry; Ashdown Park, Shriveham.*
- Crawford**, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T. M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works; was in Grenadier Guards; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarres, M.P., s. Carlton.
- Crawshaw**, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1825. Surname Brooks; s. of John Brooks, of Crawshaw Hall. J.P. Leicestershire; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; High Sheriff '84. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw, Rawtenstall, Lancs.*
- Crewe**, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st Earl of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. 1885. P.C.; Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '92 to July '95. The first peer was a poet and author. L. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire; Fryston Hall, Ferry Bridge, Yorks; 23, Hill Street, W.*
- Crofton**, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.K.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. St. G. Crofton, bro. C. Carlton.
- ***Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. e. d. late Earl of Cromartie, who was second son of Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, who was heiress of the 3rd Earl of Cromartie. The titles of the late Earl were continued by letters patent, March '95, to Lady Sibell Mackenzie, who was thereby to be known as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. *Heiress*, Lady Constance Mackenzie, sis.
- Cromer**, Evelyn, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1841. Surname Baring. He is the son of the late Henry Baring. Entered the R.A. in '58, captain '68, major '75, retired '79; private secretary to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-76; English Commissioner on Public Debt '76-9; Controller General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-3; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt since '83. Lord Cromer possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official, and has justly earned the title of maker of modern Egypt. He was created a peer in May '92. He is first cousin to Lord Northbrook, and in '76 married Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington. The degree of hon. D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford May '93. He is a G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Baring, s. (cr. 1886).
- Cross**, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C. G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; app. Lord Privy Seal '95. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g. s. C. Carlton, Athenawm.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale**, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederic, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878

- K.G.; cousin to Her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, s. *Gmunden, Austria*.
- Dalhousie**, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Patrick W. Maule Ramsay, *bro.* L. 5, *Hereford Gardens, W.*
- Darnley**, John Stuart, 6th E. of (cr. 1725). Sits as Ld. Clifton (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1827, s. 1835. Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. *Heir*, Lord Clifton, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Dartmouth**, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1831, s. 1891. P.C. M.P. W. Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household June '85 to Feb. '86, and Aug. '86 to Aug. '91; app. L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons Staffordshire '93. *Heir*, Visct. Lewisham, s. C. *Patshull, Wolverhampton. Carlton*.
- Dartrey**, Richard, 1st E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1817. Succ. as Baron '27; K.P.; has been a Lord-in-Waiting; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Lord Cremorne, s. L. *Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland*; 23, *Eaton Square, London, W. Travellers*.
- Davey** of Fernhurst, Horace, L. (cr. 1894). Surname Davey. B. 1833. P.C. 2nd s. of the late Peter Davey, Esq. Ed. at Rugby and at Univ. Coll., Oxon.; was placed Double First in Mods. and in Final school; was also senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law scholar. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; M.P. Christchurch '80-85; Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol.-Gen. Feb. to Aug., '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4, when he was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a life peerage. L. 86, *Brook Street, Verclley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex*.
- ***de Blaquière**, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquière. B. 1856, s. 1889. 1.P. Descended from a noble French family. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquière, s. *Brookworth Manor, Gloucester; Woodborough House, near Bath. White's*.
- De Clifford**, John Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1299). Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. A minor. *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud C. and Hon. Katherine Russell, *aunts*.
- De Freyne**, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Delamers**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Capt. Hugh C. Cholmondeley, c. C. 13, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- De La Warr**, Reginald Windsor, 7th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1817, s. 1873. High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon; D.L. Kent, Sussex, and Cambs.; hon. Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, Visct. Cantelupe, s. C. *Buckhurst, Sussex. Carlton*.
- De L'Isle and Dudley**, Philip, 2nd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1828, s. 1851. Formerly in the army; descended maternally from William IV. *Heir*, Hon. P. Sidney, s. *Carlton*.
- De Mauley**, Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, 2nd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Pousonby. B. 1815, s. 1855. M.P. Poole '37-47; Dungarvan '51-2. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Pousonby, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- De Montalt**, Cornwallis, 1st E. (cr. 1886). Surname Maude. B. 1817, s. as V. Hawarden (1.P.) 1856. 1.R.P. (elected '62); formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6; created an E. of the U.K.
- '86. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude, c. (to r. peerage). C. *Carlton*.
- De Ramsey**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. c. s. of the 1st Lord; E. Eton; m. '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, d. of 6th D. of Marlborough; Sub.-Lt. 1st Life Guards '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, ret'd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; J.P. and D.L. Hunts; Custos Rotulorum Isle of Ely; a Lord-in-Waiting, '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. *Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon; Haverland Hall, Norwich*; 2, *Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton*.
- De Ros**, Dudley Charles, 24th L. (cr. 1864). Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1827, s. 1874. Is premier baron; a lieut.-gen.; a Lord-in-Waiting '74-80, '85-6, and Aug. '86 to June '93. *Heiress*, Hon. Mrs. Anthony Dawson, d. C. *Carlton*.
- De Saumarez**, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, s. C. *Saumarez Park, Guernsey; Shrubland Park, near Ipswich*; 43, *Grosvenor Place, Marlborough, St. James's*.
- De Tabley**, John Byrne Leicester, 3rd L. (cr. 1826). Surname Warren. B. 1835, s. 1887. M.A. (Oxon.) '56; Bar Linc. Inn '60; formerly Capt. Chester Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, P. F. F. Leicester, c. (to baronetcy only). L. U. *Athenæum*.
- De Vesci**, John Robert William, 4th V. (cr. 1776). Sits as Ld. de Vesci (1884). Surname Vesey. B. 1844, s. 1875. L.L. Queen's Co.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; Com. Off. Hon. Art. Company. *Heir*, Yvo R. Vesey, n. (to tr. title). L. *Travellers's, Brooks's, Guards*.
- ***Decies**, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. 1.P. D.L. Northumberland. *Heir*, Lieut. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, *bro.*
- Denbigh**, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892. Late Capt. R.A.; A.D.C. to Viceroy of Ireland, '87; D.L. Warwick. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. *Carlton, Naval and Military*.
- Denman**, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. *Heir*, Richard Douglas Denman, *bro.*
- Deramore**, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; n. 1st Peer. D.L., J.P.; 2nd Lieut. Yorkshire Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, *bro.*, born '70. C. *Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors*.
- Derby**, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). Surname Stauley. B. 1841, s. 1803. P.C. M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs. '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '58; Finan. Sec. War. Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '87; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade July '86-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '88-93. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. 33, *St. James's Square*.
- Derwent**, Harecourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. L. *Travellers*.
- ***Desart**, William Ulick O'Connor, 4th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Cuffe. B. 1845, s. 1865. 1.P. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Cuffe, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.

Devon, Rev. Henry Hugh, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. 1811, s. 1891. M.A. Merton Coll. Oxon.; Rector of Powderham; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. *Heir*, Henry Reginald, Lord Courtenay, s. C.

Devonshire, Spencer Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Cavendish. B. 1833, s. 1891. P.C. K.G. He is *e. s.* of the late Duke of Devonshire. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated B.A. ('54). The Duke is far more familiar to the world under the title of the **Marquis of Hartington**, which he bore previous to his succession to the dukedom. He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in '57, and in '59 moved the vote of want of confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March '63 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In Feb. '66 he obtained cabinet rank as **Secretary for War**. At the general election of '68 he was defeated in North Lancashire, but was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed **Postmaster-General** in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till '71, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as **Chief Secretary for Ireland**. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in '74, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In '79 he was elected **Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh**, which office he held till '91. At the general election of '80 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became **Secretary for India**, but returned to the War Office in '82. At the general election in '85 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule, Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the **Liberal Unionist party**. Recognising his commanding influence with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury first offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet. But, on the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he declined both offers. Subsequent events only served to emphasise his antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy; and he has now assumed an attitude of close alliance with Lord Salisbury. At the commencement of '90 his illness caused universal regret. He was appointed **Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour** (April '91). The Duke, as he became at the end of '91, was "inaugurated" as **Chancellor of Cambridge University** in Jan. '92 and "installed" in June, in succession to his father. In August he was married privately, at Christ Church, Mayfair, to Louise, Duchess of Manchester, a daughter of the late Count von Alton of Hanover, and widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester, who died in '90. She was born in '32, and had long known the Duke of Devonshire. During the same month

his grace was invested with the Order of the Garter; appointed **Lord President of the Council** in the Coalition Cabinet '95, and will, it is understood, preside over a Committee of the Council of National and Imperial Defence such as was recommended by the famous "Hartington Commission." *Heir*, Victor Cavendish, M.P., *n. 78, Piccadilly, W.*

Digby, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (cr. 1920). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorsetshire '76-85; J.P. Dorset. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. *Carlton*.

***Dillon, Harold Arthur**, F.S.A., Trustee Nat. Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Dillon-Lee. B. 1844, s. 1892. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade and Major 4th Oxon. Lt. Inf. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee Dillon, 2nd Lt. Rifle Brigade. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon.*

Doncaster, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry). **Donegal, George Augustus Hamilton**, 5th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as **Ld. Fisherwick** (1790). Surname Chichester. B. 1822, s. 1889. Is Clerk of the Peace for Belfast and Co. Antrim. *Heir*, Lord H. Chichester, *bro.*

***Doneraile, Edward**, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. Son late Rev. E. F. St. Leger, rector of Scotton, Lincolnshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. Leger, *bro. C.*

Donoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E. of (cr. 1900). Sits as **Visct. Hutchinson** (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1848, s. 1866. Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. *Heir*, Visct. Suidale, s. C. *Carlton*.

Dorchester, Dudley Wilmot, 4th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1822, s. 1875. Lt. Coldstream Guards in Crimea. *Lt. United Service.*

Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1830, s. 1871. Served in the Blues—Grenadier Guards in Crimea, and 74th Highlanders in India. *Heir*, R. J. Dormer, Esq., *neph. L.U. Travellers', Pratt's.*

Douglas, L. (see Home).

***Downe, Hugh Richard**, 8th V. (cr. 1680). Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. I.P. Lieut.-Col. 10th Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. C. *Carlton*.

Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington **Blundell Trumbull**, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as **E. of Hillsborough** (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, **Ld. A. Hill**, M.P., *un. C. East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*

***Droghda, Ponsonby William**, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1846, s. 1892. *Heir*, Viscount Moore, s. *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare; Delamore, Exmouth.*

Ducie, Henry John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; is L.L. Gloucestershire; app. '88 Lord Warden of the Stannaries. *Heir*, Lord Moreton, s. L. *Athenæum*.

Dudley, William Humble, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. Married Rachel, dau. of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Major Worces. Yeo. Cav.; app. '88 High Steward of Kidderminster; Par. Sec. Board of Trade. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. *Witley Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens.*

Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple, 1st M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton-Blackwood. B. 1826. P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,

G.C.I.E., Vice-Admiral of Ulster. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. He succeeded his father in '41. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen, and was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna in '55; British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians ('60); was Under-Secretary of State for India (Nov. '64 to Feb. '66), and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Dec. '68 to April '72); Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada ('72-78); Ambassador at St. Petersburg ('79-81), when he was appointed to Constantinople. Received from Oxford University the honorary degree of LL.D. (June '79). He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in '84 succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India; resigned '88. The freedom of the City of London was conferred on his lordship in '89. He published in '90 a volume containing the able speeches which he delivered while Viceroy of India. His book, entitled "High Latitudes," has also had great popularity. He was in '91 installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, and received from Cambridge University (June) the honorary degree of LL.D. Was afterwards appointed Ambassador at Rome. He was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Nov. '91, and held "a Grand Court of Shepway according to the antient usage" in June '92, but resigned the office in '95. His lordship succeeded Lord Lytton as English Ambassador at Paris ('92). He married in '62 a daughter of the late Mr. Archibald R. Hamilton, of Killycagh Castle, Down. Lady Dufferin has done a great work in connection with the education of women as medical practitioners in India. She has published an interesting "Record of Three Years' Work" in respect of this movement, and a volume entitled "Our Viceregal Life in India." K.P. *Heir*, Earl of Ava, s. L. *Travellers*.

Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1855. Formerly lieut. Rifle Brig.; elected an I.R.P. '91. *Heir*, Hon. C.O.C. Prittie, s. C. *United Service*.

***Dunboyne**, James Fitzwalter, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifford-Butler. B. 1839, s. 1881. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, bro. (b. '44). *Greendale, Clyst St. Mary, Exeter*.

Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P. '86; col. in the army. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Gwyreh Castle, Abergelge, North Wales*; 34, *Portman Square, Army and Navy, Brooks's, Travellers*, New (Edinburgh).

Dunleath, John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1819. Surname Mulholland. Formerly M.P. Downpatrick. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballyvalet Park, co. Down*; 7, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845. A Lord-in-Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. *Heir*, Visct. Fincastle, s. C. *Carlton*.

Dunning (see Rolle).

Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; Under Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86; resig. Feb.

'87. Is owner of the celebrated yacht *Valkyrie*, with which he contested for the America Cup '95. (See article on YACHTING.) *Heir*, Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, c. C. *Carlton*.

***Dunsandle and Clanconal**, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P. Was Assist. Priv. Sec. to Lord Beaconsfield.

Dunsany, John William, 17th L. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1853, s. 1889. I.R.P. Is sub-Lieut. Bristol B.R.G. Royal Naval Art. Vol.; M.P. Thornbury Div. of Gloucestershire '86-92. Elected I.R.P. '93. *Heir*, Hon. E. J. M. Plunkett, s. C.

Durham, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham; formerly Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, bro. L. *Turf, Guards*.

Durham, Brooke Foss, 84th Bp. of. (See founded 635). Surname Westcott. B. 1825. Ed. at Cambridge, where his career was most distinguished. He took his degree at the age of 23, and was bracketed Senior Classic, as well as 2nd Chancellor's Medallist and 23rd Wrangler. Shortly after his election as a Fellow of Trinity Coll., he became assistant master at Harrow, and remained in this position for nineteen years. Twenty-five years ago he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Assisted in the revision of the New Testament, and published, in collaboration with Dr. Hort, a new edition of the Greek Testament. Canon of Peterborough ('69), and became canon of Westminster fifteen years later. He was Professorial Fellow of King's Coll. Cambridge '82-90, and a Member of the Royal Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. His work on "The Canon" brought him a great reputation for scholarship, as did also his commentaries on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Was appointed (March '90) to the bishopric of Durham. His lordship intervened as arbitrator and peacemaker in the great strike of the Durham coal miners, and showed great tact and skill in bringing about a settlement. He has since taken a deep interest in the conditions under which the miners work and live. Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford '81, Hon. D.D. of Edinburgh '84, Hon. D.D. of Durham '90. *The Castle, Bishop Auckland*.

Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. Lt. Carmarthenshire Artill. Militia '70-71. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton*.

***Dysart**, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P. L.L. of Rutlandshire. *Heiress*, Lady A. Scott, sis. *Backminster Park, Grantham*.

Ebury, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. Retired Capt. Life Guards; M.P. Westminster '65-74; D.L. Northampton. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moore Park, Rickmansworth, Herts*.

Edinburgh, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of (cr. 1866); reigning duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha since Aug '93; B. 1844. K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.; second son of the Queen. *Heir*, Prince Alfred, s. *Clarence House, St. James's. United Service*. (See special biography.)

Effingham, Henry, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1837, s. 1889. E. Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford; D.L. Oxon. *Heir*, Lord

- Howard, s. L.U. *Tusmore House, Bicester. Travellers', Turf.*
- Egerton of Tatton**, Wilbraham, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Egerton. B. 1832, s. 1883. m. '94. Duchess of Buckingham. M.P. N. Cheshire '88-89, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86; Chm. Manchester Ship Canal Co. '80-94. *Heir*, Hon. A. de l. Egerton, M.P., bro. C. 7, *St. James's Square, S.W. Carlton.*
- Eglintoun and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomery. B. 1848, s. 1892. Formerly Lieut. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, L. Montgomery, s. *Eglinton Castle, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.*
- Egmont**, Charles George, 7th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1845, s. 1874. M.P. Midhurst '74. *Heir*, A. G. Perceval, c. C. *Carlton.*
- Eldon**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821) Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. First peer was famous Ld. Chan.; is V.-Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Encombe, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C. Was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife. Appointed Gov.-Gen. of India '93. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. *Broomhall, Dunfermline; Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- *Elibank**, Montolieu Fox, 10th L. (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P. Formerly commander R.N.; served China '60. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, Master of Elibank, s. *Naval and Military.*
- Ellenborough**, Charles Towry Hamilton, 4th L. (cr. 1802) Surname Towry-Law. B. 1856, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ed. Downes Law, c.
- Ellesmere**, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. Major and Hon. Lt.-Col. D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. C. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Travellers'.*
- Elphinstone**, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, bro. *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough.*
- Ely**, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1851, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, S.W.*
- Ely**, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Compton. B. 1825. App. 1886 His lordship is brother to the Marquis of Northampton. Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating as 14th Wrangler ('48); proceeded D.D. ('79). Ordained ('50). Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire ('52-79), Hon. Canon of Peterborough ('56-79), Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham ('74), Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to Her Majesty ('79), Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury ('80). He still holds the position of High Almoner to the Queen.
- Emly**, Gaston Thomas William, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. J.P. and D.L. Limerick; Gent. Usher to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland. His late father filled a number of public offices, including that of Postmaster-General, and sat in Parliament '47-74. L.
- Enniskillen**, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Erne**, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; a Lord of the Treasury '76-80; is H.M.L. Fermanagh. *Heir* Visct. Crichton, s. C. *Carlton, White's.*
- Erroll**, Charles Gore, 19th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. Cornet Royal Horse Guards 1869; Lieut.-Col. commanding 1891; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Slaines Castle, Aberdeenshire; Lennox House, Walton Street, S.W.*
- Erskine**, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882 First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Naval and Military.*
- Esher**, William Baliol, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Brett. B. 1815. P.C. Ed. at Westminster and at Caius Coll., Camb. M.P. for Helston '66-8. Called to the Bar '46; Q.C. '60; Sol.-Gen. '68; judge '68-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-83; Mast. of Rolls '83. *Heir*, Hon. K. B. Brett, s. C. *Athenæum.*
- Essex**, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. Lieut. Gren. Guards '77-82; Capt. Herts Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cashiobury Park, Herts.*
- Ettrick** (see Napier).
- Exeter**, Brownlow Henry George, 4th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1849, s. 1895. P.C. M.P. for N. Northamptonshire; D.L. Lincoln; Col. 3rd and 4th Batt. Northampton Regt.; late Capt. Grenadier Guards; Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen '91-2; hered. Grand Almoner. *Heir*, Lord Burghley. *Burghley House, Stamford.*
- Exeter**, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of. (See founded 1046). Surname Bickersteth. B. 1825. App. 1885. The earlier prelates took the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 909. His lordship is the only son of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb. Was Chancellor's English Medallist three years in succession ('44-6), graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos (47), M.A. ('50). Hon. D.D. ('85). Priest ('49). Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead ('55-85); and rural dean of Highgate ('78-85). Appointed Dean of Gloucester ('85), and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. Among his chief works are "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" ('66), "From Year to Year" ('83), the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," a "Commentary on the New Testament," and "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond."
- Exmouth**, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1861, s. 1876. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. H. Pellew, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Fairfax**, John Contée, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. 1830, s. 1869. S.P. Is M.D. *Heir*, Hon. A. K. Fairfax, s. *Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland Backminster Park.*

- Falkland**, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620). Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. Elected S.R.P. '94. Formerly Major Sussex Regt., ret. as Lieut.-Col. '84; app. '01 to command 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, s. *Carlton*.
- Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B. Major and Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; formerly A.D.C. to Comm. of Forces Ireland; served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; J.P. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. T. Boscawen, s. *White's*.
- *Farnham**, James Pierce, 9th L. (cr. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1813, s. 1884. I.P. M.P. for Cavan '43-65. Was lieut.-col. 97th Foot, and severely wounded in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. S. H. Maxwell, n. C. *Carlton*.
- Farrer**, Thomas Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer, B. 1819. E. at Eton, and Ball. Coll., Oxon (B.A. '41); is a Barrister; was formerly Permanent Sec. to Board of Trade; Ald. L.C.C. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. Farrer. *Abinger Hall, Dorking*.
- Fermanagh** (see Erne).
- *Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (c. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Roche, bro. L. *Kildare Street Club*.
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (and a Bart.) (cr. 1711). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. Married, Oct. '83, Lady Ina Maud, 4th d. 3rd E. of Bantry. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Stanton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire; Chartley Castle, Stafford. Carlton*.
- Feversham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829. Succ. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorkshire '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton*.
- *French**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname Ffrench. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Martin Ffrench, s. *Bellevue Cross Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin*.
- Field**, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field. B. 1813. P.C. Practised as solicitor London '40-43; bar Inner Temp. '50; Q.C. '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '75-90; memb. Jud. Com. *Athenaeum*.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T., P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-83; L.L. Elgin; cr. E. of U.K. '85; D. of U.K. '89; m. Princess Louise of Wales, July 27th, '89. U.L. *White's*.
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1859, s. 1881. State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. W. M. L. Plunkett, un. *Brooks's*.
- Fisherwick** (see Donegall).
- Fitzhardinge**, Francis Wm. Fitzhardinge, 2nd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Berkeley. B. 1826, s. 1867. M.P. Cheltenham '56-65; formerly Capt. Horse Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. P. Berkeley, bro. L. *Boodle's*.
- Fitzwilliam**, William Thomas Spencer, 6th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1815, s. 1857. K.G.; M.P. Malton '37-41 and '46-7, Wicklow '47-57. *Heir*, Visct. Milton, M.P., g.s. L. *Travellers'*.
- Foley**, Henry Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1850, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Foley, bro. L. *Travellers'*.
- Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. S.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Forester**, Cecil T. Weld, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. Wenlock '74-85; J.P. Salop and Kent; D.L. Salop. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld Forester, s. C. 54, *Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Carlton*.
- Fortescue**, Hugh, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1818, s. 1861. Called to Lords as Baron Fortescue '59. M.P. Plymouth '41-52, Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. *Heir*, Visct. Ebrington, s. U.L. *Castle Hill, N. Devon; 48, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- Foxford** (see Limerick).
- *Frankfort**, Raymond Harvey, 3rd V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1835, s. 1889. I.P. Entered the army '54, served in Crimea, India, Abyssinia, and Egypt; is a Major-Gen. on staff to command the troops in the Dublin district. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, s. *Monicore House, Dublin*.
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. Married '94, Leila Georgina, d. of Rev. Frederick and the Hon. Adelaide Peel. D.L. Sussex. *Heir*, W. H. St. Q. Gage, c. C. *Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton*.
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. J.P., D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Galloway**, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Ld. Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1835, s. 1873. K.T. M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. Stewart, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '72-85; created a peer of the U.K. '87. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gardner**, Alan H., L. (cr. 1800). Surname Gardner. B. 18—, s. 1883. Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services.
- *Garvagh**, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P. Lt. 2nd Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.). *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gerard**, William Cansfield, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1851, s. 1887. Was Lt. Life Guards, ret. '76; hon. Major Lancs Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. Gerard, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Gifford**, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C. Served in Ashantee and Zulu wars. Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- *Glasgow**, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703). Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. S.P. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; app. Gov. of New Zealand '92; J.P. and D.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburn, s.

Glenesk, Algernon, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the *Morning Post*. Chancellor of the Primrose League; President of the Newspaper Press Fund; F.J.L.; J.P. Middlesex; Knighted '80; created a Baronet '87; M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. O. A. Borthwick, s. C. 139, *Piccadilly, W. Carlton, St. James*.

Gloucester and Bristol, Charles John, 31st Bp. of. (Sees united 1856). Surname Ellicott. B. 1819. Ed. at St. John's Coll., Camb., where he graduated with distinction (41); Fellow of St. John's (44). Rector of Pilton (48); resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge (54); Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll., Lond. (58); Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Camb. (59); Dean of Exeter (61). Elevated to the episcopal bench in '63. Chairman of the company of Revisers of the New Testament. Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture (60), "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," Addresses on "The Being of God," "Salutary and Fundamental Doctrine," and several other works. L. *Athenaeum*.

Gordon (see Aberdeen).

Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Was in the army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. of British Guiana '87-93, when he was app. Governor of Tasmania. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. Preston, s. C. *Government House, Hobart Town, Carlton*.

***Gort**, Standish Prendergast, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1819, s. 1865. I.P. Hon. Col. Limerick City Artillery. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, s. L.U. *Portman Square, W. Union*.

Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P. L.L. of Armagh. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. L. *Travellers*.

Gough, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1869. Is Sec. Embassy, Washington; formerly so served at Stockholm. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Lough-counter Castle, Galway; British Embassy, Washington, U.S. St. James's, Travellers*.

Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; a general ret.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen; C.B.; J.P. Northants, Bucks, and Suffolk. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. L. *Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers*.

Graham (see Montrose).

Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Visct. Granard, Baron Clanahugh, a Bart. Nova Scotia. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. Forbes, bro. (born 1877). *Castle Forbes, Co. Longford*.

Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. First peer was Speaker House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. 26, *Hertford St., W. Carlton*.

Granville, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Son of the eminent statesman who so long

led the Liberal Party in the House of Lords; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb.—July '95. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. *Kensington Palace, W.*

***Graves**, Clarence Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1870. I.P. Formerly R.N. *Heir*, H. C. P. Graves, Esq., c. C. *Carlton*.

***Gray**, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445). B. 1840. Married, '63, J. Maclaren Smith, Esq. *Heir*, J. Maclaren Stuart, s. 14, *Boltuns, S.W.*

Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westminster '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; was in 1st Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. R. H. F. Greville, s. L. 8, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Kildare Street, Turf, Devonshire*.

Grey, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85. Is nephew of the Earl Grey who was born 1802 and died 1894, and who, in course of a long political career, was Under-Sec. Colonies, Under-Home Sec., Sec. for War, Sec. for Colonies, and was in the House of Commons 19 years. The second Earl (the late Earl's father) was Prime Minister '30-34. *Heir*, Visct. Howick. s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland*.

Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. c. s. late Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour Her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. *Warton Hall, Lytham, Carlton*.

Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1816. Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chancellor of York. *Heir*, E. W. Beckett, M.P., n. C. *Athenaeum*.

Grinstead (see Enniskillen).

Guilford, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. A minor. *Heir*, Dudley John North, c. *Waldershare Park, Dover*.

***Guillamore**, Hardress Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P. Formerly R.A. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Kilnallock, Co. Limerick*.

Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870. Sec. to the Lord G. Chamberlain '37-70. *Heir*, Hon. W. M. Burrell, s. L. *Stoke Park, Ipswich*.

Haddington, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards; L.L. of Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the Queen for Yeo. Cav. '93. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Carlton*.

Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1846, s. 1883. The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. Palk, s. C. *Turf*.

Halifax, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. The first Viscount filled numerous important offices, including that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Heir*, Hon. E. F. L. Wood, s. *Athenaeum*.

Halsbury, Harding Stanley, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C. M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and since June '95. After graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming Q.C. '65. He practised first on the South Wales and Chester circuit, but afterwards became famous as a criminal practitioner. He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the Tichborne cases. In June '91 his lordship received the hon. degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. *Heir*, Hon. H. G. Giffard, s. C. Carlton.

***Hambleden**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Surname Smith. Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, who at his decease was First Lord of Treas., Leader of House of Commons, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This peerage was conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London*.

Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland and hered. Keeper of Holyrood Palace; has been lieut. R.N. *Hamilton Place, Lanarkshire; Easton Park, Suffolk*.

Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Hamilton. B. 1829. M.P. Falkirk '57-9, s. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-85; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-4. *Heir*, Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, s. L. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.; 54, Eaton Place, S.W.*

Hampden, Henry Robert, 2nd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre, a title dating from 1307. B. 1841, s. 1892. M.P. Herts '65-73; Stroud '74 and '80-85; Stroud Div. '85-86; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '83-85; J.P. Herts and Sussex; app. Gov. N.S. Wales '95. The first Viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-84. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Brand, s. *The 1100, Herts*.

Hampton, Herbert Perrott Murray, 3rd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1843, s. 1893. Called bar Inner Temple '76. *Heir*, Hon. John E. R. Pakington, s. *Westwood Park, Droitwich; 76, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*

***Harborton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. *United University*.

Hardinge, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Maj. Rifle Brig.; served in the Nile Exped. '85 with Camel Corps, receiving medal with two clasps. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Hardinge, bro.

Hardwicke, Charles Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1754). Surname Yorke. B. 1836, s. 1873. P.C. M.P. Cambs. '65-73; served in Indian campaign; Compt. of Household '66-8; Master of Buckhounds '74-80. *Heir*, Visct. Royston, s. C. Carlton.

Hare (see Listowel).

Harewood, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; J.P. Yorks West Riding. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square*.

Harlech, William Richard, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1819, s. 1876.

M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitrim '58-76; L.L. Co. Leitrim. *Heir*, Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, s. C. Carlton.

Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Major Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. Carlton.

Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. Ed. at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford. Although well known for his success as a cricketer, and as captain of the Kent County Club, it was not till '85 that Lord Harris came into public notice as a statesman. He held the office of Under-Sec. for India '85-6, and in Lord Salisbury's second Government was Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; app. a Lord-in-Waiting and G.C.S.I. '95. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. Carlton.

Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1831, s. 1882. P.C. M.P. Lichfield '56-9, Liverpool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. Chm. Staffs. C.C. *Heir*, Hon. H. D. Ryder, bro. C. Sardon Hall, Staffordshire. Carlton, *Travellers', Athenæum*.

Hartismere (see Henniker).

Hastings George Manners, 11th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Astley. B. 1857, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. D. Astley, s. C. Carlton.

Hatherton, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commsnr. in Lunacy; formerly Maj. and Lt.-Col. Gren. Guards; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. *Travellers'*.

Hawke, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.); captain of Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. Carlton, *Bachelors', Lyric, Yorkshire*.

Hawkesbury, Cecil George Savile, 1st L. (cr. 1893; orig. cr. 1876). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846. Married 1st, '69, Louisa Blanche, e. d. of Fredk. John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71); 2nd, '77, Susan Louisa, e. d. of Wm. Henry Fredk. and Lady Emily A. Cavendish. Is a retired Lieut. Navy; served in New Zealand war '63-4; D.L. Notts and E. Riding; J.P. for these counties and elsewhere; M.P. Notts (L.) '80-85; Mansfield D. '85-93; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. the Queen Mar. '94-July '95; seconded Address '94. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Foljambe, s. *Cockglode Ollerton, Notts; 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brooks's*.

Hay (see Kinnoull).

Headfort, Geoffrey, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1873, s. 1894. A minor. *Heir*, Edward Henry H. Taylour, c.

Headley, Charles Mark, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Allanson-Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. I.R.P. (elected '83). *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq. c. C. Carlton.

Henley, Anthony Henley, 3rd L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1835). Surname Henley. B. 1825, s. 1841. M.P. Northampton '50-74. *Heir*, Hon. F. Henley, s. L. *Watford Court, Rugby. Brooks's, Turf*.

- Henniker**, John Major, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Hartismere (1866). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1842, s. 1870. M.P. E. Suffolk '66-70; a Lord-in-Waiting '77, '85-6, and '86-92; Chm. Qr. Sess. E. Suffolk C.C. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. J. Henniker-Major, s. C. Carlton, *White's Travellers*.
- Hereford**, Robert, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Devereux, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Hereford**, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1835. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). Ed. at Queen's Coll., Oxon; Jun. Math. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod. '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95. Was ordained deacon '60 and priest '61 by Bp. of Oxford. Formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '86-95. *The Palace, Hereford*.
- Herries**, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1489). Sits as Ld. Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876. L.L. E. Riding, Yorks, and Kirkcudbrightshire. *Heiress*, Hon. G. M. Constable-Maxwell, d. L. *Athenæum*.
- Herschell**, Farrer, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1837. P.C. Ed. at Univ. Coll., London, and at the Univ. of Bonn. Called to the bar '60, and became Q.C. '72; bench of Lincoln's Inn the same year; Recorder of Carlisle '73. Represented Durham City in the Liberal interest '74-85. Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry ('80), and received the honour of knighthood. In '86 was raised to the peerage, and became Lord Chancellor. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, he was appointed Chairman. He again became Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's '92 Administration, holding office until it resigned June '95. Oxford Univ. conferred the degree of D.C.L. on him in '86, and Cambridge Univ. LL.D. June '93. G.C.B. '93. App. Capt. of Deal Castle '90; Chancellor of the Univ. of London '93. *Heir*, Hon. R. F. Herschell, s. L. *Athenæum*.
- Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C. M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, s. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. Carlton.
- Heytesbury**, William Frederick, 3rd L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1862, s. 1891; m. Nov. '87 Margaret Anna, d. of late J. Nixon Harman, Esq.; Capt. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wilts) Regt. *Heir*, Hon. L. Holmes-a-Court, bro. Heytesbury, Bath; *Weslover, Isle of Wight*.
- Hill**, Rowland Richard, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. Formerly Capt. 3rd Batt. Roy. Warwickshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. R. R. Clegg-Hill, s. *Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury*.
- Hillingdon**, Charles Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1830, M.P. West Kent '68-85; a partner Glyn, Mills, & Co. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. Mills, s. C. Carlton.
- Hillsborough**, E. of (*see* Downshire).
- Hindlip**, Samuel Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1842, s. 1887. M.P. E. Staffs '73-80; Taunton '82-7. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Allsopp, s. C. Carlton.
- Hobhouse**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Hobhouse. B. 1819. P.C. Q.C. '62; Charity Comm. '66; Comm. of Endowed Sch. '69; Legal Mem. of Gov.-Gen. of India's Coun. '72-7; Mem. Jud. Com. P.C. '81; Mem. Lond. Sch. Bd. '82-4; Ald. Lond. C.C. '89-92. L. 15, *Bruton Street, W. Athenæum*.
- Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. Carlton.
- Hood**, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1838, s. 1846. Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Hood, s. C. *Travellers*.
- Hood of Avalon**, Arthur W. Acland, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Hood. B. 1824; s. of Sir Alexander Hood. Entered R.N. '37; served on coast of Syria '40; in naval brigade at siege of Sebastopol, and in command of the *Acorn* in China War; director of Naval Ordnance '69-74; a Lord of the Admiralty '77-9, '85-6, and '86-9; commanded Channel Squadron '79-81. *Woolton House, Glastonbury*; 19, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
- Hopetoun**, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Sits as Ld. Hopetoun (1809). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C. A Lord-in-Waiting '85-6 and July '86 to Aug. '89; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '37; Gov. of Victoria '89-95; app. Paymaster-Gen. '95. *Heir*, Ld. Hope, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Hotham**, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1838, s. 1872. I.P. Formerly R.N. and served in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, c. C. Carlton.
- Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmoreland; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86. Was for fifteen years at the head of the Liberal party in Westmoreland, but in '94 severed his connection with it on account of what he regarded as the most iniquitous budget of the ministry, coupled with their mode of conducting the business of the country. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Brooks's*.
- Howard de Walden**, Frederick George, 7th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1830, s. 1868. Formerly in the dip. ser. and subsequently in the army. *Heir*, Hon. T. E. Ellis, s. C. Carlton.
- Howard of Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *White's*.
- Howe**, Richard William Penn, 3rd E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon-Howe. B. 1822, s. 1876. Mil. Sec. to Com.-in-Chief India '54; is a general; Col. 2nd Life Guards; served in Kafir War; L.L. of Leicestershire '88. *Heir*, Visct. Curzon, M.P., s. C. *Turf*.
- Howth**, William Ulrick Tristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St. Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P. M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the army; State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. L. *Travellers*.
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B.

1868, s. 1885. Maj. 3rd Batt. Leinster Reg. (Royal Canadians); *m.* Maud, 2nd *d.* of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., June 11th, '92. *Heir*, Hon. O. W. Hastings, *bro.* C. *Sharavogue, King's Co.*; 10, Grosvenor Street, W. *Pratt's, Carlton.*

***Huntingfield**, Charles Andrew, 3rd L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1818, s. 1844. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Vanneck, s. C. *Carlton.*

Huntly, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1851). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C. Is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord-in-Waiting; Capt. Gen.-at-Arms '31; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, and again in '93; C.C. for Hunts and Aberdeenshire. *Heir*, Lord Esme Stuart Gordon, *bro.* L.U. *Abagoe Castle, N.B.*; *Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Devonshire.*

Hutchinson (*see* Donoughmore).

Hylton, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1829, s. 1876. M.P. Wells '55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at Balacava. *Heir*, Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, s. C. *Carlton.*

Iddesleigh, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. *e.* s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '67-8 and '74-7; Comm., Deputy Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. Pynes, *Exeter*; 23, Manchester Square, London, W. *Athenaeum.*

Ilchester, Henry Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1847, s. 1865. P.C. Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. *Melbury, Dorchester; Abbotsbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W. Turf.*

Inchiquin, Edward Donough, 14th L. (cr. 1536). Surname O'Brien. B. 1839, s. 1872. I.R.P. (elected '73); K.P.; L.L. Co. Clare. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. O'Brien, s. C. *Carlton.*

Innes (*see* Roxburghe).

Iveagh, Edward Cecil, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3 s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and *b.* of 1st L. Ardilaun; D.L. Dublin city, sheriff '76; cr. a bart. on occasion of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

James of Hereford, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828; ed. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar Middle Temple '52. Nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer ('67); appointed Q.C. ('69). M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lanc. '85-95. Was Solicitor-General ('73), and Attorney-General ('73-4 and '80-85). During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir Henry James, as he then was, refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because of the views which he held upon the Home Rule question. Was subsequently one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party. He was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter, and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the Parnell Commission delivered an able address, which formed quite a retrospect of the history of Ireland. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home

Rule Bill during the '93 session, and succeeded in getting several of his amendments adopted. Was one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees. On the formation of Lord Salisbury's coalition cabinet '95 he was offered and accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with a peerage. Is a P.C. and LL.D. 41, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks'.*

Jersey, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1850. P.C., G.C.M.G. Ed. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford. L.L. and Vice-Chm. Quar. Sess. Oxon; Aldm. M.C.C.; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7, and afterwards Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor-General of New South Wales '90-93. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C.

Keane, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Keane. B. 1816, s. 1882. Formerly in the army. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. Keane, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*

Kelvin, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast, 1824. Ed. at Glasgow Univ., and Cambridge, where he graduated ('45) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. App. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow ('46), Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* ('46), in which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. It is, however, in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the science of magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Pres. of the British Association ('71). Knighted in '66. Created Grand Officier of the Légion d'Honneur in '89. Is also a knight of the order "Pour le Mérite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, and a foreign associate of the French Academy. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." Elected President of the Royal Society in '91. LL.D., D.C.L. D.L. of Glasgow. *Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshire. The University, Glasgow; Athenaeum, Reform, Whitehall, R. Y. Squadron, Savile.*

Kenlis (*see* Headfort).

Kenmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856). Surname Browne. B. 1825, s. 1872. P.C. K.P. M.P. Co. Kerry '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-72; Lord Chamberlain '80-85; L.L. Co. Kerry. *Heir*, Visct. Castlerosse, s. L. *Travellers'.*

Kenry (*see* Dunraven).

Kensington, William, 1st L. (cr. 1886). (Peerage U.K. 4th L. Peerage of Ireland.) Surname Edwardes. B. 1835, s. 1872. P.C. L.L. Pembrokeshire; formerly in Coldstream Guards; M.P. Haverfordwest '68-85; Groom-in-Waiting '73-4; Compt. of Household '80-85; second Liberal Whip in House of Commons '73-85; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86; Capt. Yeo. of Guard Aug. '92 to July '95. *Heir*, Hon. William Edwardes, s. L. *St. Bride's, Little Haven, R.S.O., S. Wales*; 69, Grosvenor Street, W. *Reform, Brooks's.*

Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. First peer was a distinguished judge. *Heir*, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., *un.* C. *Carlton*.

Ker (*see* Lothian).

Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Trollope. B. 1851, s. 1874. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Trollope, b. C. *Junior Carlton*.

Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1873. D.L. Cardiganshire; elected an I.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. *Carlton*.

Kilmarnock (*see* Erroll).

Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P. I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shropshire Y.C. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. *Carlton*.

Kimberley, John, 1st E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Wodehouse. B. 1826. P.C., K.G., D.C.L.; succ. as Baron Wodehouse '46; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8; Under Foreign Sec. '52-6 and '59-61; Viceroy of Ireland '64-6; Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec. for Colonies '70-74 and '80-82; Sec. for India '82-5, Feb. to July '86; Sec. for India and Lord Pres. of the Council from Aug. '92 to Mar. '94, when he was appointed Foreign Sec., retaining this latter office until the resignation of the Rosebery administration June '95; Chm. of Grand Com. '89-90. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. L. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk*; 35, *Lowndes Square, Brooks's, Athenæum, Travellers*.

Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname De Courcy. B. 1855, s. 1895 I.P. Premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187. Enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Hon. M. W. R. De Courcy, s. *Stoketon, Sallash, Cornwall*.

Kingston, Henry Ernest Newcomen, 8th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison. B. 1848, s. 1871. Capt. and Hon. Maj. 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers; I.R.P. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsboro', s. L. *Carlton*.

Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852 s. 1889. d. of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; m. '84 Louis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, s.

Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B. 1847, s. 1887. D.L. and J.P. Perthshire, Kent, and London. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird), s. L.U. *Athenæum, Brooks's*.

Kinnoull, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Lt. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1827, s. 1866. Formerly in the Life Guards. *Heir*, Lord Hay, of Kinfauns, s. C. *Carlton*.

Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 9th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Lt. Kintore (1838). Surname Keith-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C., G.C.M.G. A Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and again in '95; Capt. Yeo. Guard July '86-9; Gov. of S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Inverurie, s. C. *Carlton*.

Knightley, Rainald, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1819. Surname Knightley; only s. late Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. M.P. S. Northamptonshire '52-92. C. *Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, Carlton*.

Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland B. 1825; c. s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-Ord. to the Queen. P.C. Ed. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called bar Inner Temp. '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. Jan. '87 to Aug. '92. J.P. County of London and Surrey; G.C.M.G., and Knight of the Order of Jerusalem. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s. C. '75, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; app. Gov. of Queensland '95. C. *Carlton*.

Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1839, 1866. I.R.P.; ret. Capt. Royal Navy; L.L. Co. Cavan. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. *Carlton*.

Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Maj. Hon. W. C. Rowley, *bro.* C. *Carlton*.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G. P.C. He is the eldest son of the 4th Marquis by the Hon. Emily Jane, daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne; was b. 1845; succeeded his father '66. Was Under Secretary for War April '72 to Feb. '74, Under Secretary India Office May to Aug. '80, and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India from '88 till Dec. '93; app. a Trustee of the National Gallery '94; app. Sec. of State for War July '95. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, s. L. *Travellers*.

Lathom, Edward, 1st E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1837. P.C. G.C.B.; succ. as Lord Skelmersdale '53; a Lord-in-Waiting '66-8; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '74-80; Lord Chamberlain '85-6, and July '86 to Aug. '92; reapp. '95. *11th*, Capt. Lt. Skelmersdale, s. C. *Lathom House, Ormskirk*; 41, *Portland Place, Marlborough, Turf, Carlton*.

Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. Formerly in army; elected S.R.P. '89; L.L. Berwickshire '90. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, s. *Carlton*.

Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879. Son of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '95. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L. *Brooks's*.

Leconfield, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1830, s. 1869. M.P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards; Vice-Chm. W. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, Hon. G. O'B. Wyndham, s. C. *Carlton*.

Leeds, George Godolphin, 9th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1828, s. 1872. Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. *Heir*, M. of Carmarthen, M.P., s. C. *Travellers*.

Leicester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, s. U.

Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1824, s. 1850. P.C. 1s L.L. of Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. F. D. Leigh, s. L. *Brooks's*.

Leinster, Morris, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl, of Ireland. A minor. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro.* Carlton, Maynooth, co. Kildare.

Lettrich, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; will sit in the House of Lords as Baron Clements (1831) when of age. B. 1879, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro.*

Leven and Melville, Ronald Ruthven, 11th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1835, s. 1889. S.R.P. A partner in the banking firm of Melville, Evans, & Co. *Heir*, Lord Balgonie, s. Carlton, Travellers'.

Lichfield, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831) Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. D.L. and J.P. Staffordshire. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, s. *Shugborough Hall, Stafford*.

***Lichfield**, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891. He is the 5th son of the late Earl of Dartmouth. Ed. at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon. Graduated B.A. '61, and proceeded to M.A. in '64, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lichfield, and licensed to the curacy of Handsworth. Receiving priest's orders in '65, he came to St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, in '66, where he remained as curate till '67, when he was appointed vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham. Hon. canon of Rochester in '77. Two years later he became vicar of Lewisham, of which he was rural dean '86-91. Succeeded Dr. MacLagan as Bishop of Lichfield in June '91.

***Lifford**, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. J.P. Co. Donegal. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro.* C. *Austin House, Broadway, Wores*.

Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1833, 1861. *Heir*, Hon. J. Powys, s. C. Carlton.

Limerick, William Hale John Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1840, s. 1866. P.C. K.P. Has been in the Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to the Queen; Col. Comd. 5th Batt. R. Munster Fusil.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86-9; Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '89-92, reapp. '95. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, s. C. Carlton.

Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800.) Surname King. B. 1829. App. 1885. The see was known formerly as Lindissee, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. His lordship is the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. Ed. at Oriel Coll. Oxon., where he graduated B.A. ('51), M.A. ('55), and D.D. ('73). Ordained deacon ('54), and priest ('55); and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Dr. King was formerly curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-8); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College ('58), being made Principal ('63). Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. He is an enthusiastic High Churchman, and is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76). In '88 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church

Association (*q.v.*) for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in favour of the Bishop on every point (Aug. 2nd, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenæum*.

***Lindsay**, David Clark, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P. J.P. Fifeshire *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Reginald Bethune Lindsay, s.

Lindsey, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1815, s. 1877. Formerly in the Guards. *Heir*, Lord Bertie, s. C. Carlton.

Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Lingen. B. 1819. M.A., Scholar of Trin., and Fellow Ball. Coll., Oxford; called to bar Linc. Inn '47; hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford; hon. D.C.L.; was Sec. to Committee of Council on Educ. '49-69; Perm. Sec. to Treas. '69-85; K.C.B. '78; Ald. L.C. C. '83-93. L.U. 13, *Wetherby Gardens, S.W. Athenæum*.

***Lisburne**, Arthur Henry George, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1862, s. 1888. I.P.; D.L. Cardiganshire, Sheriff '89. *Heir*, Lord Vaughan, s. C. Carlton.

***Lisle**, John Arthur, 5th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1811, s. 1868. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, s. 8, *Westmoreland Road, Bayswater, W.*

Lismore, George Ponsonby, 2nd V. (cr. 1806). Sits as V. Lismore (1838). Surname O'Callaghan. B. 1815, s. 1857. Has been in the army; formerly L.L. Tipperary. C. 31, *Old Burlington Street, W. Travellers'*.

Listowel, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P. Formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. L. Brooks's.

Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Ryle. B. 1816. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. J. Ryle, M.P., of Maclesfield. Ed. at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduating ('36) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics. Rector of Helmingham ('44-61); vicar of Stradbroke ('61-80); appointed Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield ('80). Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols., and other works. *Athenæum*.

Llandaff, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; B. 1826; ed. partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated B.A., at the Univ. of Paris he studied at Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently graduated B.A. and LL.B. at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ. Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll., the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the bar. Eighteen years later he took silk, was elected a Benchcr of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Independent Conservative member for Dungeness. From '72 to '76 he acted as Examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education. Was

M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74. In '85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July '86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Unionist Liberals with the Conservatives was returned, and continued to represent the div. until his elevation to the peerage. When Lord Salisbury formed his second administration after the general election of '86, Mr. Matthews was appointed **Home Secretary**, and held that office until the Conservative reverse of '92. He was while practising connected with several *causes célèbres*, notably the Borghese case, the Slade case, *Lyon v. Home* (the spiritualist), Boulton and Park, the Tichborne case, Armstrong case, and the Crawford divorce case. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*

Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Lewis. B. 1821. His lordship is the son of John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, Pembroke, and was ed. at Bromsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Graduated D.D. by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83; Prebendary of Caerfarchell and of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral '67-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's '75-83. His lordship presided at the Church Congress ('89) at Cardiff. C. *Athenæum*.

Llangattock, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. J.P. and D.L. Monmouthshire (High Sheriff '75); late Capt. Roy. Glouces. Hussars; Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art.; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rutland Gate, S.W. Carlton.*

Loch, Henry Brougham, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C., 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1827. (G.) Was in the Bengal Cavalry, 2nd in command Skinner's Horse, A.D.C. to Lord Gough, commander-in-chief, '44-57, and served in Bulgaria '54. Was Secretary to the Earl of Elgin's special mission to China '57-60, and was taken prisoner during the war with China, and subjected to much cruelty and insult. After his liberation he returned to England, became Private Secretary to Sir George Grey, Home Secretary, and was subsequently appointed **Governor of the Isle of Man**, where he effected many public improvements and legislative reforms, including the reconstitution of the House of Keys. He was subsequently appointed Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. Afterwards became Governor of Victoria ('84-89), where he made himself very popular. He was appointed (April '89) to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Chief Commissioner at the Cape. During the fighting between the British South Africa Company and Lobengula, Sir Henry Loch, as the representative of Imperial interests in South Africa, was conspicuously before the public. Was created a Privy Councillor in May '95, and two months later was elevated to the peerage. 44, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W. Travellers', Athenæum.*

Loftus (see Ely).

Londesborough, William Hy. Forester, 1st E. of (cr. '87). Surname Denison. B. 1834. M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarborough '59-60; succ.

as 2nd L. '60. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. C. *Travellers'.*

London, Frederick, 108th Bp. of. Surname Temple. B. 1821. P.C. This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York. His lordship is the son of the late Lieut.-Gov. of Sierra Leone, and was ed. at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol Coll., Oxford, graduating B.A. (double first, '42), B.D. and D.D. ('58). Formerly his lordship was Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham ('48), resigning this appointment in '55. Appointed ('58) **Head Master of Rugby School**, a member of Lord Taunton's Education Commission ('64), Chaplain-in-ordinary to Her Majesty; Bishop of Exeter ('69), translated to London ('85). His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in "Essays and Reviews," of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" ('58-65), and of "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Baunton Lectures for '84." *Fulham Place, London, S.W. Athenæum.*

Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C. K.G. M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; elected Chm. London School Board '95. The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. *Carlton.*

Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. Lieut. 2nd Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. E. M. Pakenham, bro. C. 24, *Bruton Street, W.*

Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Border Reg., and Cumberland Royal Artillery; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeo. Cav.; J.P. Cumberland, Westmorland, and Rutland. Entertained the German Emperor at Lowther in Aug. '95. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, b. C. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*

Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of (cr. 1701). Sits as Ld. Ker (1821). Surname Kerr. B. 1833, s. 1870. K.T. P.C. LL.D.; Lord Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt.-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers; Sec. for Scotland and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept., March '87-92. President of Art Union of London '93. *Heir*, Lord Jedburgh, s. C. *Carlton.*

Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. D.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, Hon. P. F. Abney-Hastings, bro. C. *Carlton.*

Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. Late Lt. 3rd Batt. Wilts. Regt. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth.*

Lovaine (see Percy).

Lovat, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. 1540). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B.

- 1871, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. L. Beaufort Castle, Beauty, Inverness.
- Lovelace**, Ralph Gordon Noel, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname Milbanke. *e. s.* and heir of first Earl by his first wife, the only daughter of the celebrated Lord Byron. B. 1839, succ. to the Barony of Wentworth 1862, on the death of his grandmother, and sat under that title, though with the courtesy title of Visct. Oakham until he succeeded to the earldom '93. *Heir* to earldom, Hon. Lionel F. Noel, bro. *Heir-pres.* to Barony of Wentworth, Hon. Ada Mary, d. L. *Wentworth House, Chelsea, Athenaeum.*
- Lovell and Holland** (*see* Egmont).
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, returning as Lt.-Col. '60; was A.D.C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; J.P. Co. Mayo; elected an I.R.P. '89. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. *Carlton, Turf.*
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. Brownlow, bro. L. *Carlton.*
- Lytelton** (*see* Cobham).
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bulwer-Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. His lordship's father, who succ. as 2nd Lord 1873, was Minister to Portugal, Viceroy of India '76-80, Ambassador to Paris '87-92. The first lord was the celebrated author. A minor. *Heir*, Hon. Neville Bulwer-Lytton, bro. *Knebworth, Herts.*
- Lyveden**, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1824, s. 1873. Has been in the diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Percy Vernon, n. C. *Farming Woods, Thrapstone; 4, Belgrave Place, S.W.*
- Macclesfield**, Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, 6th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1811, s. 1850. M.P. Oxfordshire '37-41; app. '90 Vice-Lieut. of Oxfordshire during the absence of the E. of Jersey, the L.L. *Heir*, Visct. Parker, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Macdonald of Earnsccliffe**, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada, at whose decease this peerage was conferred in recognition of his public services.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1837). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C. B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Benchers '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85; N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87. C. *Carlton.*
- Magheramorne**, James Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1861, s. 1890. Capt. 1st Life Guards; was A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen when Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C.
- Malmesbury**, Edward James, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1842, s. 1889. Formerly Major 2nd Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles, retired Hon. Lt.-Col. '82; J.P. Dorset and Hants, D.L. Hants; Ald. Hants C.C. *Heir*, Visct. FitzHarris, s. C. *Heron Court, Christchurch, Carlton.*
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. A minor. *Heir*, Lord Charles Montagu, un. *Kimbolton Castle.*
- Manchester**, James, 3rd Bp. of. (*See* founded 1847.) Surname Moorhouse. B. 1826. App. 1886. Ed. at St. John's Coll., Cam., graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., '53, M.A. '60, D.D. *jure dig.* '76. Was ordained deacon '53, and priest '54. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne '76, and was translated to Manchester '86. Formerly curate of St. Neots '53-5, Sheffield '55-9, Hornsey '59-61; perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, '61-7; vicar of Paddington and rural dean '67-76; Warburtonian Lecturer '74; chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Caddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral '74-6. Hulsean Lecturer ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") '65. Other books written by his lordship are "Nature and Revelation," "Jacob," "The Expectation of the Christ," "Christ and His Surroundings," "Dangers of the Apostolic Age," and "The Teaching of Christ."
- Manners**, John Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. Formerly in the Guards. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mansfield**, William David, 4th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1806, s. 1840. K.T. M.P. Aldborough '30, Woodstock '31, Norwich '32-7, Perthshire '37-40; a Lord of the Treasury '34-5; is L.L. Clackmannanshire and hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scone. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. *Heir*, Lord Balvaud, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- Manvers**, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1825, s. 1860. M.P. South Notts '52-60. *Heir*, Visct. Newark, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mar**, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act, '85. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mar and Kellie**, Walter John Francis, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P. Late Lieut. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. (born April 26th, '95). *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire.*
- Marlborough**, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. *Heir-pres.* Lord R. Churchill, M.P., un.
- Masham**, Samuel, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cluniffe-Lister. B. 1815. Is one of the largest landowners in Yorks; contested unsuccessfully N.W. Riding Yorks '80 and Skipton D. Yorks '85. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel Cluniffe-Lister, s. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks.*
- Massereene**, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th V. (cr. 1660). Sits as Ld. Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1842, s. 1863. Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797; L.L. and Custos Rotulorum Co. Louth and town and city of Drogheda. The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of Irish House of Commons. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. C. W. M. Skeffington, s. C. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth, Carlton, New, Travellers', Kildare Street, Dublin, Royal St. George's Yacht, Kingston, and Ulster, Belfast.*

Massy, John Thomas William, 6th L. (cr. 1767). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Carlton*.

Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Gov.-Gen. of India, was assassinated in 1872; an I.R.P. since '90. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. M. A. Bourke, R.N., bro. C. *Carlton*.

Meath, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. P.C. D.L.; Hon. Col. 5th Batt. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life before succeeding to title, as Ld. Brabazon; ex-Ald. Lond. C.C. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s. C. *Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ardee Cottage, Ollershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Carlton, Travellers, Bachelors*.

Meldrum (see Huntly).

Melville, Henry, 5th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1835, s. 1886. *Heir*, Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, bro. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh*.

Mendip (see Clifden).

Meredyth (see Athlumney).

Methuen, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. C.B., C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; became Maj.-Gen. '90; went on special service to Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Maj. Home Dist. '74; commandant at headquarters in Egyptian expedition '82; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Inspecting-General commanding the Home District, '92. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Guards, Travellers*.

Mexborough, John Charles George, 4th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1810, s. 1860. I.P. Was M.P. Gatton '31-2; Pontefract '35-7, '41-7. *Heir*, Visct. Pollington, s. C. *Travellers*.

Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Carlton*.

Middleton, William, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1796). Surname Brodrick. B. 1836, s. 1870. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70. *Heir*, Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. *Carlton, Athenæum*.

Milltown, John, 8th E. of (cr. 1763). B. 18—, s. 1891. I.P.

Minster (see Conyngham).

Minto, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. Formerly in Scots Guards; attached to Turkish army on the Danube, Russo-Turkish war '77; served in Afghanistan (Kurram Valley) '79; accompanied Gen. Sir F. Roberts (Lord Roberts) as priv. sec. to S. Africa '81; served in Egyptian campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; is Capt. in Reserve of Officers and Brig.-Gen. Commanding Scottish Border Brig.; Col. commanding S. of Scotland Vol. Brig.; D.L. Roxburgh. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Guards, Turf, Brooks's*.

Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1829, s. 1875. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. Molesworth, s.

Monck, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.L.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. J.P. Cos. Dublin and Wicklow; D.L. Co.

Wicklow; ed. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford (B.A., S.C.L. '71); late Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, s. C. *Charleville, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow; 78, Belgrave Road, S.W. Carlton, Travellers, Kildare Street*.

Monckton (see Galway).

Moncreiff, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Sheriff Renfrew and Bute '81-8; Judge Supreme Courts Scotland since '88.; D.L. Ross-shire. L.U. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, bro. *Tulliebole Castle, Kinross; 15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. Brooks's, Athenæum, New Edinburgh*.

Monk Bretton, John George, 1st L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1825. P.C. M.P. East Sussex '57-74, Chester '74-80, Scarbro' '80-84; Chm. of Ways and Means '65-72; Financial Sec. Treasury '73-4; Pres. Local Gov. Board '80-82; Ch. Duchy Lanc. '82-4; Chm. E. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Dodson, s. L. *Reform*.

Monkswell, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. Inner Temp. '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; Memb. London C.C.; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '92. Under Sec. of State for War Jan. to June '95. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. *Brooks's, Athenæum*.

Montagu de Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. 1832. M.P. Selkirkshire '61-8, S. Hampshire '68-84; 2nd s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensberry; app. Official Verderer of the New Forest '90. Hon. J. W. E. D. Scott-Montagu, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.

Monteagle (see Sligo).

Monteague of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring-Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866. Grandson of the first lord, the well-known minister. Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, s. U.L. *Athenæum*.

Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T. Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Stirlingshire; app. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. *Carlton*.

Moore (see Drogheda).

Moray, Edmund Archibald, 15th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart-Gray. B. 1840, s. 1895; called to bar Inner Temp. '67. *Heir*, Francis J. Stuart, bro. *Gray House, Forfarshire*.

Morley, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1843, s. 1864. P.C. A Lord-in-Waiting '68-74; Under Sec. for War '80-85; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86; Vice-Chm. Devon C.C.; has been Chin. of Committees, and Dep. Speaker of House of Lords since '89. *Heir*, Visct. Boringden, s. L. *Saltram Plympton, Devon; 31, Princes Gardens, S.W. Travellers*.

Morris, Michael, 1st L. (cr. 1889). Surname Morris. B. 1827. P.C. E. Trinity Coll. Dublin; Gold Medallist '47; called to Irish Bar, Dublin, '49; Q.C. '63; Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland; M.P. for Galway; Ireland '66, England '89; Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; Baronet '85; created a life-peer '89 on his appointment as Lord of Appeal.

Morton, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. C. Carlton.

Mostyn, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlton.

***Mount Cashell**, Charles William, 5th E. of (cr. 1781). Surname More-Smyth. B. 1826, s. 1889. I.P. D.L. and J.P. Waterford and York; High Sheriff Waterford '62. *Heir*, Edward G. A. H. More, c.

Mount Edgcumbe, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgcumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C. M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86 to Aug. '92; is L.L. Cornwall; Chm. Cornwall C.C.; was Chm. of Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Commn. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. Carlton.

***Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 13th V. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1816, s. 1846. I.P. D.L.; J.P. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Hon. H. E. Butler, s. C. Carlton.

***Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, un.

Mount-Stephen, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated, in '50, to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. In '78 he was chosen president of the Bank of Montreal. Having become interested in railways in Minnesota, U.S., he was chosen first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in '81. In '87, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, he and Sir Donald Smith gave £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. Was created baronet in '86 for his public services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. 25, *St. James's Place*, S.W.

Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1295), and 20th L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. Formerly lieutenant. 3rd Battn. E. Yorks Militia; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks. Married July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A. Constable, Manor House, Otley, Yorks. Issue, a dau., Winifred Mary, b. Aug. 21st, '94, *heirress-pres.* to the baronies of Mowbray and Segrave. *Heir-pres.* (to the barony of Stourton), Hon. A. E. C. J. Stourton, bro. *Allerton Park, Knaresborough*.

***Muncaster**, Josslyn Francis, 5th L. (cr. 1783). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. I.P. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont Div.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. Carlton.

Munster, William George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1824, s. 1842. Has served in Scots Fusil., and 1st Life Guards. First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. *Heir*, Lord Tewkesbury, s. C. *Travellers*.

Muskerry, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P. Formerly in the Royal Navy. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. T. F. G. Deane-Morgan, s. *St. George's Yacht*.

***Nairne**, Emily Jane Mercer, 8th Baroness (cr. 1681). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1819, s. 1867.

Widow of the 4th M. of Lansdowne. *Heir*, M. of Lansdowne, s. (peer). 15A, *Grosvenor Sq.*, S.W.

Napier, Francis, 10th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1819, s. 1834. P.C. K.T. Gov. Madras '66-72, and Acting Viceroy *pro tem.* on death of Lord Mayo; has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia, and at Berlin. *Heir*, William, Master of Napier, s. L. *Athenaeum*.

Napier of Magdala, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890. Lt.-Col. retired; B.Sc.; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9, *Lowndes Square*, S.W. Carlton.

Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a grand-nephew of the celebrated Admiral. *Heir*, Visct. Trafalgar, s. C. Carlton.

***Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.

***Newburgh**, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1818, s. 1877. S.P. Is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaid, s. *Rome*.

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Pelham-Clinton, bro. C. Carlton.

Newcastle, Edgar, 2nd Bp. of (See created 1882). Surname Jacob. See OCCURRENCES.

Newton, William John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Legh. Formerly M.P. S. Lancashire and E. Cheshire. *Heir*, Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P., s. C. *Lyne Park, Disley, Cheshire*.

***Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. R. Toler, c.

Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C. Is premier Duke and Earl and hereditary Earl Marshal of England; is Mayor of Sheffield; app. Postmaster-Gen. July '95. *Heir*, E. of Arundel and Surrey, s. C. Carlton.

Normanby, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. J.P. and D.L. for N. Yorks; was Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91. *Heir*, George Phipps (s. of Ld. W. Phipps, dcc.). *Mulgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitby, Yorks; The Cloisters, Windsor Castle*.

Normanton, James Charles Herbert Welbore-Ellis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1818, s. 1868. M.P. Wilton '41-52. *Heir*, Visct. Somerton, s. L.U. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants; 22, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Travellers, St. James's*.

Northampton, William, 4th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1818, s. 1877. K.G.; is a full admiral ret.; Special Envoy Extraord. '81, to invest King of Spain with Order of the Garter. *Heir*, E. Compton, M.P., s. L. *Travellers*.

Northbourne, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93; J.P. and D.L. Kent. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitchall Gardens, S.W.*

Northbrook, Thomas George, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1826. P.C. G.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; succ. as 2nd L. '66; M.P. Falmouth '57-66; Ld. Admiralty '57-8; Under-Sec. India '59-64; Under Home Sec. '64-6; Under Sec. War '69-72; Gov.-Gen. India '72-6; F. Ld. Admiralty '80-85; app. L.L. Co. Southampton '90. *Heir*, Visct. Baring, s. U.L. 4, *Hamilton Place, W. Travellers', Brooks's, Athenæum*.

***Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.P. Capt. 3rd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.; A.D.C. to the Gov. of Victoria. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. D. G. Carnegie, *bro.*

Northington (see Henley).

North of Kirtling, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884, K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Guards; Maj. Q.O. Oxford Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. Carlton.

Northumberland, Algernon George, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1810, s. 1867. P.C. K.G. M.P. Beeralston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '58; Vice-Pres. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '78-80; is L.L. of Northumberland. *Heir*, E. Percy, s. (peer). C. *Alwick Castle, 2, Grosvenor Place, United Service*.

Norton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1814. P.C. M.P. North Staffordshire 41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under-Sec. Colonies '66-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. *Heir*, Hon. C. L. Adderley, s. C. Carlton.

***Norwich**, John, 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. App. 1893. B. 1834. Ed. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia. Vicar of Bilton, Yorks '68-73, and afterwards of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool, perpetual curate till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop.

O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L. (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1878, s. 1885. The first Lord was Lord Chan. of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. M. H. O'Hagan, *bro.* Carlton. A minor.

O'Neill, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. Carlton.

Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. Carlton.

Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne-Guthrie. B. 1819, s. 1860. I.R.P. (elected '69). *Heir*, Hon. G. H. Browne-Guthrie, s. C. Carlton.

Orford, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1895. Has been in R.N.; Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Wolterton Park, Aylsham, Norfolk; 37, Green Street, W. Carlton*.

Oriel (see Massereene).

***Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P. Capt. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; J.P. Bucks; m. '92, Constance Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late David Gilchrist, *Heir*, Hon. A. Fitzmaurice, *bro.* C. *Wing Lodge, Wing, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Kildare St., Dublin*.

Ormathwaite, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; L.L. Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorshire C.C. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. Carlton.

Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as l.d. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P. Is Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and heret. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly Capt. Life Guards; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, *bro.* C. Carlton.

Overtoun, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B. 1843. Ed. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64. *Overtoun, Dumbarton-shire*.

Oxenbridge, William John, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Monson. B. 1829. P.C. M.P. Reigate '58-62; Treas. of Household '73-4; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '80-85 and Feb. to July '86; Master of the Horse Aug. '92 to Mar. '94; A.D.C. to Queen; Dep. Speaker House of Lords; Hon. Col., late Col. Com. 3rd Linc. Regt.; Hon. Col. 1st Batt. Surrey Vol.; Chm. Lincolnshire C.C. (Lindsey Div.); Chm. Quarter Sessions for same div. of county; D.L. Surrey and Lincolnshire. *Heir*, Hon. D. J. Monson, *bro.* (to barony of Monson). L. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Devonshire*.

Oxenford (see Stair).

Oxford, William, 32nd Bp. of. Surname Stubbs. B. 1825. Ed. at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. '48, became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. '51, D.D. by decree of Convocation '79. Is also LL.D. Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Heidelberg; D.C.L. Oxon. Ordained deacon 48, and priest '50. *Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford* '66, and has held various other appointments of importance at the University. Author of many learned works, amongst which are "Registrium Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.," and "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development." Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex ('50-67); Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History ('65-6), Select Preacher ('70), Examiner in the School of Theology ('71-2), and of Modern History ('73-6, and '81); rector of Cholderton, Wilts ('75-9), Canon of St. Paul's ('79-84). Consecrated Bishop of Chester (April 25th, '84) and translated to Oxford in '89. *Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxon. Athenæum*.

Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. y. s. late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel; B. 1829; ed. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon (graduated M.A.), Hon. D.C.L. '87; P.C. Entered Parliament as M.P. for Warwick '65, continued to represent it until '85, from which date until '95 he represented Warwick and Leamington, was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Has held the following official appointments: Parl. Sec. to Poor Law Board ('68-71); Parl. Sec. to Board of Trade ('71-3); Patronage Sec. to Treasury ('73-4); Under-Sec. for Home Department ('80). He is D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire. He was appointed Speaker during Mr. Glad-

stone's second administration, on the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, late Viscount Hampden, in '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which, gained him universal respect and admiration. His retirement in April '95 was a most impressive scene. The thanks of the House for his distinguished services in the Chair were voted to him with enthusiastic unanimity in compliance with an address from the House. Her Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a Viscounty, and he was afterwards granted by statute a pension of £4000 for life in consideration of his eminent services. Was presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold casket, July '95. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur George Villiers Peel s. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.*

Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C. 1s hered. visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '95; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treas. '85-92; was one of the Jun. Conservative Whips, and for several years Chm. of the Kitchen Com. House of Commons. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton.*

Pennrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, M.P., s. C. *Carlton.*

Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L. (cr. 1869). Surname Wilde. B. 1816. P.C. A Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-63; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellor of York. L. *Eashing Park, Godalming. Brooks's.*

Percy, Henry George, E. of (cr. 1784). Sits as Ld. Lovaine. Surname Percy. B. 1846. e.s. D. of Northumberland. P.C. Ed. Oxford; m. '68 Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; late Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusill. and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87. *Heir*, L. Warkworth, s. C.

***Perth and Melfort**, George, 14th E. of (cr. 1605). Surname Drummond. B. 1807, s. 1840. S.P. Formerly capt. 93rd Highlanders. Is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussan in France. *Heir* to the Earldom of Perth, Visct. Strathallan; to the Earldom of Melfort and the French Honours, his dau., Lady Marie Louise Susan Edith Gracc. *The Cottage, Kew, Surrey. Scottish.*

Peterborough, Mandell, 27th Bp. of (See founded 1541). Surname Creighton. B. 1843, app. 1891. He was ordained priest in '73, and received the living of Embleton two years later. He was appointed Rural Dean of Alnwick in '79, and Hon. Canon in Newcastle diocese ('82). After five years' occupancy of a canon's stall at Worcester he was transferred early in '91 to the Windsor Chapter. As author of the "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation," and as editor of the *English Historical Review*, Dr. Creighton has attained considerable literary eminence. He became *Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History* at Cambridge in '84. He is D.D.

(Oxford and Cambridge), LL.D. (Glasgow), D.C.L. (Durham), D.Litt. (Dublin), and LL.D. (Harvard Univ., U.S.A.).

Petre, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1858, s. 1893. Late lieut. 1st Lincolnshire Regt. *Heir*, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, bro. 94. *Piccadilly.*

Pirbright, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname De Worms. B. 1840. Called bar Inner Temp. '63; Parl. Sec. Brd. of Trade '85-6 and '86-8; Und.-Sec. for Colonies '88-92; was Pres. Internat. Conf. on sugar bounties; P.C.; F.R.S.; M.P. Greenwich '80-83, Liverpool, East Toxteth, '85-95. C.

Playfair, Lyon, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1819; s. late Dr. G. Playfair. P.C., G.C.B. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, Bengal; was manager of Calico Print Works, Clitheroe '40; has been Professor of Chemistry, Chemist to Museum of Practical Geol.; Insp.-Gen. Gov. Schools of Science, etc., etc. M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univ. '68-85, S. Leeds '85-92; Postmaster-General '73-4; Chm. of Ways and Means '80-83; Vice-Pres. of Council '86; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '92-5; one of the Council to Prince of Wales. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. J. Playfair, s. 68, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*

Plunket, Most Rev. William Conyngham, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1828, s. 1871. Bp. of Meath '76; trans. to archbishopric of Dublin '84. The first peer was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. W. L. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray; The Palace, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. National.*

Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C. Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Mollon, N. Devon; 77, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Marlborough.*

Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. S.R.P.; L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*

Ponsonby (see Bessborough).

***Portarlington**, Lionel George Henry Seymour, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1858, s. 1892. I.P.; Capt. Dorsetshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Carlow, s.

Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C. Formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; reapp. Master of the Horse '86-92, '95; L.L. Caithness-shire '89; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Tichfield, s. (b. '93). C.

Portman, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1858. M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Major the Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.

Portsmouth, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; E. Balliol Coll., Oxon.; M.A. '79; J.P. Hants and Devon; Ald. Hants C.C.; D.L. Hants and Co. Wexford. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, bro. U.L. *Brooks's.*

- Poulett, William Henry**, 6th E. (cr. 1706). Surname Poulett. B. 1827, s. 1864. Formerly in the army. *Heir*, Visct. Hinton, s. C. *Army and Navy*.
- Powerscourt, Mervyn Edward**, 7th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1836, s. 1844. I.K.P. (elected '65); cr. Lord Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85. K.P. Formerly in 1st Life Guards; Pres. Royal Dublin Soc.; Chm. Bd. Dublin Hospitals; Pres. Art Union Ireland; Chm. Bd. of Guardians, Rathbone Union; a Gov. Nat. Gall. Ireland; D.L. Co. Wicklow; J.P. Dublin and Wicklow. *Heir*, Hon. M. R. Wingfield, s. U.L. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland*; 51, *Portland Place, W. Marlborough, Kildare Street*.
- Powis, George Charles**, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90 Hon. Violet Lane Fox, dau. of late Lord Conyers; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Queensberry, John Sholto**, 8th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1858. S.P. Formerly a S.R.P., but failed to secure reelection in '80. *Heir*, Visct. Drumlanrig, s. (The late holder of this courtesy title was a peer in his own right, having been created Baron Kelhead in '92. On his decease, in '94, Lord Percy Douglas became heir to the marquise). C. *Turf*.
- Radnor, William**, 5th E. of (cr. 1765). Surname Pleydell-Bouverie. B. 1841, s. 1889. P.C. M.P. S. Wilts '74-85, Enfield D. '85-9; Treas. of the Household '85-6, and '86-9; Prov. Grand Master of Mark Masons for Wiltshire. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- ***Radstock, Granville Augustus William**, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833. s. 1857. I.P. M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon.; formerly lieut.-col. West Middlesex R.V. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Southampton*.
- Raglan, George FitzRoy Henry**, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards, now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Ramsay** (see Dalhousie).
- Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark**, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. 1875. App. a Lord-in-Waiting '95. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, Carlton, Bachelors', Travellers', R.Y.S. (Coves), Ulster (Belfast)*.
- Rathdonnell, Thomas Kane**, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. Formerly in the army; elected an I.R.P. '89; app. L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Rathmore, David Robert**, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; LL.D.; is a Direc. L. & N.W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbledon, Carlton*.
- Ravensworth, Henry George**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1874). Surname Liddell. B. 1821, s. 1878. M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. Liddell, bro. C. *Carlton*.
- Rayleigh, John William**, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. B. 1842, s. 1873. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb; B.A.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and McGill Univ. Montreal; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution. L.L. Essex. He is one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Joint discoverer of Argon. (See CHEMISTRY, '95.) *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex, Athenæum*.
- Reay, Donald James**, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5. *Heir*, Baron A. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B.*; 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New*.
- Rendel, Stuart**, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Ed. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxon.; called to bar Inner Temple '61, but never practised; director of the firm of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.; J.P. Montgomeryshire, for which county he was M.P. '80-94; was Pers. of the Welsh Nat. Council. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford*; 1, *Carlton Gardens, Athenæum, Brooks's*.
- ***Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook**, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P. M.P. for E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Revelstoke, Edward Charles**, 1st L. (ci. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1828. *Heir*, Hon. J. Baring, s. L. *Travellers'*.
- Ribblesdale, Thomas**, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C. Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds Aug. '92-July '95. *Heir*, Hon. T. Lister, s. L. *Gesburiere Park, Yorks*; 18, *Manchester Square, W. Brooks's*.
- Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry**, 6th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. B. 1818, s. 1860. P.C. K.G. M.P. W. Sussex '41-60; formerly Roy. Horse Guards; L.L. of Banffshire; Pres. of Poor Law Board '59; Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '85; Pres. of the Council '74-80; Sec. for Scotland '85-6; Chm. W. Sussex C.C. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Ripon, George Frederick Samuel**, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1827. P.C. K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-84; First Lord of Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; L.L. North Riding. *Heir*, E. de Grey, s. L. *Athenæum*.
- Ripon, William Boyd**, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841. App. 1884. Ed. at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime '64; Vicar of St. James', Holloway, '70, Christ's Church, Paddington, '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. Hulsean Lecturer in '79; Bampton Lecturer in '87, when he selected the subject of "The Permanent Elements of Religion," and this was published in '89. His lordship has also

written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "The Burning Bush," and "The Son of Man among the Sons of Men" (sermons), "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," "Narcissus," "Book of Household Prayers," "Heart Healing," and "Thoughts on Reunion." Is a D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.), '89. Dr. Carpenter has earned quite a reputation for the literary grace of his utterances. He spoke in the House of Lords against the Home Rule Bill (Sept. '93), and also on the Parish Councils Bill. *The Palace, Ripon*; 71, *Carlisle Place, S.W. Athenæum*.

Robartes, Thomas Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844, s. 1882. M.P. East Cornwall '80-82. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. *Athenæum*.

Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Frederick Sleigh, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was b. 1832, and educated at Eton and Addiscombe. Appointed lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery '51; captain '60; served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, and received the *Victoria Cross*. Took part in the *Abyssinian war* '68, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force. He became Quartermaster-General in India in '75, with the local rank of Major-General, and in the *Afghan war* of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass gained a brilliant victory at Charasiah and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, which has earned him undying fame, and utterly defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet in '81, and given the distinctions of G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he was despatched to take command of the forces against the *Boers* in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian army '85, and was created a Peer in Jan. '92. In April '93 he left India for England, having resigned his command. He was given a brilliant farewell, and an equally brilliant reception here. Cambridge University made him an hon. LL.D. in June, and he was made a G.C.S.I. in May '93; D.L. Edin. '93. App. Field Marshal and Com.-in-Chief of Forces in Ireland in '95; P.C. '95. *Heir*, Hon. Fredk. H. S. Roberts, Lieut. King's Royal Rifle Corps, s. *Royal Hospital, Dublin. United Service*.

Rochester, Edward Stuart, 100th Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Talbot. B. 1844, and is the second son of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C. App. 1895. Ed. at Charterhouse and Ch. Ch. Oxford, where he took 1st cl. in Fin. Class. Sch. '65, and 1st cl. in the Sch. of Law and Mod. Hist. '66, and was elected senior student in the same year; obtained the Ellerton prize essay on the "Influence of Christianity on Slavery" '69; became first Warden Keble Coll. '70, in which year he married the Hon. Lavinia Lyttelton, third dau. of the late Lord Lyttelton. Was Exam. Final Class. Honours School. App. Vicar of Leeds '88. Has been Select Preacher

at Oxford, Chaplain to Archbp. of Canterbury '83-9, and hon. Chaplain to the Queen '90. Was hon. Canon of Ripon '91, and chaplain-in-ordinary '91. Dr. Talbot was one of the twelve contributors to "Lux Mundi."

Roden, John Strange, 5th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Lord Clanbrassill (1821). Surname Jocelyn. B. 1823, s. 1880. Formerly in the army. *Heir*, Commander Jocelyn, c. C. 27, *Hill Street, London, W. United Service*.

Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782) Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. Formerly Capt. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. *Carlton*.

Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly a S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Athenæum*.

Romilly, John Gaspard Le Marchant, 3rd L. (cr. 1865) Surname Romilly. B. 1866, s. 1891. Lieut. Coldstream Guards. First peer was Master of Rolls.

Romney, Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1841, s. 1874. Pres. Marine Society; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-92. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Carlton*.

Rookwood, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1826. Surname Selwin Ibbetson; only s. late Sir J. T. Ibbetson Selwin, Bart., but assumed name of Ibbetson in addition to that of Selwin '67. P.C. M.P. S. Essex '65-8, W. Essex '68-85, Epping Div. '85-92; Under Home Sec. '74-8; Fin. Sec. to the Treas. '78-80. *Heir*, none. C. *Down Hall, Harlow*; 16, *James Street, Pimlico. Carlton*.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C. K.G. K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. Ed. at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; m. '78 Hannah, dau. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. She died in Nov. '90. Lord Rosebery succeeded his grandfather in '68. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Secretary of State, Home Office '81-3; elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh '80; was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works '85. On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in June, but he established a very high reputation, even in that short period. Lord Rosebery cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agreed with his Home Rule policy. Though a peer, he moved in '84 for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers. Mr. Gladstone some years ago forecast his future, and publicly spoke of him as destined to play a great part in the history of the country. He is a strong advocate of Imperial Federation (*q.v.*), and takes a great interest in movements for the improvement of the social condition of the masses. He generously presented a magnificent swimming bath to the People's Palace (*q.v.*), in the East End of London. Elected, with Sir John Lubbock, for the City division to the London County Council Jan. 17th, '89, and on Feb. 12th appointed Chairman of that body, over whose deliberations he presided with great success. But, owing to his many

public duties, he had to resign in June '90. His lordship abstained to a great extent from his usual political and social labours during '91, owing to the lamented death of Lady Rosebery. His monograph on William Pitt the Younger was issued in November. In Jan. '92 he again became the Chairman of the London County Council, and held the position for some months, till the approach of the General Election compelled him to resign it. When Mr. Gladstone succeeded to power Lord Rosebery became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in October he was made a Knight of the Garter. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March '94 the Queen offered the post of Prime Minister to Lord Rosebery, and he soon formed a new administration, which carried on the government of the country with no little success, especially in view of the smallness of its majority in the House of Commons, until it was defeated in July '95. As to his attitude during and since the election, see the articles on the GENERAL ELECTION and POLITICAL PARTIES. Lord Rosebery keeps an excellent racing stud, and both in '94 and '95 he won the Derby. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, s. L. Montmore, Leighton Buzzard; *Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Brooks's.*

Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1840, s. 1867. K.P.; D.C.L. Oxon.; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68); elected Chan. Dub. Univ. '85, and Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. March '87; L.L. King's Co. The 3rd Earl was F.R.S., and Chan. Univ. of Dub. *Heir*, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. Birr Castle. *Athenæum.*

Rosslyn, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Ed. at Eton and Oxford Univ.; J.P. and D.L. Co. Fife; Capt. Fife Light Horse. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. Dysart House, Dysart, Fifeshire.

Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874. Formerly in the army. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. Carlton.

***Rothes**, Norman Evelyn, 14th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877. (A minor.) *Heiress*, Lady Eleanor M. Leslie, sis.

Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840. M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house; app. L.L. Buckinghamshire '89. *Heir*, Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s. L. Brooks's.

Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1838. Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsfield, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of Embassy. C. Carlton.

Roxburghe, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. A minor. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, bro. Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.

Russell, Francis John Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. g.s. of Earl Russell, the well-known statesman, whom he succeeded. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, bro. Amberley Cottage, Maidenhead. *National Liberal, Reform, Whitehall.*

Russell of Killowen, Charles, L. (cr. 1894). G.C.M.G., LL.D., and D.L. Surrey. Surname Russell. B. 1833. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin. P.C. Commenced his career in the gallery of the House of Commons as a Parliamentary leader-writer. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('59); appointed Q.C. and elected Bench of Lincoln's Inn ('72). M.P. for Dundalk '80-85; Hackney, S.D., '85-94. **Attorney-General** in the Gladstone administration of '86, when he received the honour of knighthood, and again in '92. As a sound lawyer, acute cross examiner, and persuasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell was without a rival at the English bar. He was one of the leading counsel in the Chetwynd and Durham Arbitration case, and defended the prisoner in the famous Maybrick murder case, Aug. '89. He increased his reputation in '89 by his masterly oration at the Parnell Commission, where he appeared, with Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P. (*q.v.*), as counsel for Mr. Parnell. When he assumed office in '92 he gave up the old privilege, which had generally been made good use of before, of keeping his private practice. He was one of the English counsel in the Behring Sea Arbitration case, '93, and both then and on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons he delivered speeches of great power and eloquence. On the decease of Lord Bowen he was appointed ('94) a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (with a life peerage), and in July of the same year was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Lord Coleridge. *Tadworth Court, Surrey; 86, Harley Street, W. Reform, Turf, National Liberal, and Portland.*

***Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. S.P. B. 1838, s. 1864. Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, lieut. Scots Guards, s. C. Harperstown, Taghmon, Co. Wexford; Barncluth, Hamilton, Scotland. Carlton.

Rutland, John James Robert, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1818, s. 1888. K.G.; G.C.B.; M.P. Newark '41-7, Colchester '50-57, N. Leicestershire '57-85, Melton Div. '85-88; First Com. Wks. with seat on Cabinet '52, '58-9, and '66-8; Postmaster-General '74-80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy '86-92; D.C.L. Oxon. '76; LL.D. Camb. '62; Hon. Col. Leicestershire Militia; High Steward of Cambridge. *Heir*, M. of Granby, s. C. Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; St. Mary's Tower, Birnam, N.B.; 3, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

Sackville, Lionel, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville-West. B. 1827, s. 1888. Was assist. précis writer to the 4th E. of Aberdeen; ent. dip. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; in the absence of the Ambassador was Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. *Heir*, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, bro. C.

St. Albans, William Amelius Aubrey de Vere, 10th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beauclerk. B. 1840, s. 1849. P.C. Is hered. Grand Falconer, hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery, and L.L. of Notts; Hon. Col. Robin Hood R.V. The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. *Heir*, E. of Burford, s. L. Brooks's.

- St. Albans**, John Wogan, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1877.) Surname Festing. B. 1837. App. 1890. Ed. at Wells Theological Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating B.A. '60 and M.A. '63. He was ordained deacon in '60 and priest in '61. He was curate at Christ Church, Westminster, '60-73; vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, '73; vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, '78; rural dean of St. Pancras '87; prebendary of St. Paul's '88; and in May '90 was appointed to the Bishopric, on the resignation of the late Dr. Cloughton.
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 71st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848. App. 1889. His lordship is the youngest prelate on the bench. Ed. at Jesus Coll., Oxon., graduating '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year. Curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; Head Master of the same college, '75-85; Vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85; elevated to the episcopal bench in '89. *Athenaeum*.
- St. Davids**, William Basil, 119th Bp. of. Surname Jones. B. 1822. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) Ed. at Shrewsbury and Trin. Coll., Oxford. Was Scholar of his college and Ireland Scholar '42, B.A. (2nd cl. Lit. Hum.) '44; and subsequently Michel Fellow of Queen's and Fellow of University College. Proceeded M.A. '47 and D.D. '74. Ordained by the Bishop of Oxford deacon '48, priest '53. Archdeacon of York '67-74, Canon Residentiary of York '73-4, besides other offices held at various times. Consecrated to the bishopric of St. Davids '74. Has written, jointly with the late Professor Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. Davids," and edited (with Archdeacon Churton) "The New Testament Illustrated." He was also a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and the "Speaker's Commentary." *Abergwili Palace, R.S.O., Carmarthenshire; Gwynfryn, Taliesin, R.S.O., Cardiganshire. Athenaeum*.
- St. Germans**, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and a clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Lord Eliot, s. U.L. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. Travellers*.
- St. John of Bletso**, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the army; is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke; d.D., J.P. Bedford and Hereford; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, s. C. *Melchbourne Park, Bedford. Junior Carlton*.
- St. Leonards**, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. Sugden, *bro. C. Carlton*.
- St. Levan**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1829, s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; ed. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '52); m. Lady Elizabeth, 2nd d. 4th M. Townshend; is D.L., J.P. Cornwall, Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; formerly Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D., '85-7. *Heir*, Major the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. U.L.
- St. Oswald**, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards, and J.P. W. Riding of York. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks; 11, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent**, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the army; the 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, *bro. C. Norton Disney, Newark*.
- Salisbury**, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1830, s. 1868. Ed. at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in '53. K.G., P.C. He received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of '66 as **Secretary of State for India** ('66-7), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death in '67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. In '64 he was elected **Chancellor of the University of Oxford**. He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disraeli resumed office as Premier in '74, Lord Salisbury became Secretary for India ('74-8). He was despatched to Constantinople in '76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. The Conference failed to attain this result, and the war broke out which ended by the treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin Congress. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs ('78-80). Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party; and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June '85, Lord Salisbury became Premier, as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new administration, however, did not last long. The general election in November of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and immediately after Lord Salisbury resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded, but he, too, had a short lease of power, and was defeated on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, June 8th, '86. The general election which took place in the following month brought Lord Salisbury again into power, and his tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which **Her Majesty** paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield. In May '88 he introduced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life peers. He was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow (May 20th, '91), and in July he had the honour of entertaining the German Emperor at Hatfield, which was also visited by the Prince of Naples. Though the result of the general election in '92 was adverse to his Government, he remained in office till he was defeated in the Commons, when he gave way to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury was an occasional

contributor in his younger days to the *Quarterly Review*, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has greatly interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates. On the resignation of Lord Rosebery in June '95, Lord Salisbury formed his third administration, which is a coalition ministry, in which places were found for a number of Liberal Unionists (see MINISTRY). Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports '95. *Heir*, Visct. Cranborne, M.P., s. C. Carlton.

Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843. Son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and grand-nephew of the poet Wordsworth. Ed. at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, graduating in '65. Ordained deacon in '67 and priest in '69. It is remarkable that Dr. Wordsworth has never held any actual parochial office, though he did good work in various parishes, the whole time having been passed in academical and cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and college tutor of Brasenose, proctor, Grinfield lecturer, select preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In '83 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Dr. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman, and has written several theological and classical works, the best known of which are the Bampton Lectures for '81, and his critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament. His Visitation Addresses on the Holy Communion reached a second edition in '92.

Saltersford (see Courtown).

Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. Formerly major and lieutenant-col. Grenadier Guards; elected a S.R.P. '90. *Heir*, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. Carlton.

Sandhurst, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under Sec. for War Feb. to July '86, and Aug. '92 to Jan. '95, when he was app. Gov. of Bombay. *Heir*, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, bro. L. Brooks's.

Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; is Col. commanding 5th King's Royal Rifles; Brig. Gen. commanding S. Midland Vol. Brig.; Chm. Hunts C.C.; app. L.L. Hunts '91. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., bro. C. Hinchinbrooke, Hunts; Hooke Court, Dorset; 16, Upper Brooke Street, W. Carlton.

Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1840, s. 1863. Formerly in Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, bro. L. St. James's.

Savile, John Savile, 1st L. (cr. 1888). Surname Savile. B. 1818. P.C. Ent. Foreign Office '41; Min. to Saxony '66-7, Swiss Confederation '67-8, Brussels '68-83, Italy '83-8; G.C.B. '85; created a peer in recognition of his long diplomatic services. *Heir*, John Savile Lumley, n. St. James's, Travellers'.

Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 14th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton Wykeham-

Fiennes. B. 1830, s. 1887. Capt. Oxfordshire Yeo. Cav. and D.L. Oxon. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. G. Cecil T. W. Fiennes, s. Brooks's.

Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formerly in the army; L.L. W. Riding of Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. O. V. Lumley, bro. C. Carlton.

Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., s. C. Carlton.

Seafeld, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir*, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, bro. A. minor.

Seaton, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. J.P. Devon. *Heir*, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro.

Sefton, William Philip, 4th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1835, s. 1855. K.G., K.T.S.; formerly in the Guards, retired '58; L.L. of Lancashire. *Heir*, Visct. Molyneux, s. U.L. Travellers'.

Selborne, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). B. Selborne 1872. Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. Married Lady Beatrice Cecil, dau. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; Capt 3rd Hampshire Regt.; J.P. Hampshire; M.P. Petersfield div. '85-92; W. Edinburgh '92-5; was assist. priv. sec. to Chanc. of Exchequer '82-5. Desired on the death of his father, the eminent Lord Chancellor, to retain his seat in the Commons (see Session, sect. 26). Under Sec. for the Colonies since July '95. L.U. *Heir*, Visct. Wolmer, s. Blackmoor, Petersfield. *White's, Bachelor's*.

Sempill, William, 15th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1836, s. 1814. S.P. Formerly Lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. C. Carlton.

Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut. 10th Roy. Hussars; A.D.C. to Gov. of Victoria; D.L. Co. Antrim; g.s. of the eminent philanthropist. *Heir*, Hon. E. Ashley (ex-M.P.), un. C. St. Giles' House, Cranborne, Dorset. *Bachelors', Marlborough, Carlton*.

Shand, Alexander Burns, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Shand; s. late Alexander Shand, of Aberdeen. P.C. Sheriff of Kincardineshire '62, and of Haddington and Berwick '69 Judge of Court of Session '72-90; Chm. of Coal Conciliation Board '94. *Whitehall Court, S.W.; 30, Heriot Row, Edinburgh*.

Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. Late of the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. H. G. Boyle, bro. C. Carlton.

Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876. M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, of Alderley (to Ir. barony). C. Carlton.

Sherard, Castel, 10th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1849, s. 1886. I.P. Retired Comdr. R.N. *Heir*, Philip H. Sherard, bro. C. Glatton, Peterboro'.

Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. Married '94, Emily Theresa, d. of the late Baron de Stern. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. F. G. Dutton, bro. Sherborne House, Northteach, R.S.O.; 9, St. James's Square. *Travellers', White's, Turf*.

Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Talbot B. 1860, s. 1877. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. Carlton.

Shute (see Barrington).

Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in Royal Navy. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. *Upottery Manor, Devon*; 78, *Eaton Place, S.W.* Carlton.

Silchester (see Longford).

Sinclair Charles William, 14th L. (cr. 1489). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; formerly in army. *Heir*, Master of Sinclair, s. C. Carlton, *United Service*.

Sligo, George John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Montague (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1820, s. 1845; K.P. Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers. *Heir*, Lord J. T. Browne, *bro.* Mount Browne, *Guildford, Surrey*; 1, *Hyde Park Place, London, W.* Travellers.

Sodor and Man, Norman Dumeuil John, 69th Bp. of. Surname Straton. B. 1840. Ed. Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92). Ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Chester and Priest by the Bishop of Lichfield in '65. Was appointed to the vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; and was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man '92. His influence in Wakefield was entirely on the Evangelical and Protestant side. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. National*.

Somerhill (see Clanricarde).

Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1825, s. 1883. Formerly in Royal Artillery. *Heir*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Somers Cocks, *g.n.*, son of H. H. Somers Cocks, who died Dec. 26th, '94. C. *May Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire*.

Somerset, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. Formerly lieut. 60th Rifles. The first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector temp. Ed. VI. *Heir*, Lord Percy St. Maur, *bro.* Army and Navy, *Wellington*.

Somerton (see Normanton).

Sondes, George Edward, 2nd E. (cr. 1880). Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1894. Capt. Royal East Kent Yeo. Cav. '84; D.L., J.P., and C.C. Kent. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Lewis Milles, *bro.* Lees Court, *Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury*.

Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. Lt. 10th Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, *bro.* Park Place, *Staines*.

Southesk, James, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1827, s. 1849. K.T. '69; L.L.D. St. Andrews '92; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. Kinnaird Castle, *Brechin, N.B.* Carlton, *Travellers*.

***Southwell**, Arthur Robert Piers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. I.P.

Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Ridding. B. 1828. Ed. at St. Mary's Coll., Winchester, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '51. Elected Fellow of Exeter Coll. in '51. M.A.

'53, and D.D. '69. Was Head Master of Winchester College '67-84. Elevated to the episcopal see of Southwell in May '84. L. *Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, Notts.* *Athenæum*.

Spencer John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857. P.C. K.G. M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First L. of the Adm. Aug. '92—June '95; L.L. of Northants; Chm. Northants C.C.; Master of the Pytchley since '90. Chanc. Victoria Univ., Manchester, '92. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., *h.b.* L. *Athenæum*.

Stafford, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Coslesy Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop*.

Stair, John Hamilton, 10th E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenford (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1819, s. 1864. K.T. M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Cos. Wigtownshire and Ayr; was Capt. Scots Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. *Brooks's*.

Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Cham. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N.-W. R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. U.L. *Notcombe House, Shaftesbury. Brooks's*.

Stamford, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. Married '95, Elizabeth Louisa Penelope, dau. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D., Rector of Lasham, Hants. M.A. Oxon.; admitted into Order of Diocesan Readers by Bishop of London '91. Formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbadoes. 2, *Whitehall Court, S.W.* Grosvenor, *Hyde Park*.

Stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1838, s. 1875. M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-75; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly musketry instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr.; app. L.L. and Custos Rotulorum, Kent, '90; F.S.A. *Heir*, Visct. Mahon, s. C. Carlton, *Travellers*.

Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). B. 1827, s. 1869. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. Stanley, *bro.* 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*

Stanmore, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C. L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; was Asst. Priv. Sec. to the E. of Aberdeen when 1st Lord of the Treasury '52-5; Sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdt. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; D.L. Aberdeenshire '61; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Gordon, s. *Red House, Ascot*.

Stewart of Garlies (see Galloway).

Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. M.A. Camb.; C.C. East Suffolk; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk; Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Vol. Brigade E.D.R.A.; app. Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. W. J. Rous, *c.* C. *Henham, Wangford, Bachelors*.

Strafford, George Henry Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1830, s. 1886. M.P. Tavistock '52-7; Middlesex '57-74; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '65-6; Under For. Sec. '70-74; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Under-Sec. India '80-83; First Civil Service Commr. '80-88; is L.L. Middlesex; called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Strafford '80, but bore courtesy title of V. Enfield. *Heir*, Col. Hon. Henry Wm. John Byng, bro. L. *Wrotham Park, Barnet*; 5, *St. James's Square, S.W.* *Brooks's, Athenæum, Burlington, Fine Arts.*

Strange (see Athole).

***Strathallan**, William Huntly, 9th V. (cr. 1686). Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1893. S.P. Is lieu. 3rd Batt. Black Watch. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric, h.-bro. *Strathallan Castle, Machany, Perthshire.*

Stratheden and Campbell, Halliburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. Late Lt.-Col. 40th Middlesex Rifle Vol. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s.

Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 13th E. of (cr. 1606). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. 1824, s. 1865. Is L.L. of Forfarshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87. *Heir*, Lord Glamis, s. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streamall Castle, Darlington*; 41, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.* *Carlton.*

Strathpey (see Seafield).

Stuart of Castle Stuart (see Moray).

Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S., P.C. M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the navy; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. U.L. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey. Travellers'.*

Sudley (see Arran).

Suffield, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C. A Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-72; Mast. of Buckhounds Feb. '86 to July '87; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K.C.B. '76; retired Col. Norfolk Mil. Art. since '86; A.D.C. to the Queen '92. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L.U. 4, *Manchester Square, W. Turf, White's, Marlborough.*

Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles, 18th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1833, s. 1876. M.P. Malmesbury '59-68. *Heir*, Visct. Andover, s. L.U. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury. Travellers', Turf, Pratt's.*

Sutherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. Cornet 2nd Life Guards '70; Lieut. '71, retired '75; Late Col. commanding Sutherland Vol.; Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherlandsh. since '02. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire; Lilleshall, Newport, Salop; Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; Stafford House, St. James', S.W.*

Swansea, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1895. J.P. and D.L. Glamorganshire. *Heir*, Hon. John Aubrey Vivian, bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*

***Taafe**, Edward Francis Joseph, 11th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taafe. B. at Prague 1833, s. 1873. I.P. He is a Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taafe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage. He was brought up in

companionship with the present Emperor Francis Joseph, and is a descendant of the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. He was appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63. In '67 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of '69 he served as Minister President. In '71 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In '80 he was summoned to form a new cabinet, and held office until '93. He is a life member of the Austrian House of Lords, a Privy Councillor, and was app. Chancellor of the Leopold Order in '90. *Heir*, Hon. H. Taafe, s. *Vienna.*

Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 6th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. Formerly in the army. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Castle Malahide, Dublin. Army and Navy.*

Tankerville, Charles, 6th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1810, s. 1859. P.C., M.P. North Northumberland '32-59; Lord Steward '69-8; has been Capt. Gent.-at-Arms. *Heir*, Lord Bennet, s. C. *Carlton.*

***Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. Formerly in the Scots Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C.

Temple of Stowe, William Stephen, 4th E. (cr. 1749). Surname Gore-Langton. B. 1847, s. 1889. D.L. and J.P. Somerset; late Maj. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Mid Somerset '78-85. *Heir*, Lord Langton, s. C. *Junior Carlton.*

Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1821, s. 1837. Formerly in the Life Guards. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Chichester, s. C. 11, *Upper Grosvenor Street. St. James's, Travellers'.*

Templetown, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. Elected I.R.P. '94. Formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castle Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*

Tennyson, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Is s. of the first Lord Tennyson, who was Poet Laureate from '52 until his decease in '92. J.P. Hants. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*

Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. Lt. 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.

Teynham, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. Married in '95 Mabel, 2nd dau. of the late Col. H. Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. W. H. H. Roper-Curzon, bro. *Linstead, Sidecup, Kent. Wellington.*

Thring, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Thring. B. 1818. Parliamentary Counsel '60-86. L. *Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey*; 5, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*

Thurlow, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C. Formerly in dip. service;

- a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L. *Travellers*.
- Tollemache**, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire, '72-85. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Tollemache, s. C. *Carlton, Travellers*.
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1854). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. Elected S.R.P. '94. Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. *Naval and Military*.
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1721). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, *un.* C. A minor.
- Townshend**, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1831, s. 1863. M.P. Tamworth '56-63. *Heir*, Visct. Raynham, s. L. *Brooks's*.
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1830, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., *bro.* C. *Carlton*.
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. Has been Major 1st Life Guards; retired '95. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *bro.* C. *Carlton, White's*.
- *Trimlestown**, Christopher Patrick Mary, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1846, s. 1893. I.P. *Heir*, Thomas Barnewall, *c.* *Trimlestown, Co. Meath; Turvey House, Co. Dublin*.
- Truro**, Thomas Montague Morison, 3rd L. (cr. 1850). Surname Wilde. B. 1856, s. 1891. Called to the bar Inner Temp. '78. *Brooks's*.
- Truro**, John, 3rd Bp. of. (See re-founded 1577.) Surname Gott. App. 1891. B. 1830. Ed. at Winchester and Brasenose Coll., Oxon., where he graduated B.A., and Wells Theol. Coll., '53, and received D.D. in '73. Ordained '57, and became curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, afterwards holding the incumbency of St. Andrew, Great Yarmouth. Appointed perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds, in '66, and vicar of Leeds in '73. Became Dean of Worcester in '86, and Bishop of Truro June '91. Is the author of "The Parish Priest of the Town."
- Tweeddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; L. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '89-92. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Brooks's*.
- Tweedmouth**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, s. 1894. P.C. Ed. Harrow and Christ Church, Oxon; called bar Inner Temple '74; Contr. H.M. Household '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Patronage Sec. and Chief Liberal Whip Aug. '92 to Mar. '94, when he succeeded to the peerage; Lord Privy Seal Mar. '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy also from May '94 to June '95; J.P. and D.L. Berwickshire; J.P. Inverness-shire; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, s. L. *Brook House, Park Lane, Brooks's*.
- Tyrone** (see Waterford).
- *Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P. Formerly in the army; Vice-Chm. C.C. Oxon. M.P. Oxford City since April '95. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Vane** (see Londonderry).
- Vaux of Harrowden**, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883. In diplomatic service. This barony was called out of abeyance in '38. Two daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Brooks's*.
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. (elected '71). *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Vernon**, George William Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Vernon. B. 1854, s. 1883. P.C.; formerly in the army; app. Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms Aug. '92; member of the Agric. Commn. '93. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. F. Vernon, s. L. *Travellers*.
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans div. Herts '85-92. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Carlton, Bachelors*.
- Vivian**, George Crespiigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. His lordship's father was British Minister at Brussels '84-92; at Rome '92, till his death in Nov. '93. *Heir*, Hon. C. N. Vivian, *un.* A minor.
- Wakefield**, William Walsham, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname How. B. 1823. Ed. at Shrewsbury School and at Wadham Coll., Oxford, where he graduated, '46. He held successively the curacies of St. George's, Kidderminster, and Holy Cross, Shrewsbury; the rectory of Whittington, the rural deanery of Oswestry, and the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary Axe, London. Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, '79, and Bishop Suffragan of Bedford in the same year. Dr. How devoted himself energetically to the work of promoting the well-being of the population in the East of London. He was translated to the new see of Wakefield Feb. '88. He has written various works of a pastoral, exegetical, and devotional character. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield*.
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. A Lord-in-Waiting '86-92; reapp. '95. *Heir*, Visct. Chewton, s. C. 20, *Bryanston Square, Carlton, Constitutional*.
- Wales**, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of P.C., K.G., K.P., K.T. (cr. 1841). B. 1841. *Heir*, D. of York, s. (peer). *United Service*. (See special higraphy.)
- *Wallscount**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. Formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers*.
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grev. B. 1843, s. 1870. M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; a Trustee Brit. Museum; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, b. C. *Merton Hall, Thelford, W. Carlton*.
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). A Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; e. s. late Visct. de Stern, London, and Sophia, dau. late A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., Cavendish Square, and niece late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. The late Viscount de Stern established in London the firm of Stern Bros., of which he remained the head until his death; he was created a

- Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of the Kingdom of Portugal, both for two lives. Lord Wandsworth was b. in London, and ed. at Magdalen Coll., Camb.; J.P. for Surrey and London; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. Stowmarket div. of Suffolk '91-5. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair, W. Reform, Bachelors', St. James's*.
- Wantage**, Robert James, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Loyd-Lindsay. B. 1832. *V.C.*, K.C.B. Served with distinction Crimea; M.P. Berks '65-85; Finan. Sec. War Office '77-80; L.L. Berks. *C. Travellers*.
- Warwick** (see Brooke).
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. Lieut. 3rd and 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regt. *Heir*, Lord Charles Beresford, *un.* A minor. *C. Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare Street*.
- *Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cavendish, s. U.L. *Doveridge, Derby. Brooks's, Travellers*.
- Watson**, William, L. (cr. 1880). Surname Watson. B. 1828. P.C. M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen University '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Lord Advocate '76-80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary since '80. C. 20, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; app. Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor of the Civil List '81; Per. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. Patriotic Fund and Ald. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Henry, 3rd D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1846, s. 1884. M.P. Andover '74-80; was alicut.-col. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, Col. Lord A. C. Wellesley, bro. C. *Strathfieldsaye House, Mortimer R.S.O., Berks; Apsley House, Piccadilly, Marlborough*.
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; is Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. M.P. Chester April to July '80; Vice-Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '90 to Dec. '93. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, b. L. *Brooks's*.
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (c. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. Formerly in army. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.P. D.L. co. Galway. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, bro. *Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Kildare Street, New, Travellers*.
- Westminster**, Hugh Lupus, 1st D. of (c. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1825. P.C. K.G. M.P. Chester '47-69; succ. as 3rd M. '69. Master of Horse '80-85; L.L. of Cheshire; app. L.L. of the new County of London Oct. '88. The Duke's eldest daughter married Prince Adolphus of Teck in Dec. '94. *Heir*, Visct. Belgrave, g.s. U.L. *Brooks's*.
- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. Late Capt. Northamptonshire Regt. Mil. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharnccliffe**, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie. B. 1827, s. 1855. Succ. as 3rd L. '55; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. F. J. M. Stuart-Wortley, *neph. C. Carlton*.
- *Wicklow**, Francis Ralph, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, H. M. Howard, h.b. A minor.
- Wigan** (see Crawford).
- Willoughby de Broke**, Henry, 10th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1844, s. 1862. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. Verney, M.P., s. C. *Carlton*.
- Wilton**, Seymour John Grey, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1839, s. 1885. Formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Hon. I. C. Guest, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Winchester**, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1858, s. 1887. Is premier M. of England; is in the Guards, and served in Nile Expedition '85. *Heir*, Lord H. W. M. Paulet, b. C. *Guards*.
- *Winchester**, Randall Thomas, 86th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1895. Ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated ('71) in honours in Law and History. Curate at Dartford, but became ('77) chaplain and private secretary to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, whose second daughter he married a year later. In '82 H.M. the Queen appointed him her sub-almoner and hon. chaplain, and he also became one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury Cathedral. On Dr. Benson's succession to the Primacy, Dr. Davidson retained the offices he held under the late Dr. Tait; but in '83 he was appointed Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to the Queen. He has written on many historical subjects, including the "Origin and History of the Lambeth Conferences," and edited (with Canon Benham) the "Life of Archbishop Tait." He is a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Colleges of Eton, Wellington, and Dulwich. He succeeded to the bishopric of Rochester on Dr. Thorold's translation to the see of Winchester in '90, and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey (April 25th, '91). In Sept. '95 he was translated to the see of Winchester in succession to Bishop Thorold. His lordship holds the Oxford degree of D.D. by diploma, and is also an hon. D.D. of St. Andrews University. *Farnham Castle, Surrey. Athenaeum*.
- Winchilsea and Nottingham**, Murray Edward Gordon, 12th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1851, s. 1887. High Sheriff Lincs. '79; M.P. S. Lincs. '84-5, Spalding D. '85-7. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. Finch-Hatton, b. C. *Carlton*.
- Windsor**, Robert George, 14th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. 1869. P.C. L.L. Glamorganshire; D.L. Salop; Paymaster-General '91-2. *Heir*, Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Winterton**, Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1837, s. 1879. I.P.; D.L. Sussex. *Heir*, Visct. Turnour, s. *Carlton*.

Winton (see Eglintoun).

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885) Surname Wolseley. K.P. B. 1833, at Golden Bridge House, co. Dublin, and is s. of late Major G. J. Wolseley. Entered the army in '50. As ensign he served with the 80th Regt. in the latter part of the second Burmese war. He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical action of the war. As lieutenant he served in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the 90th Light Infantry, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's rank, he served in India with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority. As lieutenant-col. he served in the China war of '60; and as colonel in Canada from '62-70, in which last year he commanded the Red River Expedition. As major-general he commanded the troops in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as lieutenant-general he held the command of the troops in the South African War in '79. Commanded the army in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. He also commanded in the Sudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. Lord Wolseley received £25,000 for his services in Ashantee, and £20,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has held many staff appointments, and has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus. Appointed Adjutant-General '82. He contributes occasionally to periodical literature; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Appointed ('88) Ranger of Greenwich Park. In Oct. '90 he took up new duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Ireland, and in Nov. '95 was made Commander-in-Chief in place of the Duke of Cambridge. Appointed Field Marshal '94, in which year he also published a fine biography of the Duke of Marlborough. *Heiress*, Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d. Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. *United Service*, *Athenæum*.

Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner in banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; J.P. Dorset. App. a Lord-in-Waiting '92, res. '93. *Heir*, Hon. P. C. Glyn, un. L. *Brooks's*.

Worcester, John James Stewart, 103rd Bp. of. (See founded 679.) Surname Perowne. B. at Burdwan, Bengal, 1823. App. 1890. Ed. at Norwich Grammar School and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., becoming Bell's University Scholar in 1842. He was ordained deacon '47, and priest a year later. He became assistant tutor of Corpus Christi Coll.; was for some time divinity lecturer at King's Coll., London; and afterwards examining chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. Vice-Principal of Lampeter Coll., which owes much to his strenuous activity; *Hulsean Lecturer* in '68; and was seven years later appointed hon. chaplain to the Queen. The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, whither he went as dean in '79, has been largely owing to his efforts. He formed one of the Convocation Company of Old Testament Revisers, and was select preacher before the Univ. of Oxford in '88. Dr. Perowne has a high reputation for many theological works, especially a Commentary on the Book of Psalms. His

appointment as successor to Dr. Philpott in the see of Worcester was notified at the end of Oct. '90. During '92 his Lordship attended the Reunion of the Churches Conference at Grindelwald, and spoke strongly in favour of the object expressed in the title of the Conference. He was strongly criticised in some quarters for so doing. *Hartlebury Castle*, *Kidderminster*. *Athenæum*.

Worlingham (see Gosford).

Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85; L.L. of Staffordshire, resigned '87. *Heir*, Lt. Hon. W. Wrottesley, s. L. *Brooks's*.

Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1826, s. 1869. Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. H. M. Best, bro. C. Carlton.

Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. P.C. Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. Carlton.

York, H.R.H. Prince George Frederick of Wales, P.C., K.G., K.T. *Heir*, Prince Edward of York, s., born '94. (See special biography.)

York, William Dalrymple, 88th Archbp. of Surname MacLagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the son of Dr. David MacLagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. Ed. at Peterhouse, Camb.; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78. Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89. Ordained deacon '56, and priest '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield, '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. In '70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodical Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned much interest. In Aug. '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Magee as Archbishop of York in May, and was enthroned on Sept. 15th, '91. He gave up £1000 of his endowments for three years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese. *Bishopthorpe*, *York*. *Athenæum*.

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. P.C. M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; formerly in Horse Guards; Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '89 to Aug. '92. *Heir*, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. Turf.

Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Heiress*, Hon. D. Curzon, sis. C. Carlton.

FOREIGN TITLES OF NOBILITY BORNE BY
BRITISH SUBJECTS.

- Arundell**, John Francis, 12th Count (cr. 1595, Holy Roman Empire). See Arundell of Wardour, Lord.
- Aubigny**, Charles Henry, 6th Duke of (cr. 1684, France). See Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- Auverquerque**, Francis Thomas, 5th Prince of (cr. 1778, Holy Roman Empire). See Cowper, Lord.
- Barreto**, Henry Edward, 4th Baron (cr. about 1840, Portugal). Surname Barreto. B. 1869, s. 1890; m. 1891, Ethel, d. of Arthur Wolton.
- Bentinck**, Henry Chas. A. F. Wm., 6th Count (cr. 1732, Holy Roman Empire). Surname Bentinck. B. 1846, s. 1864. Late Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards; m. 1874, Henrietta, d. of Robt. McStewell. *Heir*, Robt. Chas., s.; b. 1875, 53, *Green Street, Park Lane, W.*
- Bronté**, Alexander, 4th Duke of (cr. 1799, Sicily). See Bridport, Lord.
- Bucey**, Sergius, M. E. R., 11th Marquis of (cr. 1602, France). Surname de Longueville de Bucey. B. 1864, s. 1867. Hereditary Knight of the Golden Spur, and a Grandee of Spain.
- Campbell von Laurentz**, Edmund-Kempt, 1st Baron (cr. 1886, Saxe-Coburg). Surname Campbell. B. 1848; m. Sarah Elizabeth, d. of Jas. F. Budgett. *Coburg*, and *Rosemead*, near *Windsor*.
- Cape St. Vincent**, Eloise Fanny, 2nd Countess of (cr. 1813, Portugal). m. 1843, the Rev. Henry Jodrell, M.A. *Heiress*, Eloise Napier, d. *Murchiston Hall, Homdean, Hampshire*.
- Cassillas**, The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, Baron de (Portugal). B. 1817; m. 1854, Mary, widow of Andrew Melville. 90, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Chatellerault**,* James, 15th Duke of (cr. 1548, France). See Abercorn, Duke of.
- Ciudad Rodrigo**, Arthur Richard, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Spain). See Wellington, Duke of.
- Clifford**, Louis Henry Hugh, Count (Holy Roman Empire). See Clifford, Lord.
- Craignish**, Ronald McLeary Laurentz, 1st Baron (cr. 1883, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha). Surname Campbell. m. 1862, Jessie Fanny, d. of Lieut.-Gen. A. W. Lucas, C.B. *Heir*, Ronald, s.; b. 1866.
- Dimsdale**, Robert, 6th Baron (cr. 1762, Russia) Surname Dimsdale. B. 1828, s. 1872. M.P. Hertford, '66-74; for Hitchin, '85-92; m. '53, Cecilia Jane, d. of Rev. Richd. M. Southwell, M.A. *Heir*, Chas. Robt. Southwell, s.; b. 1856. *Essendon Place, Hertford*.
- Ferrières**, Charles Conrad, 3rd Baron de (cr. 1815, Netherlands). Surname du Bois de Ferrières. B. 1823, s. 1867; m. 1851, Anne Sheepshanks.
- Freemantle**, Thomas Francis, 3rd Baron (cr. 1816, Austria). See Cottesloe, Lord.
- Giustiniani**, Sigismund, 8th Prince and 15th Marquis Bandini (cr. 1644, Rome). See Newbury, Earl of. *Palazzo Altieri, Rome*.
- Goldsmid and Palmeira**, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., 3rd Baron (cr. 1845, Portugal). B. 1838, s. 1878; m. 1868, Virginia, d. of A. Philippon. *Heiress*, Violet, d.
- Grimaldi**, Stacy Beaufort Grimaldi, Marquis (cr. about 1500, Genoa). B. 1836, s. 1863.
- Halkett**, Hugh Colin Gustavus George, 3rd Baron (cr. 1848, Hanover). B. 1861, s. 1879; m. 1890, Sarah, d. of Anson-Phelps Stokes. *Friedsдорfmühlen, Beverstedt, Hanover*; 25, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Hamilton**, Adolphus, Count (cr. 1751, Sweden). B. 1839, s. 1854.
- Hapsburg**, Rudolph R. B. A., Count (Holy Roman Empire). See Denbigh, Earl of.
- Heusden**, William Frederick, 4th Marquis of (cr. 1818, Holland). See Clancarty, Earl of.
- Hochepied**, John Melville, 9th Baron de (cr. 1704, Hungary). B. 1860, s. 1887.
- Kearney**, Robert Cecil, 1st Count (cr. 1868, Rome). m. 1855, Alice Florence, d. of Col. Wm. Perceval, C.B. *Heiress*, Alice, d. 9, *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- Keatinge**, Anne, 1st Baroness (cr. 1875, Rome).
- Lapasture**, Gerard Gustavus-Ducarel, Marquis of (cr. before 1700, France). B. 1838, s. 1840. m. 1st, 1864, Léontine Standish, 2nd, 1873, Georgina Mary, d. of R. Loughman. *Heir*, Chas. Edward Mary, s.; b. 1879. *Rowney Abbey, Ware*.
- Longueuil**, Charles Colmore, 7th Baron (cr. 1700, Canada). Surname Grant. B. 1844, s. 1879. m. 1878, Mary, 3rd d. of Thos. Wayne. *Heir*, Reginald Chas., b. *Conservative*.
- Losada y Losada**, Horace Francis, 5th Duke of, Grandee of Spain of the 1st Class (cr. 1759, Spain). Surname Lonsada. B. 1837, s. 1885. Late Col. Madras Staff Corps. *Heir*, Count Francis Clifford, Comm. R.N., b.
- Mackay**, Donald James, 3rd Baron, of Opheimert (cr. about 1780, Holland). See Reay, Lord.
- Magawly-Cerati**, Valerio-Christopher, 6th Count (cr. 1734, Holy Roman Empire). Surname Magawly-Cerati de Calry. B. 1854, s. 1860. m. 1880, Ellen, d. of Redman Abbott. *Heir*, Valerio-Awley, s.; b. 1883. *Parma*.
- Maranham**, Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, 3rd Marquis of (cr. 1825, Brazil). See Dundonald, Earl of.
- Melfort**, George, 11th Duke of (cr. 1692, France). See Perth, Duke of.
- Metaxa-Anzoloto**, Andrea-Roushout-N.-Prescod, Count (cr. 1691, Venice). Surname Metaxa. Born 1844, s. 1875. m. 1871, Louisa Elizabeth, d. of Thomas White. *Heir*, Andrea Francis Albert, s.; b. 1874. *Corfu*; *West Cowes, I.W.*
- Mindelheim**, Chas. Richd. John, 9th Prince of (cr. 1708, Holy Roman Empire). See Marlborough, Duke of.
- Moore**, Arthur John, 1st Count (cr. 1879, Rome). B. 1849. m. 1877, Mary Lucy, d. of Sir Chas. Clifford, Bart. *Heir*, Arthur Joseph, s.; b. 1878. *Moonsfort, Tipperary*.
- Mueller**, Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, K.C.M.G., 1st Baron (cr. 1871, Württemberg). B. 1825. *Melbourne, Australia*.
- Nugent**, Albert, Prince and Count (cr. 1720, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1816. m. Theresa Bachmann.
- O'Gorman**, Ferdinand, Count (cr. 1878, Rome). m. 1857, Alice Margaret, d. of Hyacinth, Count d'Stoffelize. *Heir*, Count Robert Jean Gaspard, s. *Chateau de Pixérécourt*, near Nancy, France.
- Poer**, Edward James, 1st Count de la (cr. 1864, Rome). Surname de Poer de la Poer, is *de jure* 18th Baron Power and Corrugmore in the Peerage of Ireland. B. 1841. J.P. and D.L. co. Waterford; m. 1881, the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, d. of Lord Emby. *Heir*, Count John William, s.; b. 1882. *Gurteen le Poer, Ribshulan, co. Waterford*.

* This title is also claimed by the Duke of Hamilton.

Reuter, Paul Julius, 1st Baron de (cr. 1871, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha). B. 1816. *m.* 1845, Ida Mary, *d.* of S. M. Magnus. *Heir*, Augustus J. C. H., s.; b. 1852. 18, *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*

Robeck, John Henry Edward, Baron de (cr. before 1750, Sweden). Surname Fok. B. 1823, s. 1856. Late Capt. 8th Foot; *m.* 1856, Sophia Charlotte, *d.* of Wm. F. Burton. *Heir*, Hy. Edw. Wm. s.; b. 1859; late Capt. R.A. *Gowran Grange, Naas, Kildare.*

Rothschild, Nathan Meyer, Baron de (cr. 1822, Austria). See Rothschild, Lord.

Russell, Henri Patrice Marie, 2nd Count (cr. 1862, Rome). B. 1834. *Heir*, Francis Charles Marie, b.

Ruvigny and Raineval, Melville Amadeus Henry Douglas Heddle, 9th Marquis of, and 37th Baron (cr. 1651, France). Surname de Massue de Ruvigny. B. 1868, s. 1883. *m.* 1893, Rose Amalia, *d.* of Poncrazio Gaminara. *Heiress*, Rachel Moyra, Countess de La Caillelotte, *d.*; b. 1894.

St. Agata, Louisa Lucy, 1st Marchioness of (cr. 1857, Two Sicilies). Surname Conolly. *Heir*, none. *Midford Castle, Bath.*

St. Paul, Maria, 4th Countess de (cr. 1786, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1868. *m.* 1893, George Grey Butler. *Ewart Park, Wooler, Northumberland.*

Salis, John F. C. Fane, 7th Count de (cr. 1784, Holy Roman Empire). B. 1864. *m.* 1890, Hélène Marie de Riquet, *d.* of Prince Eugene de Caraman-Chimay. *Heir*, John Eugene, s.; b. 1891. *Loughgaur, co. Limerick; Chateau de Bonde, Canton des Grisons, Switzerland.*

Stacpoole, George Gustavus, 3rd Duke de (cr. 1830, Rome), and 4th Count (cr. 1818, France). B. 1820. *m.* 1859, Maria, *d.* of Thomas Dunn. *Heir*, George, s.; b. 1860. *Fontanelle Abbey, Caudebec, Seine.*

Taafe, Edward Francis Joseph, Count (cr. before 1690, Austria). See Taafe, Viscount.

Teissier, Henry, 5th Baron (cr. 1810, France). B. 1862, s. 1895. Late Capt. 8th Hussars. *Bourne House, East Woodhay, Newbury.*

Vallado, Henry, Marquis of (cr. 1653, Spain). Surname Walraud. B. 1841, s. 1876. *m.* 1861, Carolina Maud, *d.* of W. J. Clark. *Dulford House, Cullompton, Devon.*

Viarolo, Valerio-Christopher, 16th Count of (cr. 1454, Parma). See Magawly-Cerati, Count.

Vittoria, Arthur Richard, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Portugal). See Wellington, Duke of.

Waterloo, Arthur Richard, 3rd Prince of (cr. 1814, Holland). See Wellington, Duke of.

Worms, George, 2nd Baron de (cr. 1871, Austria). B. 1829, s. 1882. *m.* 1860, Louisa, *d.* of Baron de Samucl. *Heir*, Anthony Denis Maurice George, s.; b. 1869. *Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.*

Peerages conferred Nov. '94—Nov. '95 (these were actually granted between April and Nov. '95). Baron Carrington, cr. Viscount Wendor, of Chipping Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham, and Earl Carrington; the Right Hon. Robert Offley Ashburton, Baron Houghton, cr. Earl of Crewe, of Crewe, in the county palatine of Chester; the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, M.P., late Speaker of the House of Commons, cr. Viscount Peel, of Sandy, in the county of Bedford; the Right Hon. Henry Thurston, Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., cr. Viscount Knutsford, of Knutsford, in the county palatine of Chester; the Right Hon. Henry Matthews cr. Viscount Llandaff,

of Hereford, in the county of Hereford; the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., cr. Baron Loch, of Drylaw, in the county of Midlothian; Sydney James Stern, Esq., cr. Baron Wandsworth, of Wandsworth, in the county of London; the Right Hon. Herbert Clouston Gardner, cr. Baron Burghclere, of Walden, in the county of Essex; James Williamson, Esq., cr. Baron Ashton, of Ashton, in the county palatine of Lancaster; the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, cr. Baron James, of Hereford, in the county of Hereford; the Rt. Hon. David Robert Plunket, cr. Baron Rathmore, of Shauganagh, in the county of Dublin; the Rt. Hon. Henry de Worms, cr. Baron Pirbright, of Pirbright, in the county of Surrey; Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., cr. Baron Glenesk, of Glenesk, in the county of Midlothian.

Peers, English, Deceased (Dec. '94—Nov. '95). See OBITUARY.

Peers, Principal Officers of House of. *Chairman of Committees*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.—*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Henry John L. Graham, C.B.—*Clerk Assist. of Parliaments*, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.—*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, Hon. S. Bethell, C.B.—*Counsel to Chairman of Committees, and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*, Sir Joseph H. Warner.—*Chief Clerk*, O. E. Grant, Esq., *Peers' Printed Paper Office*.—*Senior Clerks*: E. F. Taylor, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; G. J. Webb, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; M. A. Thoms, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; H. C. Malkin, Esq., *Clerk of Public Bills*; R. W. Monro, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office*.—*Clerk attending the Table*, A. Harrison, Esq.—*Other Clerks*, W. Austen-Leigh, J. F. Symons-Jeune, F. Skene, W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esqs., Hon. A. McDonnell, C. L. Anstruther, A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Esqs., Hon. E. A. Stonor, and A. H. M. Butler.—*Accountant*, G. Fulkes, Esq.—*Librarian*, J. H. Pulman, Esq.—*Assistant Librarian*, Hon. H. Parker.—*Examiners for Standing Orders*, Merton A. Thoms and C. W. Campion, Esqs.—*Clerk for Standing Orders*, J. W. G. Bond, Esq.—*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod* (vacant, Nov. '95).—*Yeoman-Usher*, T. D. Butler, Esq.—*Sergeant-at-Arms*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot.—*Deputy Sergeant*, S. Hand, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. Gurney-Salter, Esq.—*Resident Superintendent*, Mr. Bull.

PEERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMONERS.

The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage. A few titles of courtesy are included, but the general list of these is given elsewhere.

Commoner.	Peer.
Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P.	Norton, L.
Allsopp, Mr. S. C., M.P.	Hindlip, L.
Althorpe, Lord, M.P.	Spencer, E.
Andover, Visct., M.P.	Suffolk and Berks, E.
Baring, Mr. T. G., M.P.	Northbrook, E.
Baring, Sir E.	Cromer, L.
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, L.
Beckett, Sir Edmund	Grimthorpe, L.
Berkeley, Col. F. W., M.P.	Fitzhardinge, L.

Commoner.	Peer.	Commoner.	Peer.
Borthwick, Sir Alg., M.P.	Glenesk, L.	Herbert, Sidney, M.P.	Pembroke, E.
Bourke, Mr. R., M.P.	Connemara, L.	Hinchinbrook, Visct., M.P.	Sandwich, E.
Brabazon, Lord	Meath, E.	Holland, Sir Henry T., M.P.	Knutsford, V.
Brand, Mr. H. R., M.P.	Hampton, V.	Hubbard, Mr. E., M.P.	Addington, L.
Brett, Sir W. B., M.P.	Esher, L.	James, Mr. W., M.P.	Northbourne, L.
Brodrick, Mr. W., M.P.	Midleton, V.	Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, L.
Brooks, Sir T.	Crawshaw, I.	Knatchbull - Hugessen, Mr. E., M.P.	Brabourne, L.
Bruce, Lord H., M.P.	Ailesbury, M.	Lawley, Mr. Beilby, M.P.	Wenlock, L.
Burghley, Lord, M.P.	Exeter, M.	Legh, Mr. W. J.	Newton, L.
Burke, Visct., M.P.	Clanricarde, M.	Lewisham, Lord, M.P.	Dartmouth, E.
Bury, Visct., M.P.	Albemarle, E.	Liddell, Mr. H., M.P.	Ravensworth, E.
Campbell, Sir A., M.P.	Blythwood, L.	Lindsay, Lord, M.P.	Crawford, E.
Castlereagh, Visct., M.P.	Londonderry, M.	Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, L.
Castlerosse, Visct., M.P.	Kenmare, E.	Lunley, Sir John S.	Savile, L.
Cecil, Lord Robert, M.P.	Salisbury, M.	Lymington, Lord, M.P.	Portsmouth, E.
Cholmondeley, Mr. H., M.P.	Delamere, L.	Lyttelton, Mr. C. G., M.P.	Cobham, V.
Cochrane - Baillie, Mr., M.P.	Lamington, L.	Macduff, Visct., M.P.	Fife, D.
Cole, Visct., M.P.	Enniskillen, E.	Mahon, Visct., M.P.	Stanhope, E.
Corry, Mr. Montagu	Rowton, L.	Manners, Lord John, M.P.	Rutland, D.
Cranborne, Visct., M.P.	Salisbury, M.	Marjoribanks, Mr. E., M.P.	Tweedmouth, L.
Crichton, Visct., M.P.	Erne, E.	March, Earl of, M.P.	Richmond and Gordon, D.
Cubitt, Mr. G., M.P.	Ashcombe, L.	Matthews, Henry, M.P.	Llandaff, V.
Cunliffe-Lister, Mr. S.	Masham, L.	Mills, Sir Charles, M.P.	Hillingdon, L.
Cust, Mr. A. W., M.P.	Brownlow, E.	Milton, Visct., M.P.	Fitzwilliam, E.
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P.	Buccleuch, D.	Monson, Mr. W. J., M.P.	Oxenbridge, V.
De Grey, Mr. T., M.P.	Walsingham, L.	Moreton, Lord, M.P.	Ducie, E.
Denison, Mr. W. H., M.P.	Londesborough, E.	Morgan, Major G. C., M.P.	Tredegar, L.
De Worms, Baron H., M.P.	Pirbright, L.	Mulholland, Mr. J.	Dunleath, L.
Dodson, Mr. J. G., M.P.	Monk Bretton, L.	Newark, Visct., M.P.	Manvers, E.
Duncombe, Mr. W. E., M.P.	Feversham, E.	Ormsby-Gore, Mr. W. R., M.P.	Harlech, L.
Dundas, Mr. L., M.P.	Zetland, M.	Ossulton, Lord, M.P.	Tankerville, E.
Dungarvan, Visct.	Cork, E.	Parker, Mr. T. A. W., M.P.	Macclesfield, E.
Ebrington, Visct., M.P.	Fortescue, E.	Pevensee, Visct., M.P.	Sheffield, E.
Elcho, Lord, M.P.	Wemyss, E.	Plunket, D. R., M.P.	Rathmore, L.
Eslington, Lord, M.P.	Ravensworth, E.	Ponsonby, Mr. C., M.P.	De Mauley, L.
Fellowes, Capt., M.P.	De Ramsey, L.	Raynham, Visct., M.P.	Townshend, M.
Finch-Hatton, Mr. M., M.P.	Winchilsea, E.	Rolls, Mr. J. A.	Llangattock, L.
Fitz-Patrick, Mr. B., M.P.	Castletown, L.	Royston, Visct., M.P.	Hardwicke, E.
Flower, Mr. Cyril, M.P.	Battersea, L.	St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P.	St. Levan, L.
Foljambe, Cecil G. Savile	Hawkesbury, L.	St. Lawrence, Visct., M.P.	Hothfield, L.
Fortescue, Mr. C., M.P.	Clermont and Carlisle, L.	Sandon, Visct., M.P.	Harrowby, E.
Fremantle, Mr. T. F.	Cottesloe, L.	Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	Montagu of Beaulieu, [L.]
Gardner, H., M.P.	Burghclere, L.	Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H., M.P.	Rookwood, L.
Garlies, Lord, M.P.	Galloway, E.	Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	Sutherland, D.
Gathorne - Hardy, Mr., M.P.	Cranbrook, E.	Stanley, Colonel, M.P.	Derby, E.
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, L.	Stephen, Sir George	Mount-Stephen, L.
Giffard, Sir H., M.P.	Halsbury, L.	Stern, Mr., M.P.	Wandsworth, L.
Goderich, Visct., M.P.	Ripon, M.	Stormont, Visct., M.P.	Mansfield, E.
Gordon, Sir A. H., G.C.M.G.	Stanmore, L.	Strutt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Belper, L.
Gore-Langton, Mr. W. S., M.P.	Temple, E.	Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Alington, L.
Greville - Nugent, Mr., M.P.	Greville, L.	Thesiger, General F.	Chelmsford, L.
Grimston, Visct., M.P.	Verulam, E.	Thomson, Sir W., D.C.L.	Kelvin, L.
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P.	Westminster, D.	Trefusis, Mr. C., M.P.	Clinton, L.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, L.	Tufton, Sir H.	Hothfield, L.
Grosvenor, Mr. R. W., M.P.	Ebury, L.	Walsh, Mr. A., M.P.	Ormathwaite, L.
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardilaun, L.	Wellesley, Lt.-Col., M.P.	Wellington, D.
Guinness, Sir E. Cecil Bart.	Iveagh, L.	White, John Campbell	Overton, L.
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, D.	Williamson, J., M.P.	Ashton, L.
Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. C., M.P.	Sudeley, L.	Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.	Saint Oswald, L.
Hartington, Marq. of, M.P.	Devonshire, D.	Wolmer, Visct., M.P.	Selborne, E.
Hay, Lord W., M.P.	Tweeddale, M.	Wyndham, Mr. H., M.P.	Leconfield, L.
Heathcote, Mr. G. H., M.P.	Ancaster, E.	Yarmouth, Earl of, M.P.	Hertford, M.

People's Palace for East London, The, opened May '87 by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasias, swimming baths, social meeting

rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and trade shops and technical schools. The last-named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades, and is subdivided into day and evening departments. The day school, the fee of which per session of about 40 weeks is £2, contains 400 boys, of whom 205 pay fees, and the rest hold scholarships. The average attendance during the session was 350. The Science and Art Departments examinations were taken, and the grant earned amounted to £2000. The evening classes attracted an average attendance of about 954, and embraced such subjects as brass-finishing, bookbinding, physiology, tailors' cutting, elocution, machine construction and drawing, etc. Much stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools, built, equipped, at a cost of £20,000, by the Drapers' Company, were opened by the Master and Wardens of the Company Oct. 5th, '88. The site has cost in all £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the Governors of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. In '92 the buildings and grounds were practically completed by the grant of £3500 by the Drapers' Company towards the laying out of the grounds and the public gardens, which were then thrown open to the public. Patron, the Queen; Chairman of the Governors, The Master of the Drapers' Company; Treasurer, W. P. Sawyer; Secretary, C. E. Osborn. Offices, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.

Persia (Iran). An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France (628,000 sq. m.), with a pop. of 9,000,000. The chief cities are Teheran, Tabriz, Isfahan, Meshed, and Shiraz. The Shah, also called the "Shahinshah" or king of kings, is the autocrat of the realm, and carries on his government through a ministry consisting of 8 members with portfolios, and 14 members without. The country is divided into 32 provinces under governors-general, generally called *Hakim*, who, with the *Sheikhs-el-Islam*, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice. The priests, however, have great power in the country. The chief products of the country are silk, grain, fruits, gums, opium, and tobacco. Revenue, '94, about £1,300,000. The Government obtained from the Imperial Bank of Persia in '92 a loan of £500,000, repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments. This is the only public debt. The imports and exports of '94 were estimated to amount to a little over £5,000,000. The army numbers about 100,000, of whom about one-fourth are kept in active service. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.—**History, '95.** A number of earthquake shocks occurred at Kuchan and other places in January. Great destruction of property was caused, and the mortality was immense. In one Mosque 600 persons perished. Intense cold prevailed at the time, and many deaths took place from exposure. The scarcity of bread and the high price of it provoked serious rioting at Tabriz in August, the whole city rising against the Governor, whom they declared to be responsible for the state of affairs. The soldiers fired on the crowds, and scores were killed. The Governor was eventually suspended by the Crown Prince, prices fell, and quiet was restored.

Persia, Shah of. See NASR-ED-DIN.
Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peru. A republic on W. coast of S. America. Area, 503,000 sq. m.; est. pop. 3,000,000. Capital, Lima, pop. 101,488. The country contains vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining and petroleum fields and immense forests. The Sierra is a region of mineral wealth. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The disastrous war with Chili completely shattered the power of Peru. The Constitution is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a House of Representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion. Revenue was until recently derived from sale of guano and customs duties; direct taxation does not exist. Chief products are sugar, wool, cotton, silver, coffee, tobacco, and guano. Total revenue, '94-5, £800,000; estimated expenditure, £800,000; imports, '94, £1,300,000; exports, £2,040,000. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—**History, '95.** Pierola, the insurgent leader, was defeated by the Government troops at Junin (Jan. 3rd). Arequipa, however, the most important inland town in the south of the country, was captured by the insurgents (31st). Pierola afterwards improved his position so much that he was able to enter Lima (March 17th) with 2000 men. He was strenuously opposed by President Caceres, and over 2000 were killed or wounded. It was arranged (20th) that both forces should be withdrawn, and a Government set up which should satisfy both parties. President Caceres afterwards took refuge on a French man-of-war, General Pierola and his troops remaining outside Lima. General Pierola was afterwards elected President (July 10th), and at the same time Bolivia threatened trouble for an invasion of her territory during the civil war. This dispute, however, was ultimately referred to arbitration (Aug. 23rd).

Peterborough, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Philippine Islands. A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago, and a Spanish colony. Capital, Manila. Ruled by a Governor-General, who is also supreme over the Caroline, Sulu, and Marianne Islands. The inhabitants consist of the aborigines, called *Negritos*, the *Igolotes*, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands, and the *Tagales*, who are Malay immigrants. Over the two former races the Spaniards have easily obtained the ascendancy, but the *Tagales* are governed by their own sultans, and do not bow to Spanish rule. Indeed, they are ready on the least occasion to take up a bitterly hostile attitude, and, strong in their stockaded villages, they are able to defy the few troops of the Governor of Manila. The population is estimated to be about 7,500,000. Great mineral wealth is said to exist throughout the islands, but their unhealthy climate prevents any effective attempt being made to work them properly.—**History, '95.** The Malay Mahomedans in Mindanao were severely defeated by the Spanish

troops under General Parrado (March 10th). The Sultan and his son were among the killed.

Phonography. See SHORTHAND.

PHOTOGRAPHY, '95.

The marked feature of the year was undoubtedly the increased attention paid to photomechanical processes, particularly that of the half-tone or process block which is so much used in book and magazine illustration; and, thanks to the theoretical researches of Eder, Levy, Fery, Turati & Tallent, and Dollond, it is no exaggeration to say that the empirical method of the rule-of-thumb practical worker is giving place to a more scientific procedure, founded upon a more perfect understanding of the true principles which underlie the formation of the image. The procedure has also been considerably facilitated by the use of dry plates instead of the old wet collodion plates. **Photogravure** has attracted, too, considerably more attention, and many more amateurs are now adopting this as the process for producing their prints, it need hardly be pointed out, with increased advantages from an artistic standpoint. The reproduction of objects in the colours of nature by the three-colour process is still attracting attention; and although English workers are still behind their German and American *confères*, signs are not wanting that this state of things will not last long. The question as to whether this process is suitable for the reproduction of the masterpieces of present or old masters is a disputed point, but there is no doubt that each year sees greater advances made and more perfect results produced. At present the great future for the process seems to lie in the preparation of samples of textile fabrics of all kinds for business purposes. The **Cooke lens**, mathematically calculated by an Englishman, and manufactured by an English firm of opticians, marks a distinct advance in photographic optics, as by its aid we are enabled to obtain increased covering power over more extended fields, with greater freedom from the aberrations which were assumed to be inseparable from photographic lenses. This, however, has been obtained by a departure from the ordinary methods of construction and the reversion to a somewhat older type, that of the triple lens, in which the central lens or combination is utilised to correct the aberrations of the posterior and anterior lenses. Further advances have also been made on the Continent by the well-known opticians Voigtlander & Son, who have produced the Collinear lens; Stemheil & Son, with the Orthostigmat; Goerz & Zeiss, with improved patterns of their Anastigmats. In America the Gundloch Optical Company have also introduced a new form of lens calculated by Messrs. Turner and Reich, which may practically be considered to be an advance upon and improved form of the Zeiss lenses. The strong feeling in favour of softness of definition, especially in portraiture, has led to the introduction of a new form of portrait lens designed by Mr. Bergheim, and constructed by Dallmeyer, which consists of uncorrected or spectacle lenses of large diameter, which are combined on the same principle as the telephoto lens.

Still the increase in the sensitiveness of plates continues, as does also the controversy as to the best method of determining the same. How much further the manufacturers can proceed is an open question. That something has to be

sacrificed in this mad race for rapidity cannot be denied, and it is doubtful whether ultimate gain is to result. Still further attention is being paid to the production of plates which will reproduce more correctly in monochrome the colours of nature and artists' pigments, and signs are not wanting that we may yet expect important advances. There is no particular advance to record in apparatus. The hand camera is still the favourite, and is more intelligently used than ever, though here and there we hear complaints of its abuse. The tide which set in in favour of the more permanent of the printing processes, carbon and platinotype, still flows on; and improvements in the same, with reduced prices, seem likely to help the same to hold their position. The **optical lantern** is as great a favourite as ever. It has grown still more into use as an educational object, and has even penetrated into the precincts of the church, where it has been used as a means of entertainment, education and illustration. Concurrently with the autumn epidemic of exhibitions we have had the usual acrimonious discussion on the claims of photography to rank as an art. In astronomical work the past twelve months have only confirmed the opinion that photography was more valuable than ocular observation. It is difficult to define the most important work of the year; but possibly the discovery, or rather confirmation, by Prof. Keeler, by means of spectroscopic photography, of the non-continuity of Saturn's rings, may justly claim this place. By means of spectrograms of Saturn and his rings Keeler has proved that the spectral lines of the rings are displaced according to Döppler's principle, which is conclusive proof of the solid detached nature of the constituent matter of the rings. Another important event was the publication by Dr. Isaac Roberts of a "selection of photographs of stars, star clusters and nebulae, together with information respecting the instruments and methods employed in the pursuit of photography." The number of nebulae and nebulosities disclosed by photographic examination of the sky has been considerably increased, and new features and new objects have also been discovered in other branches of astronomical work.

Pinero, Arthur Wing, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to play-writing he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," "The Rocket" ('83), "The Magistrate" ('85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" ('93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," produced at the Garrick in March '95, and "The Benefit of the Doubt," produced in October.

Pitman, Sir Isaac, the inventor of Pitman's well-known system of shorthand writing, was b. at Trowbridge in 1813, and ed. at the Grammar School of that town, and at the Borough Road College of the British and Foreign School Society, becoming afterwards master of the British School at Barton-on-Humber. In '39 he removed to Bath, and began

his stenographic and phonetic work. He established the Phonetic Society in '43, and at his Phonetic Institute set up a press for printing his own books of phonetic shorthand, the Bible, and other books of standard literature, entirely in phonetic type. He has established an Institute of Shorthand and Spelling Reform, 43, Milsom Street, Bath; his sons conducting the Printing Works, or Phonetic Institute, at the village of Tiverton, near Bath; and is the editor of *The Speler*, which is printed in reformed spelling, and devoted to shorthand and spelling reform, and is joint editor of the *Phonetic Journal*, which is devoted to the advancement of writing and spelling reform (see SHORTHAND). He was knighted in May '94.

Plural Voting Bill. See SESSION, sect. 79.

Poet Laureate. An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, Tennyson, etc. No successor to Lord Tennyson has yet been appointed. It was even suggested that the office should be allowed to lapse, but public opinion seemed to be generally against this course.

Police Courts. **City:** Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor; Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas. **Guildhall,** presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation for a week at a time; Chief Clerk, H. G. Savill. **Metropolitan:** Bow Street, Covent Garden, Magistrates, Sir J. Bridge, Knt., J. Vaughan and F. Lushington, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. Alexander. **Clerkenwell,** King's Cross Road, Magistrates, J. R. W. Bros, and H. Smith, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Cavenish. **Lambeth,** Lower Kennington Lane, Magistrates, G. L. Denman, and A. A. Hopkins, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, T. C. Martin. **Great Marlborough Street,** Magistrates, R. Milnes Newton, and J. L. Hannay, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Lyell. **Marylebone,** Seymour Place, Magistrates, M. Curtis Bennett, and A. C. Plowden, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, W. Tate. **Southwark,** Blackman Street, Magistrates, W. Slade and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Nairn. **North London,** Stoke Newington, Magistrate, G. P. Taylor Esq.; Chief Clerk, H. Titterton. **Thames,** Arbour Street East, Stepney, Magistrates, F. Mead and John Dickinson, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, S. Savill. **Westminster,** Rochester Row, Magistrates, Albert de Rutzen and Jas. Shell, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford. **Worship Street,** Magistrates, H. J. Bushby and Haden Corser, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, E. Leigh. **West London** (West Kensington), Vernon Street, Magistrates, R. Rose and R. O. B. Lane, Q.C., Esqs.; Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowrie. **South Western,** Lavender Hill, Magistrates, A. R. Cluer, Esq.; Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird. **Greenwich and Woolwich,** Magistrates, R. H. Bullock-Marsham and Gilbert G. Kennedy, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton. **West Ham,** West Ham Lane, Stratford, Magistrates,

E. Baggallay, Esq., and the Borough Justices; Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler. The Clerkenwell and North London police courts are together served by three magistrates, as are also South-Western and West London. **Hours of Sitting:** Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Below will be found a series of articles on the police forces of the United Kingdom, arranged in the following order: 1, Metropolitan Police; 2, City of London Police; 3, Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs); 4, The Scotch Police; 5, Royal Irish Constabulary; 6, Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Metropolitan Police.—Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 688.31 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-one land divisions, in addition to its jurisdiction on the river Thames. Every division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of inspectors. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. About 250 mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions, and assist in the inner divisions during processions and large meetings. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. For executive purposes there are four police districts, each of which is in charge of a superior officer, called a Chief-Constable. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department. In each division there are about fifty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary. This office is now held by Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*q.v.*). There are three Assistant Commissioners—Mr. Bruce, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Howard—and five Chief Constables. Latest returns for the year ending Dec. '94 give the strength as 15,216, comprising 31 superintendents, 597 inspectors, 1834 sergeants, and 12,754 constables. Four superintendents, 55 inspectors, 205 sergeants, and 1455 constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments. The decrease in inspectors is nominal as there is an increase in station sergeants to replace them. The police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of the last named, were 27 superintendents, 542 inspectors, 1629 sergeants, and 11,299 constables; total, 13,497. The financial administration is under the control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan police district, A. R. Pennefather, Esq., who is appointed by the Crown. He has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, he buys the sites of and erects new buildings, and all the property of the police

force is vested in him. He is constituted a corporation sole with perpetual succession. He receives all moneys applicable to the purposes of the Metropolitan police, and makes all disbursements. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts. He has a staff of 22 clerks, 19 surveyors and assistants, 12 storekeepers and assistants, and 65 subordinate officers. The income of the force for the year '94-5 was £1,690,000, and of the pension fund £220,000. There are also a chief surgeon, two surveyors, and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in the divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the **Criminal Investigation Department**, which was organised in '78 under a "director," and is now presided over by Dr. Anderson, assistant commissioner. A part of this service is at Scotland Yard, and consists of a superintendent, three chief and three first-class inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about eighteen sergeants. There is also another part of the service in each division, under the charge of an inspector, responsible to the director. The number of members belonging to each branch is regulated according to circumstances. The **Convict Supervision Office**, established in '79, is a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. The development and progress of this office has been immense, and the amount of good it has done in co-operation with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise for the repression of crime, not only in the metropolis but throughout the provinces, cannot be exaggerated. The number of licence holders, supervisees, and ex-pees registered by the Metropolitan Police from '64 to the end of December '94, was 47,464. So commendable are the results of this work that the number of identifications in '94 was 2901 as compared with 2124 in '93. The register is a national one, dealing with every convict, supervisee and habitual criminal discharged in Great Britain. In Oct. '93 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the best means available for identifying habitual criminals. This committee reported in Feb. '94, recommending the adoption in a modified form of the French method of anthropometry as carried out in France by M. Bertillon, together with Mr. Francis Galton's finger-print system. This proposal has been approved by the Home Secretary, and he has entrusted its administration to Dr. Anderson, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, and has appointed Dr. J. G. Garson as an expert to assist him in organising the department established for that purpose. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, the public carriage branch, and the lost property branch. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices. Provision is made by the Police Act

'90 for payment of pensions for life to all ranks in the force who have completed 25 years' approved service; and the pension is to be not less than $\frac{1}{3}$, or more than $\frac{3}{8}$, of their annual pay, with an addition of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$, or more than $\frac{3}{8}$, of such pay for every year of approved service above 25 years, so that the pension shall not exceed more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of their yearly pay. Provisions are also made for payment of pensions to policemen who have served a less number of years, and who are incapacitated by injuries in the performance of their duty. Pensions are to be paid to the widows and allowances to the children of a member of the force who dies from the effect of an injury received in the execution of his duty. **Gratuities** may be granted in other cases to the widow and children of a policeman who dies from any other cause while in the force. The ratable value of the Metropolitan area for '94 was £37,913,956. The police rate is now fixed at *od.* in the £, of which *4d.* in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police Force alone was for '94 £1,276,518.

City of London Police.—This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. The total strength of the force is 938, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors, 15 district inspectors, 22 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 72 sergeants, 7 detective sergeants, and 795 constables. In addition to the above, 1 sergeant and 85 constables are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks. The detective department consists of a superintendent, 12 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 12 detective constables, and about 45 plain-clothes constables, who are selected from the uniform branch. The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by three district inspectors and six station inspectors. The **Superannuation Fund** is provided from the stoppage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the pay of the force, the amount of fines at Police Courts, etc., the balance being provided from the Police rate. The City Police Superannuation Act, '94, provides pensions for members of the Force with 25 years' service irrespective of age. The total cost of the force is about £132,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom. The members also enjoy other advantages, perhaps the greatest of which is the scheme for granting pensions to the widows of deceased members of the service. All married men contribute from *4d.* to *1s.* per week, according to their rank, the balance is made up by grants from the City's cash, the pensions varying from **7s.** to **21s.** per week.

The services of nearly 200 men are daily required to cope with the enormous and ever-increasing traffic of the City, the most capable men being selected for this dangerous and important duty, for which they receive a small allowance of extra pay. Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside. Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. John Whately.

The Police of England and Wales. (Counties and Boroughs).—See previous eds. for the various Acts from '39 to '56 relating to the appointment of police in counties and boroughs. Important changes were made concerning their control and payment by the Local Government Act 1888. By this statute the powers, duties and liabilities of quarter session and magistrate out of session respecting the county police, are to be exercised and discharged through the standing joint committee of the quarter sessions and county council. In those boroughs (not being county boroughs), which according to the census of '81 had a population of less than 10,000, it is provided by this Act that the power and duties of the watch committee have now ceased and have been transferred to the council of the administrative county which comprises these boroughs. County boroughs, as defined by the Local Government Act, are those cities and towns each of which on June 1st, '88, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. To a considerable extent, the system of administration in cities and large towns is based upon that which exists in the Metropolitan police. The cost of the county and borough police is paid from rates levied in counties and boroughs, supplemented by a contribution from the Exchequer or Local Taxation Account of half the cost of pay and clothing of every force certified by the Home Secretary on the report of the Inspector of Constabulary to be efficient. The Local Taxation Account has been provided by the Local Government Act, '88, and consists of the proceeds of the duties on local taxation, licences, and four-fifths parts of one-half of the probate duty payable in certain ascertained proportions to each county and borough in aid of their rates. By the Police Act, '90, equitable provisions were made for payment of pensions for life to all members of county and borough police forces in England and Wales. In certain cases gratuities are paid to them and to their widows and children (see METROPOLITAN POLICE for further statements under this head, which are substantially applicable to the county and borough police). The pension scales are, as regards the great majority of the forces, the maximum rates mentioned in the Act. In a considerable proportion of counties a limit of age is required, and in some instances as much as sixty years of age is stipulated before pensions are granted. The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 20th, '94, 24,459. Out of this number there were 1294 in the Liverpool force, 1031 in the Manchester, 670 in the Birmingham, 451 in the Leeds, 393 in the Bristol, and 407 in the Sheffield forces. All these boroughs and a few other of the more populous towns have a more or less meritable detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

The Scotch Police.—Several statutes have been passed from an early part of this century for establishing and maintaining police

forces in Scotland. The principal Acts under which they are now regulated are those of '57, to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs, and the Act of '62 for making better provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places. The authority of each county force was vested in the Commissioners of Supply, acting through a police committee. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89, this authority has now been transferred to a standing joint committee, consisting of County Councillors, and such Commissioners not exceeding seven of each class. The Sheriff of the county, or one of his substitutes in his absence, is to be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee. It is provided also by the same statute that the administration of the police in any burgh or police burgh, containing a less population than 7000, shall also be transferred to the same authority. The Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended March 15th, '95, the authorised strength of the force is 4589, of which 1675 belong to county forces and 2914 to city and burgh forces. There are also 216 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1745 and in cities and burghs 3050, giving a grand total of 4795 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 123 officers in 13 county and in 11 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 24 and in the latter 78. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. In Edinburgh there is a detective staff of 24, consisting of 2 inspectors, 2 sergeants, and 20 detective officers. In Glasgow, which has a police force of 1310 members and an estimated population of 685,000, there is a detective staff of 42, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 7 sub-inspectors, and 33 detective officers. The Criminal Registry kept at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Greenock, Dumfries, Stirling and Elgin works very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information concerning habitual criminals. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £363,840 16s. 2d. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional privately employed and paid force, was £447,246 3s. 2d. Towards the cost of pay and clothing £150,000 per annum is distributed out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. This amount is made up of duties of local taxation, licences, and a part of the probate duty. Only those forces, however, are entitled to be aided out of the amount which obtain a certificate from the Secretary for Scotland under the Police Act of '57. A satisfactory system of paying pensions and gratuities has been provided by the Police (Scotland) Act, '90, substantially similar to the system established for the police of England and Wales by another statute passed in the same year. In recent years greater efficiency and more usefulness has resulted by discontinuing the objectionable practice in some localities of sheriff officers taking charge of criminal cases, and by increasing the pay and adopting for the forces rates founded on the rules of the Government model scales, whereby increased pay is obtained after completion of approved years of service.

Royal Irish Constabulary.—This is

a semi-military force, consisting of 12,050 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. In quelling disturbances they are frequently required to act in large bodies in the double capacity of policemen and soldiers, but upon all their ordinary duties they are, like the men of other police forces, armed with a truncheon only. As at present constituted the Irish Constabulary force was established by Act of Parliament in '36. It has undergone several changes and additions to its strength by subsequent statutes. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of Her Majesty. The City of Dublin and its suburbs are protected by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and the Royal Irish Constabulary perform police duties for the remainder of Ireland. This force is directly under the Irish Government, and the Parliamentary responsibility is in the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The principal officer of the Constabulary is the Inspector-General, resident in Dublin, and who is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector. A certain number of districts are allotted in every county, with a district inspector in charge of each. For the better prevention and detection of crime four divisions have been formed throughout Ireland in the area of the Royal Irish Constabulary, each of which is under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner, assisted by one district inspector. The members of the force subordinate to the district inspectors are head constables, sergeants, acting-sergeants, and constables. The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics, yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation. A Reserve Force in Dublin was established in '39 for duty, when required, in any part of Ireland. It now numbers 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables. The headquarters of this body is at the *dépôt* in Phoenix Park. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of the Constabulary. Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age. The chief officer in command is called the Commandant of the *Dépôt*, and is one of the Assistant Inspectors-General. A separate extra force was established by Act of Parliament for Belfast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled Commissioner of Police, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men was to be paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to Londonderry, the cost of which was to be defrayed in the same manner. Civil Service examinations are held, where candidates nominated by the Lord Lieutenant compete for cadetships in the force. The vacancies for district inspectors are filled in fixed proportions by cadets or by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships

must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. The Royal Irish Constabulary is the only police force in the United Kingdom which is almost entirely supported from the Imperial funds; the remainder of the cost is met by the comparatively small payments made in various districts when special services of the Constabulary are necessary. An equitable pension system, which has varied very much from time to time, has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty. Pensions and gratuities are also payable to the widows and children of head constables and other subordinate members of the force who die while serving therein. Payment of gratuities is also authorised to the widows and children of pensioners who die within one year after their superannuation commences.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.—In 1868 Dublin was formed into a district called the "Police District of Dublin Metropolis." After several changes the police system of this city was in '36 re-organised upon the basis, in a great measure, of the Metropolitan Police Force, as established by Sir Robert Peel's Act of '29. After other statutes had passed for the amendment of the Dublin police it was further assimilated to the Metropolitan Police, and has since continued to be worked as far as practicable on the same lines. The Dublin Metropolitan Police is under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. The Commissioner submits an annual report to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by statistical tables respecting the work of the police, the state of crime, and particulars concerning public and refreshment houses, drunkenness, hackney carriages, property found, new buildings and new streets opened, population of the police districts, etc. When the duties of the Dublin Metropolitan Police commenced in '38 it consisted of 911 officers and men. At the end of '94 the effective strength of the force was 1145 of all ranks, consisting of 5 superintendents, 24 inspectors, 35 station sergeants, 136 sergeants, and 945 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a chief inspector and other officers. The area of the Dublin Metropolitan district is 32.15 square miles, and the population, according to the census of '91, is 352,277. The expenditure of the force for the year ending March 31st, '94, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts and police establishment was £154,287, of which £51,100 was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury. Pensions and gratuities are provided or the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. The Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin

by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. Almost from the first the party consisted of a moderate and a more forward section, and this division was maintained in the Parliament of '80, the one section giving a general support to the Liberal party, while the second and larger half acted independently of, and in the main hostilely to, them under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. At the general election of '85 the moderates disappeared, and Mr. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's sudden change of front, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of 85 (afterwards 86) Nationalists or Parnellites, 192 Gladstonians, 77 Liberal Unionists, and 316 Conservatives.

The Conservatives, with the support of the Liberal Unionists, then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed. In opposition the relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was, however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of 72 Nationalists, 9 Parnellites, 275 Gladstonian Liberals, 46 Liberal Unionists, and 268 Conservatives. From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. The autumn and winter sittings of Parliament in '93-4 were mainly occupied in discussing the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability Bills,

but the greatest political and party event of the time was the resignation by Mr. Gladstone of the premiership. On March 1st, '94, the right hon. gentleman made, in the House of Commons, a vigorous attack upon the House of Lords for its action upon the Parish Councils Bill, and this speech proved to be his last utterance from the Treasury Bench. On the following day, March 2nd, Mr. Gladstone formally tendered his resignation, which was "graciously accepted," and the Earl of Rosebery was sent for and invited to form a Ministry. It transpired that a medical examination of Mr. Gladstone's eyes had been made, and had disclosed the existence of cataract, and the necessity, at some comparatively early time, for an operation. The appointment of Lord Rosebery to the premiership was undoubtedly popular with the bulk of the Liberals, it was generally accepted by the Liberal press, and was commented upon very favourably by the Opposition organs. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position.

The Session of '94 did not open auspiciously for the Rosebery administration, for on the second day of the debate on the address (March 13th), an amendment of Mr. Labouchere's regarding the House of Lords was carried against them by a narrow majority of two votes; but the little mishap was constitutionally repaired on the following day by the withdrawal of one address and the voting of a new one. Thenceforth to the end of the Session, which will be noteworthy for the Finance Act if for nothing else, no other mischief befell the Government in the division lobby.

Lord Rosebery's declarations of policy at the Foreign Office, and in the House of Lords at the opening of the session of '94, and some of his after-statements regarding Home Rule and the House of Lords, will be found in substance in the article on POLITICAL PARTIES in our '95 edition. Of the other oratory of the recess, a speech which attracted much attention was that made by Mr. Asquith at Birmingham (Nov. 21st, '94). In this address he remarked that two important Irish bills had been lost through the action of the House of Lords. The Employers' Liability Bill was so mutilated by the House that he preferred that it should be lost altogether rather than be passed in a truncated and emasculated and nugatory shape; and the great Budget of '94 was only saved because the Lords were afraid to reject it, and were constitutionally unable to amend it. If the Commons, next session, passed an Irish Land Bill, the chances were a hundred to one that it would fail to become law. The Welsh Disestablishment Bill would be discussed in the Commons perhaps for a couple of months, and all their assiduity was as certain to be thrown away as if you were to plough the sands of the seashore, the moment the Bill reached the upper chamber.

At the general election of '92 the Ministerial majority, including the vote of Mr. Bruce, who was returned for Greenock but unseated on a scrutiny, was 42; in Feb. '93 it rose to 44; early in Nov. '94 it was 38, or classing Mr. T. H. Bolton as a Liberal Unionist, 36. But this was assuming that the Government had in a division the support of every member who was not either a Conservative or a Unionist, and the time for

reliance upon this comprehensive adhesion was past. While retaining their own independent separate organisation, and though sitting in opposition, the Anti-Parnellite party gave the Liberal ministers from '92 to '95 a loyal, unswerving, and almost devoted support. Their action on the House of Lords question, and their objection to the Cromwell statue, cannot be fairly said to be exceptions to the general statement. The Parnellites, on the contrary, were not only independent, but often absent, sometimes hostile, their policy being to bring about a dissolution.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

The return of Mr. Ramsay for Forfarshire and of Mr. Richardson for the Brigg division reduced the nominal ministerial majority to 32 or with Mr. Peel in the chair as Speaker 33, but with the nine Parnellite members against them the majority would obviously fall to 15. It was with this majority that the ministry met Parliament, but they had still further to face the doubtful vote of Mr. Clement Higgins, the Liberal member for Mid Norfolk. It was generally believed that if they survived the Address the Government would struggle on for months to come, possibly until the normal time for hringing the session to a close. They did struggle through the fortnight's discussion over the Royal Message, though their majority on one occasion fell to a dozen; and on Mr. Chamberlain's vote of censure (see SESSION, sect. 4), when every endeavour was made to defeat them, it was only fourteen. The declared policy of the ministry was to present and take the judgment of the House upon their legislative programme; their understood intention was to follow this up at the proper time with a resolution respecting the veto of the House of Lords. The net result of bye-elections at Colchester, Mid Norfolk, Walworth, and Inverness-shire, was to reduce the Conservative and Unionist minority to 28 by the middle of June, with every member of the House voting on the other side. But, with a Liberal elected to the chair, the Government majority was at best 27, with the Parnellites absent it was 18, if they were in the opposite lobby the majority fell to 9, and there were besides one or two uncertain votes to be taken into account.

THE "IMPERIAL PARTY": ITS POLICY.

Brief reference may be made to the controversy which raged around the Warwick and Leamington seat, so long filled by Mr. Speaker Peel and vacated by his retirement, and which was pronounced by the Conservative leaders, amid Conservative murmurs of discontent, to be a Liberal Unionist seat. It was indeed rumoured that this was part of a compact under or in return for which the Liberal Unionists on their side agreed that, as a Conservative—Sir M. White Ridley—was to be nominated for the Speakership, no Liberal Unionist candidate should be nominated to the position. Mr. Courtney, who would have received the unanimous support, or nearly so, of the Radicals, and whom the Liberal Government, in their desire to avoid a contest, were ready to see in nomination—assuming that he would have accepted it—was thus put aside. On the other hand, the Opposition, it was said, would have supported the nomination of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, but the Government could ill spare him from either the War Office or the

Cabinet, and contended that to select a member of the Cabinet direct from the Treasury Bench for the position would have been contrary to precedent (see SESSION, sect. 27). Following these events, and certain attacks on Mr. Chamberlain with special reference to the Warwick election, came two speeches which announced the intended actual and formal coalition of the Conservative and Unionist parties, and the general lines of the policy which any ministry formed out of such a united party was prepared to pursue. Speaking (April 26th), at the annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, Mr. Balfour repudiated with indignation the idea that the Conservatives were now about to abandon the alliance with the Liberal Unionists. Both wings of the Unionist party could unite, not merely for the preservation of the unity of the United Kingdom, but also to carry out a constructive policy which should commend itself to the great mass of the community: that party, if any party, had a right to describe itself rightly as the **Imperial Party**. It was that party which had for its task social reform, the maintenance of institutions, the preservation of individual liberty, the resistance of those socialistic schemes which he feared, not because he thought they could ever be carried out—for they were impossible—but because the attempt to carry them out must inevitably destroy that security which was the basis of our whole political supremacy, and which gives bread-and-butter to our millions. Mr. Chamberlain (May 22nd) spoke of a "**National Party**" which has been slowly evolved from our union. The policy of the Unionist alliance was a sober constructive programme of social reform; to do something to make the old age of our industrious poor more comfortable and satisfactory; to make the working classes owners of the houses in which they live; to promote legislation by which the homes of the poor might be rendered more sanitary and fit to live in; to provide that every workman who, in course of his employment, and by no default of his own, should suffer accident or injury, should at least be relieved from those consequences which result from poverty and the want of proper provision for his trouble. Something better than sympathy might be shown for the condition of agriculture: the farmers might be relieved of some of the excessive pressure resting upon them; and it might be possible still further to do something which might attach the labourers to the soil. As to the foreign policy of the alliance, they believed in the expansion and legitimate development of the empire, and were not afraid to take upon themselves the burden and responsibilities which attached to a great governing race.—The fall of the **Rosebery Ministry** came suddenly and unexpectedly. Sir W. Harcourt, in proposing (June 13th) a motion giving the Government control over all the time of the House, said it was their intention, at all events with reference to the great and principal Bills—Welsh Church, Irish Land, Local Veto, Crofters, Plural Voting, and Factories—to go on with them with the object of passing them into law. On June 14th the Government were beaten on the estimate for the Houses of Parliament buildings; on the 20th they were in a majority of seven only on an amendment to the Welsh Church Bill; on the 21st they were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery placed his resigna-

tion in the hands of the Queen, by whom it was accepted. Lord Salisbury was sent for, and duly formed an administration. His cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton), and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments that the general apportionment of the ministerial offices caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts.

ELECTION MANIFESTOES.

No manifesto was issued by either the new or the ex-Prime Minister, but speeches were made on the eve of the election which answered the same purpose. Speaking at the Eighty Club, Lord Rosebery (July 2nd) said that the one question that embraced and involved all other political questions was the question of the domination of the House of Lords; and upon that, speaking as an individual and a Liberal, he was pledged to fight the election of '95. That was the question which permanently controlled the Liberal party, which relegated it, except in an overwhelming majority on some single question, to permanent impotence in the councils of the nation. And again, at the Albert Hall (July 5th), Lord Rosebery said they did not retire from any of their pledges, but whatever they proposed, and whatever they put in the forefront of their individual programme, he trusted they would consider all as fitting into and subservient to the policy of the party with regard to the House of Lords, which he asked them to make the prominent and the primary question.

In the House of Peers (July 6th), Lord Salisbury declared that the large measures submitted by the Liberal party were not called for by the circumstances of time, but on the contrary the greatest possible injury was certain to follow on them. "There are," continued Lord Salisbury, "problems before us to which Government and Parliament ought to address themselves—problems full of difficulty, but also full of the reward—of the promise of reward which attends the restoration of prosperity and the decrease of suffering among the poorer classes of the population. There is—I will not enter into the causes of it, but everybody confesses the lamentable condition into which the great industry of agriculture has come. I do not profess to have a panacea for it. I do not conceal from myself how much it has come from natural causes, how much from economic causes, at present outside our grasp; but I believe it deserves more than any other subject the deep attention of Parliament, and that there are many directions in which relief may very likely be obtained from Parliament. The present system of taxation is almost universally admitted to be in an anomalous condition, which presses hardly on agriculture; and this is not the time in which that excessive pressure ought to be permitted to continue, so far as it can be prevented; and in many other matters—such as the legislation that concerns agricultural holdings, such as the legislation which concerns the carriage of agricultural products by railway, such as the legislation instanced in the measure creating small holdings, passed four or five years ago. Such measures may contain much very valuable matter for the purpose of relieving

agricultural distress, though we do not flatter ourselves that the whole or greater part of that distress is within our power to cure. There are other matters of a less contentious character to which it appears to me that Parliament might well devote its attention, rather than by uprooting ancient institutions, or by "filling up the cup" of legislative assemblies. There is the great phenomenon of our time, the great increase of the power of locomotion which has, together with other causes, drawn vast masses of our population to our great cities, who are terribly subject to all the vicissitudes which changes in fashion and in trade involve. These things are worthy of the most careful study, and I don't believe that it is outside the power of Parliament in many respects to bring relief to these people,—although, again, I don't pretend that we have any panacea by which the action of great economic laws can be destroyed or withstood. But there is very much to be done in alleviating the condition of those who, by no fault of their own, are cast into misery by these great vicissitudes of trade. There is much to be done in revising the operation of the Poor Law, which no longer corresponds to the state of things which now exists, and which does not recognise the vast changes which have occurred since it was enacted some sixty years ago. There is much to be done in trying to increase the generality of possession by working men of their own dwellings, which, of course, can only be a slow process, and can only be a partial process. But wherever you can make a large proportion of the working population freeholders of their own houses, and possessors even of some other property besides, you add a most powerful bulwark to the institutions of the country, and place our prosperity and tranquillity upon a foundation from which it cannot be removed. . . . Our policy is a negative policy, so far as it refuses to enter into an ambitious programme or to further revolutionary changes; but it is not negative, but positive, in that it pledges us to do our utmost that our powers enable us in order to mitigate the misery which attends the vicissitudes of this changeable time, and to lessen the sorrows that attend the lot of many millions of our fellow-countrymen."

In a Manifesto drawn up by the Parliamentary Committee of the National Reform Union, Mr. P. Stanhope presiding, the three great reforms required were:—(1) Such an alteration of the laws relating to registration and the franchise as will enable all duly qualified citizens to acquire easily, speedily, and without cost, one vote, and one vote only, for a representative in Parliament, and the democratisation of Parliament by relieving candidates of the costs of elections and by payment of members. (2) A reform of the present rules of Parliamentary procedure, which lend themselves readily to wilful obstruction and delay; and the devolution of all purely local business to bodies elected by and representing only the localities concerned therein. (3) The abolition of the legislative power of the House of Lords.

Here is an extract from the Address of Mr. Arthur Balfour to his constituents:—"Without entertaining unreasonable hopes as to the good which Acts of Parliament are able to accomplish, we hold that there is sufficient to be done both in town and country, both in Great Britain and in Ireland, to tax all the energies of the

Legislature. The better housing of the working classes, the encouragement of freehold occupancy, the amelioration of the lot of the aged poor, the protection of agricultural tenants in their improvements, the preservation of voluntary schools, the provision of compensation to injured working men, the easing of the heavy burdens under which British agriculture is in danger of sinking, and the opening of markets for British industry, are some of the subjects on which the labour of a Unionist Government and of the Unionist party may well be expended. In respect to some of them much may, I believe, be done, and should you return us to power we must strenuously endeavour to do it. But while legislation is much, let it not be forgotten that administration is yet more. Of greater importance, both to the highest aspirations and to the most material interests of the British people than any legislative successes, is the wise administration of the British Empire. On this point it is not necessary to do more than remind you that no abler body of men were ever at the head of what I may call the Imperial departments of the State than those who have recently been appointed, and that they will have behind them a party which, by its traditions and the unanimity of its Imperial sentiment, is the most fitting guardian of Imperial security."

The dissolution of '95 was notable for one thing, if for nothing else, in that it marks the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life. After his resignation of the premiership he never visited the Commons, and for the most part stood paired with Mr. Villiers, the Father of the House. Mr. Gladstone took no oratorical part in the general contest, but wrote numerous letters, advising the Liberal party in one of them (1) to deal seriously with the grave question raised by the conduct of the House of Lords; (2) to restore the honour of England and increase the strength of the Empire by granting to Ireland what she has deliberately and constitutionally claimed. Although the Anti-Parnellites had acted together in Parliament, rumours were prevalent of internal dissensions in the party; and in July, in the very midst of the general election, statements that a serious dispute had arisen as to certain Irish seats were published. Mr. Sexton wrote to a constituent about the middle of July: "The great question that oppresses me concerns the relations, not between the electors of North Kerry and myself, but between the policy and action of Irish members of Parliament and the safety of the national cause. So far as concerns genuine service to the country, I am convinced that at present I may just as well be out of Parliament as in it. Why should I then accept re-election? Why should I deliberately associate myself with evils beyond my control, and incur responsibility for consequences which I may foresee but have no competence to avert?" He went on to say that if returned he should "hold the seat at their disposal till a suitable candidate is forthcoming, but I cannot myself return to the House of Commons unless the principles indispensable to safeguard the national cause and expedite its victory are restored to their former unquestioned authority in the Irish Parliamentary party." Mr. Sexton was re-elected for North Kerry, but did not return to Parliament during the August sittings of Parliament—when and where, indeed, though Mr. J. McCarthy was

re-elected chairman of the party, Mr. Healy was the most prominent and frequent spokesman of all, if not for all, the Nationalist members. At the bye-election (Sept. '95) for South Kerry the contest was for the first time between a "Dillonite" and a "Healyite." Mr. J. McCarthy issued a manifesto, in which he condemned the nomination of Mr. Murphy, and made a series of interesting statements and revelations as to the past inner working of the party; and Mr. Farrell, the "Dillonite," was returned by a considerable majority. In November matters came to a head. A convention of the ruling committee of the party was called, and Mr. Healy was expelled from the Committee by a decisive vote. He stated that he should not form a separate organisation, but should remain within the party, with whose principles and objects he was in full agreement. He should, however, continue to fight with all his strength against those two or three members who wished to secure all the power in their own hands.

THE LIBERAL DOWNFALL.

As to the causes which brought about or contributed to bring about the Liberal downfall at the general election, it would be entering upon very debatable ground to discuss or even to attempt to state them here, but we may quote the opinions of Lord Rosebery on the situation:—Speaking in the House of Lords (Aug. 15th) he said "We remain faithful to our principles. We believe in our principles, and we are as convinced as ever that in the long run those principles and that policy are destined to prevail. It is quite possible that in some respects those principles may in the future have to be differently applied. It is possible—it is indeed quite natural—that, as we have learnt much from what has taken place in the country, there must be a variation in the Liberal policy; but there will be no variation in the Liberal principles. I am not one of those who have ever greatly believed in, and have ever greatly criticised that long list of reforms which I found adopted by the Liberal leaders in '91, and I confess that I do think it is a strategical mistake to attempt to condense the creed of a lifetime into the manifesto of the moment—and it is one which the Liberal party is not likely to repeat." On the question of Home Rule:—"I have been indirectly challenged by the chief ministerial organ to repeat in my place to-night the words which I uttered when I first held the office now occupied by the noble Marquis—words which I will not now recapitulate, but which have become tolerably familiar to your ears, and intolerably familiar to mine by the phrase the 'predominant partner.' I acknowledge they were spoken on the spur of the moment, but I declare that they embodied the result of my deepest and most conscientious convictions. I have never withdrawn from them, and I never will withdraw from them, because they represent the common sense of the Irish question. I do not draw the inference from them that the *Times* has. I do not regard this election as finally settling the attitude of England with regard to the government of Ireland. . . . I cannot see for my part that the schisms of the Irish party, partial and incomplete as these schisms are, constitute an ineradicable proof of their unfitness for managing their own local concerns. We are not unanimous in England, Scotland and Wales.

We are divided into sharper factions than even those that rend and disturb Ireland; and if it be true—I do not admit it to be true—that Irish differences are expressed with a more Celtic vehemence than our differences are expressed, at any rate I think we may take that as proof that we do not and never shall wholly and thoroughly understand the Irish character, and that our best hopes for seeing Irish business—distinctly Irish business—satisfactorily carried on is by means of the Irish themselves.” (See also articles COMMONS, HOUSE OF, GENERAL ELECTION, LABOUR MOVEMENT, and other articles mentioned under the heading “Parliamentary and Political” in the KEY TO CONTENTS.)

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 the old Polytechnic, Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The institution has been a great success, upwards of 11,000 students having attended its classes during the last twelve months. The cost of maintaining it is about £45,000 a year, about £36,000 of which is provided by class fees, etc., and £6000 is contributed from other sources. Previous to '89 the deficit of £9000 was annually made up by Mr. Hogg, who has altogether spent £150,000 upon his scheme. The curriculum embraces over 500 classes weekly in upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, and numberless other subjects. A *Young Women's Institute* has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter. The Marlborough Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London.

POOR LAW.

The English poor-law is contained in a number of statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. But the modern system of poor-relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834**. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. Within each union was established a **board of guardians**, consisting firstly of all county justices residing within the union, who had seats *ex officio*; and secondly of guardians elected by the several parishes of the union. The parishes differed much in size, and small parishes were grouped for representation, but every parish of 300 inhabitants was given at least one representative. The electors in each parish were the owners and ratepayers. In either character an elector might have any number of plural votes not exceeding six, one vote for every £50 rating; so that the maximum number of votes which would be given by any one person was twelve. The qualification of a guardian was fixed in each case by the Local Government Board, and ranged from £10 to £40 rating, afterwards reduced to £5. The elections take place every April, the term of office being annual. But all this was changed by the **Local Government Act, '94**. The administration of the poor-law was not affected, but

the constitution of the boards of guardians and the mode of electing them was radically changed. *Ex-officio* guardians were abolished. For a full account of these changes see **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94**. A board of guardians has usually a clerk, a treasurer, registrars of births and deaths, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. It may employ paid valuers and collectors, and form committees of its own numbers for the relief of the poor in the different parts of the union. All boards of guardians are largely controlled by the **Local Government Board (q.v.)**, which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The expenses of poor-relief are defrayed out of the poor-rate levied in each union upon a special valuation. A **valuation list** is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. Relief is either indoor or outdoor relief. The former is the relief given in the workhouse, while the latter is the relief given in money, medicine, etc., to people living in their own homes. The number of persons receiving relief has diminished of late years, partly because of the greater strictness in granting outdoor relief. See **LOCAL TAXATION**. The other **Poor-Law authorities**, who exercise powers in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor chargeable to the unions and parishes in the district; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act (1844) for the maintenance of district schools.

A Royal Commission was appointed, Jan. '93, to consider “whether any alterations in the system of poor law relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases.” Lord Aberdare (since deceased) was appointed **Chairman**, and the following members: Prince of Wales, Lord Lingen, Lord Brassey, Lord Playfair, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., Mr. C. S. Roundell, M.P., Mr. J. Stuart, M.P., Dr. W. A. Hunter, M.P., Mr. J. Arch, M.P., Mr. A. Pell, Mr. H. Broadhurst, Mr. J. J. Henley, C.B., Mr. C. Booth, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, and Mr. J. J. Stockall. Mr. E. A. Browne, of the Local Government Board, was appointed as **Secretary** to the commission.

A majority and a minority report were presented and issued at the end of March '95. The majority report contained the following statements and recommendations. As to the nature and causes of old age pauperism, it was pointed out that the number of adult paupers who are not able-bodied, and therefore presumably consist chiefly of the aged, has greatly diminished in proportion to the population. Moreover, as

the great majority of aged poor in receipt of relief are given out-door relief, the view often held that the aged labourer has in general only the workhouse before him in which to end his days was declared to be erroneous. The report stated that no fundamental alterations are needed in the existing system of Poor Law relief as it affects the aged, but that in the administration of relief there should be greater discrimination between the respectable aged who become destitute and those whose destitution was distinctly in consequence of their own misconduct. Much importance was attached to the appointment of a sufficient number of relieving officers in every union. It was recommended that the Local Government Board should call special attention, either directly or through their inspectors, to the evils of inadequate relief, and the necessity for careful and thorough investigation of each case with a view to the suitable grant of relief in accordance with clear general principles. Among the recommendations as to workhouses were the provision of light and interesting occupation and employment, the supply of literature, amusements, and some small luxuries; more variety in the food and more care in its cooking and service, more frequent leave of absence and visits of friends, and the careful classification of the aged male and female inmates. It was pointed out that the complaint often made of the compulsory separation of old couples was without foundation, and that aged married couples had a right to live together if they wished. Visits of the members of the visiting committee and of other individual guardians and committees of ladies authorised by the guardians should be encouraged. An extension of the powers of the Charity Commissioners for dealing with endowed "dole" charities in the direction of the provision of almshouses and pensions for the deserving poor in old age was approved. A review of the increasing facilities for direct provision against old age given by both the friendly societies and the Post Office, and the growing development and importance of the juvenile branches of societies as a principal means for bringing about a more general adoption of a self-supporting system of old-age benefits, led to specific recommendations for alterations of the Friendly Societies Acts, having as their object (1) the provision of a separate old-age fund, so that sick pay may cease at 65 and a regular pension be given after that age; and (2) the removal of restrictions on the age at which children may join the societies. Having carefully examined the various schemes for State assistance to the aged submitted to them, the Commissioners regretted that in view of the financial and economic difficulties involved, they had been unable to recommend the adoption of any of the schemes suggested, whether for endowment or for assisted insurance. There was, however, a widespread expectation, in and out of Parliament, that some provision other than that made by the Poor Law would be devised for the assistance in old age of those among the poor who had led respectable and industrious lives, and the report hinted that a plan free from the objections which had prevented the adoption of the schemes submitted to them might be propounded. Among the pension schemes discussed were those of Mr. Booth, Canon Blackley, and Mr. Chamberlain (see ed. '93). The chief

objection urged by the Commissioners against these was their enormous cost. There were also great administrative difficulties.

The minority report of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, Sir H. Maxwell, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Booth, stated that in round numbers 3 in 10 of the total population above 65 had to apply for parish relief every year, and the distress thus evidenced was not due to drink, idleness or improvidence, but to old age and its consequent infirmities. The suggestions contained in the majority report were characterised as meagre. Even if all the recommendations as to discrimination, etc., in the administration of relief were carried out, a strong conviction was expressed that Poor Law relief was a most unsatisfactory method of dealing with the deserving poor in their declining years. The objection to it among the poor was very strong, and in the case of indoor relief amounted to absolute loathing. This sentiment was due largely to the feeling of degradation which was now associated with the condition of a pauper; while the discipline, monotony, and excessive dullness of the workhouse, the separation from friends, and especially from the young, and the possibility of uncongenial companionship, also accounted for it. It was therefore the more necessary to seek alternative methods, especially in provision for old age independently of the Poor Law. It was pointed out that on actuarial evidence on the Pension schemes was taken by the Commission, and therefore no final judgment could be passed, and no effort had been made to prepare any alternative scheme free from the objections urged to those already proposed. It was suggested that this should be entrusted to a smaller body specially adapted to deal in a purely judicial spirit with both its social and financial aspects. Mr. Broadhurst in a separate document advocated the maintenance of the aged as a public charge to be borne by the whole community, and not met by contributory or insurance schemes.

Pope, The. His Holiness Leo XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Ed. at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo ('18-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano ('24), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura ('37). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest ('37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Prothonotary Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium ('43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia ('46); created cardinal ('53). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, '78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holiness's reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, the now famous Falk Laws, and the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the Papal Jubilee, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness's assumption of holy orders. In June '91 he issued an important Encyclical on Labour, which gave rise to much discussion.

It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400. Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to poor bishops, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employés, £48,000 for schools and charities. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee (Feb. 19th, '93) vast numbers of pilgrims flocked to Rome from all countries. The Pope summoned a conference of the Patriarchs of the Eastern Churches at the Vatican in Oct. '94, but no practical results followed, and the same may be said of his letter to the English people in April '95, urging them to return to "holy unity" with the Church of Rome, prescribing a prayer to the Virgin Mary for this purpose, and granting "an Indulgence of 300 days to all those who piously recite the prayers." It should be added, however, that the Archbishop of Canterbury published a reply to the letter, and that most of the other religious bodies of the Kingdom discussed it.

Population of the World. The following important statistics give approximately the area and population of the great divisions of the earth's surface.

	Sq. Miles.	Pop.
Europe	3,797,410	381,000,000
Asia	17,039,066	854,000,000
Africa	11,518,004	127,000,000
America	7,952,386	133,270,000
Australia	3,458,029	4,730,000
Total	52,299,431	1,500,000,000

It is calculated that 1,700,000 sq. m. of the earth's surface are uninhabited or ownerless, 5,000,000 sq. m. more without settled government, while the remaining 45,000,000 sq. m. are occupied by definite states, of which there are 75. Of these, however, 18 make up 87 per cent. of the total area. The leading religions are represented by the following figures: Protestant Christians, 200,000,000; Roman Catholic Christians, 195,000,000; Greek Catholic Christians, 105,000,000; total Christians, 500,000,000. Jews, 8,000,000; Mohammedans, 185,000,000; Heathens, 812,000,000: total non-Christians, 1,000,000,000.

Port Said. A town and seaport of Egypt, on the Suez Canal, to which it owes its existence. Named after Said Pasha, patron of the enterprise. Pop. 16,560. Essentially a coaling station for steamers, and dependent on the Canal trade.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in S.W. Europe, under Carlos I. of the House of Braganza. Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 34,038 sq. m.; pop. about 5,082,257. Constitution of 1826 (amended in 1852) recognises four powers—the legislative, executive, judicial, and moderating—the last being vested in a hereditary king. Two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. By a law passed in '85 hereditary peerages are being abolished by gradual process, and ultimately the King's right to nominate peers will be limited to the number of a hundred, exclusive of royal princes.

In addition there are 90 peers nominated for life (see **History** below). The second chamber, under a Decree published in March '95 (see **History** below) is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, and number 120, of whom 6 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The Cortes meet at specified periods, without intervention of the King, who has no veto on a law that has been twice passed by both houses. State religion is Roman Catholic; all others tolerated. Education in a very backward state. **Chief exports:** wine, cork, fish, and copper. There are 1334 miles of railway. **Revenue**, '93, £8,634,613; **expenditure**, £10,669,586; **debt**, June '94, £153,274,881; **imports**, '93, £8,514,395; **exports**, £5,190,831. See **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMACY, FOREIGN ARMIES, AND FOREIGN NAVIES.**

History, '95.—New regulations as to the conduct of debate in the Chamber of Deputies were formulated in November in order to check the tendency amongst Deputies to disorderliness, which was made punishable by expulsion for not more than thirty days. The leader of the Opposition, Senhor Beirao, refused to submit to the rules, and after the sitting had been suspended, the whole body of the Opposition gathered around him to prevent his expulsion. Ultimately the sitting was adjourned, and the Chamber was closed. By a Royal Decree published on March 30th, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved, and a new electoral system was proclaimed. The representation of minorities was abolished, and the system of voting by *scrutin-de-liste* adopted. The number of Deputies was reduced from 170 to 120, 114 for Portugal proper, and 6 for the Portuguese colonies. The maximum number of representatives of the legal and medical professions was fixed at 20. It was also stated that the Cortes would not be reopened till Jan. '96. Through a workman's carelessness the Chamber of Deputies was destroyed by fire (June 17th), but the flames were stopped before the Peers' Chamber was reached. The Chamber of Peers was dealt with by a decree issued in September. It will henceforth consist of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to those peers who are at present members by hereditary right. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are to be imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber was put an end to. King Charles visited England (Nov. 6th), and was entertained by the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. The general election passed off very quietly, and the Government candidates were returned by large majorities (18th).

Portugal, King of. See CARLOS I.

Portugal, Political Parties of. The legislature of Portugal is the Cortes Geraes, consisting of two houses, the *Camara dos Pares* and the *Camara dos Deputados*. The deputies are divided roughly, into Conservatives (also called *Regeneradores*), led by Senhor Serpa Pinental, Progressists (or Liberals), Independents, and Republicans. In '93 another party, the *Miguelistas*, or supporters of Dom Miguel, a pretender to the throne, who was at the time living in Austria, showed renewed activity, and began to press their leader's claims on the people. The general election held in March '94 resulted in a triumph for the Government. The Conservatives returned 109 members, the Pro-

gressists 49, the Independents 11, and the Republicans only 2. See **PORTUGAL, History**, '95.

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798—1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three steps" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena—viz., the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. In both of these halls the various Positivist publications may be obtained.

Postmaster-General. The Parliamentary head of the Post Office. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk at present occupies that position.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." With this view the charter empowers the College to hold examinations of teachers and schools, and to grant diplomas and certificates to such persons as pass these examinations satisfactorily. To effect these objects, two plans of examination have been established:—(1) That of teachers, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) that of pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow, and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. In '94

the number of candidates examined for certificates exceeded 18,000. Visiting examiners are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. In '95 the Council opened a Training College (non-residential) for male teachers in Secondary Schools. The theoretical instruction is given in the College building, and the practical work is carried on at schools of repute in different parts of London. The new buildings were opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, March 30th, '87. Offices, Bloomsbury Sq. *Organ, Educational Times.* Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters (or elders), and by them only. The session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides; and in case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator to preside. The presbytery consists of the pastors of the churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation within prescribed boundaries. The Synod consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the General Assembly, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation, or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The standards of the Presbyterian Churches are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. But the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXII., of the "Confession." The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession." The Presbyterian Church of England has adopted a similar document together with XXIV. brief "Articles of the Faith." **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—History.** The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '46. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 227 have been established within the present century.—**Statistics.** The Church consists of 297 fully organised congregations and 17 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 154,486 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The num-

ber of ministers, including professors, is 307, with 20 ordained and 13 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 3 missionary teachers, 1 missionary evangelist, and 21 lady missionaries. There are also 32 licentiates, and 20 theological students preparing for the ministry. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,687,977, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in '94 was £234,543. The back-bone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Under this scheme 93 congregations were aid-receiving in '94 to the amount of £6083 6s. 10d., as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at date £65 8s. 3d. per congregation, as against £62 10s. in '78. A new Church Building and Debt Extinction Fund was inaugurated by last Synod. The amount contemplated is £50,000, payable over five years. The Rev. James Mackenzie has been appointed Organising Secretary of this Fund. General Secretary, Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw, D.D., 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C.; Financial Secretary, Mr. John Leggat. For Presbyterian Church of Scotland see CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Prime Minister is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him. It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envied temporal titles and honourable distinctions—peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter, for example—are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the Lord Lieutenancies of counties are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute.

Primitive Methodism. See **WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES**.

Primrose League. A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights, Dames, and Associates**,

and their branches are called "**Habitations.**" The members of the **Primrose League** took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in favour of the Constitutional-Unionist candidates. The testimony of both candidates and election agents leaves it beyond doubt that the extraordinary development of organised work on the part of the ladies of the Primrose League attained a measure of importance and success far greater at the last general election than on any former occasion. **Grand Master**, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Chairman of Grand Council** and **Chancellor of the League**, Lord Poltimore. Members enrolled up to September '95 number, including Scotland, 1,270,685, divided among 2308 Habitations. **Vice-Chancellor**, G. S. Lane-Fox. **Clerk of the Council**, Reginald Bennett. **Head Offices**: 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly).

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area, 2133 sq. m.; pop. 109,078. Capital, Charlottetown, pop. 11,485. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty by manhood suffrage. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and six in the House of Commons. Education is State-aided, free, and compulsory, between the ages of 5 and 16. Entered Dominion 1873. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table) and **CANADA**.

Prison-made Goods. See **SESSION**, sects. 14 and 126.

PRISON REFORM.

Following a series of special articles in the *Daily Chronicle*, in May '94, a committee, consisting of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P. (Chairman), Sir A. West, Sir J. Dorington, M.P., Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., Miss Pome, Dr. J. H. Bridges, late of the Local Government Board, and Mr. de Rutzen, one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, was appointed with the following terms of reference:—(1) the accommodation provided for prisoners, with special reference in the case of local prisons, to the working of Section 17 and Schedule I. of Regulation 26 of the Prison Act, 1865; (2) the definition of young prisoner, whether and to what extent young or first offenders should be differently treated; (3) prison labour and occupation, with special reference to the moral and physical condition of the prisoners; (4) visits to and communications with prisoners, with special reference, in the case of local prisons, to Regulations 54 and 55; (5) prison offences, with special reference, in the case of local prisons, to Regulations 56 and 60. Mr. Asquith said the appointment of the committee was not to be regarded as implying any want of confidence in, still less of censure upon, the existing prison administration. The object was to obtain information on various important points, and to make any suggestions to which that information might point. The report was issued during '95.

During the inquiry 35 sittings were held, at which 56 witnesses, including Sir E. Du Cane, Sir G. Lushington, and others were examined. The principal recommendations made in the report issued April '95 were as follows: There should be a larger margin of separate cell accommodation in the London and certain of

the provincial prisons, and a speedier method of transfer adopted. Prisoners should never be associated on reception or during confinement except for medical reasons, and on the express order of the medical officer. A detailed report should be obtained on the nature and working of the prisoners' aid societies, upon which a scheme might be drawn up for better organisation and supervision. This scheme should give greater facilities to the representatives of the societies for seeing prisoners before discharge. The Government grant should be increased and extended to establishments conducted on approved methods for the treating of discharged prisoners. The No. 1 dietary punishment should only be inflicted when no other sufficient substitute could be found. After confinement in a punishment cell for 14 days, an interval of at least three days should elapse before further punishment of the same kind was inflicted. The further term should only be given with the sanction of the medical officer. Prisoners should not forfeit marks by reason of physical or mental weakness or illness. Power to earn remission of sentences should be extended to local prisons. As to prison labour, unproductive labour should be abolished wherever possible. Association for productive work and technical instruction should be extended gradually and with due caution throughout the prisons. Productive prison industries should be increased as much as possible, especially as regards gardening, farming, and land reclamation. Every effort should be made to secure additional orders from Government Departments. Prisoners should be enabled to earn something continuously during their sentence, provided that the money so earned was given to them through the Prisoners' Aid Society. The prisoners should have a larger supply of books. Any occupation tending to elevate the mind, and consistent with order and discipline, should be encouraged. Separate services should be held for male and female prisoners respectively where the latter are numerous. The privilege of talking should be given, under necessary supervision, to all prisoners under long sentence who had conducted themselves well. Sunday exercise should be re-established, and gymnastic exercises organised for the prisoners. Teaching in classes should be adopted where possible. Teachers should not wear a uniform, and more attention should be paid to their position. The nine months' separate confinement of convicts should be served so far as possible at convict prisons, and the duration of the period should be reconsidered. As to juvenile and young offenders, the age of a "juvenile" under the Prisons Act, 1865, should be raised from 16 to 17. Juveniles should be specially treated in prisons, and not be subjected to ordinary prison discipline and regulations. The Court should have fuller powers for securing parental responsibility and liability. Discretion should be reserved to prison authorities to distinguish between first offenders and habitual criminals caught for the first time. The age of admission to reformatories should be raised from 16 to 18, and of detention to 21. By way of experiment a Penal Reformatory should be established under Government management. The Court should have power to commit to this reformatory offenders above 16 and under 23 for periods of not less than one year and up to three, with a system of licenses graduated according to sentence. The Secre-

tary of State should have power to transfer prisoners under 23 from prisons to the penal reformatory if satisfied that the treatment there would be more suitable, and provided that the unexpired portion of the imprisonment was not thereby lengthened. Habitual criminals should be kept as a class apart from the other prisoners. It should be considered whether a new form of sentence might not with advantage be placed at the disposal of the judges by which these prisoners could be segregated under special conditions for long periods of detention. A small local prison might be selected for an experiment as an intermediate prison between discharge and release. Candidates for medical appointments in prisons should be required to show that they had given special attention to lunacy, and the medical staff in Holloway and other prisons similarly circumstanced should be strengthened. Weak-minded prisoners should be concentrated so far as was possible in special prisons, and should be under special medical supervision; and it should be considered whether it was right to treat such persons as ordinary criminals. The advisability of giving the No. 1 stirabout diet should be reconsidered. The small cells in Portland and Dartmoor Prisons should be abolished as soon as is practicable. Two or more prisons should be selected as training schools for all ranks of the prison staff, and be placed under the charge of the most experienced officers in the service, and probationers should not be returned as belonging to the prison staff. A certain increase should be made in the warder staff of the larger prisons, more especially in the case of the female warders. The duties and responsibilities of visiting committees should be confirmed and extended. Certain changes should be made in the system of prison inspection, and in connection with these a lady superintendent should be appointed. Convict and local prisons should be amalgamated as soon as practicable, and a judicial functionary should take up the duty of hearing charges against prisoners and awarding punishment, which was now performed by the Directors of Convict Prisons. The Prison Commissioners should meet frequently as a Board, and the responsibility for special branches of work should be placed on individual Commissioners. An additional member of the Prisons Board should be appointed, who should be a medical man. Annual conferences should be held of prison officials, managers of reformatories, visiting committees, and prisoners' aid societies for the purpose of exchanging experiences and ideas, and of establishing closer relations between all officials and public bodies responsible for the management of prisons. Sir E. Du Cane, Chairman of the Prison Commissioners, retired during '95, and was succeeded by Mr. Ruggles Brise. An International Prison Congress was held at Paris in July. Consult 18th Report of the Commissioners of Prisons for the year ending March 31st, '95.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; the Judge-Advocate-General is always included; and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonial governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. The **Lord President of the Council** is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the establishment of **quarantine** when it may be necessary, the granting of **charters of incorporation** to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. **Royal proclamations**, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued. Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The **Board of Trade** (*q.v.*), though now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The **Education Department**, with its own vice-president, is a Committee of the Privy Council, and there are besides a **Universities Committee**, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a **Scottish Universities Committee**, and a **Judicial Committee** for appellate business. Included among the powers and duties of the newly established **BOARD OF AGRICULTURE** (*q.v.*) are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Dept. of the Privy Council.—The **Privy Council in Ireland**, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.—As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. '95. The word

"Peer" is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable." See **MINISTRY**.

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President—The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

- Aberdeen**, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. (Aug. '83.) B. 1809. Second Church Estates Commr. '69-74; M.P. (G.L.) for West Somerset '37-47; N. Devon '65-85, Somerset (Wellington Div.) '85-6, when he failed to secure re-election.
Acland, A. H. D. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.
Ancestor, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
Argyll, Duke of. (Jan. '53.) Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord. (Jan. '85.) Peer.
Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
Ashley, Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne. (June '91.) B. '36; s. 7th E. Shaftesbury. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '63; Private Sec. I.d. Palmerston '58 and '59-65; Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade '80-82; Under Col. Sec. '82-5; M.P. Poole '74-80, I. of Wight '80-85.
Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P. See special biography.
Balfour, J. B. (Aug. '83.) M.P.
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.
Battenburg, H.K.H. Prince Henry Maurice of. (Nov. '94.) See special biography.
Beaufort, Duke of. (Feb. '58.) Peer.
Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.
Blackburn, Lord. (Nov. '76.) Peer.
Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G. (Nov. '86.) B. '22. Formerly fellow and tutor of Brasenose Coll.; Princip. of Univ. of Corfu; Sec. Lord High Commr. Ionian Islands '54-9; Gov. Queensland '59-68, New Zealand '68-73, Victoria '73-8, Mauritius '78-83, Hong Kong '83-7; went to Malta Jan. '88 as a Roy. Commr. to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies into electoral districts.
Bradford, Earl of. (Mar. '52.) Peer.
Breadalbane, Marq. of. (May '80.) Peer.
Bright, Jacob. (June '94.) B. '21; Bro. of the late John Bright; M.P. Manchester '67-74, '76-85, and '86-95; J.P. Lancsh.
Brownlow, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.
Bruce, Lord Charles William Brudenell. (May '80.) B. '34; youngest son of 1st M. of Ailesbury. M.P. (L.) N. Wilts '65-74, Marlborough '78-85; Vice-Chamb. Household '80-85.
Bryce, James. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
Burghclere, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
Cadogan, Earl. (June '85.) Peer.
Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of. (July '56.) See special biography.
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84.) M.P.
Canterbury, Archbp. of. (Mar. '83.) Peer.
Carrington, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.
Cavan, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
Chamberlain, Joseph. (May '80.) M.P.
Chaplin, H. (June '85.) M.P.
Chesterfield, Earl of. (Apr. '94.) Peer.

Childers, H. C. E. (Dec. '68.) B. '27. Memb. of Gov. of Victoria (Australia), '51-7; rct. to England; M.P. Pontefract '60-85, Edinburgh S.D. '86-92, when he retired (G.L.); a Lord of the Adm. '64-5; Finan. Sec. Treasury '65-6; First Ld. of Adm. '68-71; Ch. of Duchy '72-3; Sec. for War '80-82; Ch. of Exchequer '82-5; Home Sec. '86; Chm. Commission on Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

Clermont and Carlingford, Lord. (April '64.) Peer.

Collings, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.

Colville, Lord. (July '66.) Peer.

Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See special biography.

Connemara, Lord. (April '80.) Peer.

Cork, Earl of. (May '66.) Peer.

Couch, Sir Richard. (Nov. '75.) B. '17. Bar. Midd. Temp. '41 (Bencher '81); Judge High Court of Bombay '62-6; Chief Justice of High Court of Calcutta '70-75; Memb. Judicial Committee Privy Council since '81.

Courtney, L. H. (Jan. '89.) M.P.

Coventry, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.

Cowper, Earl. (May '71.) Peer.

Cranbrook, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer.

Crew, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.

Cross, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.

Currie, Sir Philip H. Wodehouse. (Jan. '94.) B. '34; son of the late Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P. for Northampton; Clerk in the Foreign Office '54; private sec. to the Marquis of Salisbury '78-80; Sec. to the Garter Mission to Spain '81; Assist. Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '82; Permanent Sec. '89-93, when he was app. Ambassador to Constantinople.

Curzon, G. N. (June '95.) Peer.

Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.

Davey, Lord. (Nov. '93.) Peer.

Deane, Sir J. P. (Aug. '92.) B. '12. Called to the Bar (Inn. Temple) '41; Q.C. '58; is Admiralty Advocate, Vicar-Gen. of Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Diocese of Salisbury.

Denman, Hon. George. (Jan. '93.) B. '19; s. 1st Lord Denman. Called Bar Lincoln's Inn '56; Q.C. '61; M.P. Tiverton '59-65, '66-72; Judge Common Pleas, and afterwards Queen's Bench Div. '72-92.

Derby, Earl of. (April '78.) Peer.

Devonshire, Duke of. (Feb. '66.) Peer.

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82.) M.P.

Ducie, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.

Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of. (Dec. '68.) Peer.

Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.) M.P.

Edinburgh, H.R.H. Duke of (reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). (May '66.) See special biography.

Edwards, Sir Fleetwood. (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '63; Maj. '83, Lieut.-Col. '90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to the Queen '78-95, since when he has been Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Elgin, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George. (June '67.) B. '17; 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Was many years in dip. service; was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84.

Esher, Lord. (Nov. '76.) Peer.

Exeter, Marquis of. (Dec. '91.) Peer.

Fergusson, Sir James, Bart. (Nov. '68.) M.P.

Field, Lord. (Mar. '90.) Peer.

Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.

Foljambe, Francis John Savile. ('95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.

Ford, Sir Francis Clare. (Aug. '88.) B. 18—. Served in the Light Dragoons '46-51; entered dip. service '52; was H.M. Commr. at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington '75-7; Min. to the Argentine Repub. '78-9, Uruguay '79, Brazil '79-81, Greece '81-4, Spain '84-8; Amb. at Madrid '88-92; Turkey '92-Nov. '93, when he was app. to Italy; G.C.M.G. '86; G.C.B. '89.

Forwood, Sir Arthur B. (May '92.) M.P.

Fowler, Sir Henry H. (June '86.) M.P.

Fry, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92.

Garth, Sir Richard. (Feb. '88.) B. '20. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '47; Q.C. and Bencher '66; M.P. Guildford '66-8; Chief Justice High Court of Judicature, Bengal, '75-86.

Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar. '94.) M.P.

Gladstone, Wm. Ewart. (Sept. '41.) See special biography.

Goldsmid, Sir Julian. (July '95.) M.P.

Gorst, Sir J. E. (Feb. '90.) M.P.

Goschen, G. Joachim. (Nov. '65.) M.P.

Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone. (May '80.) B. '29. (L.) M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under Sec. India '68-74; Under-Sec. Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6; Ld. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72; F.R.G.S.

Grey, Sir George. (April '94.) B. '12. Gov. of South Australia '40-46; New Zealand '46-54; Cape of Good Hope '54-61; reappointed "administrator" of New Zealand '61, which office he held until '67, when he was made Premier of that colony; retired '91.

Grove, Sir Wm. Robt. (Nov. '87.) B. '11. D.C.L., F.R.S.; author of "Correlation of Physical Forces"; called to bar '35; Q.C. '53; raised to bench '71; retired '87.

Gully, William Court. (May '95.) M.P.

Halsbury, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.

Hanbury, Robert Wm. (June '95.) M.P.

Hamilton, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.

Harcourt, Sir W. Vernon. (April '80.) M.P.

Hardwicke, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer.

Harrowby, Earl of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.

Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mar. '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8.

Hayter, Sir Arthur. (June '94.) B. '35. M.P. for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, Walsall '93-5; a Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Fin. Sec. War Office '82-5; in Grenadier Guards, '56-66.

Heneage, Edward. (Feb. '86.) B. '40; M.P. for Lincoln '65-8; Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Com. of Council on Agriculture '86; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire; High Steward of Grimsby.

Herschell, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.

Hertford, Marquis of. (Feb. '79.) Peer.

Hibbert, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24; M.P. for O'dham '62-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to Bar Inner Temple '49; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; Chm. Lancaster C.C.; Sec. Loc. Gov. Board

- '72-4 and '80-3; Under Sec. State, Home Department '83-4; Fin. Sec. Treasury '84-5 and '92-5; Sec. Admiralty in the Gladstone Ministry of '86.
- Hicks-Beach**, Sir M. (Mar. '74.) M.P.
- Hill**, Alexander Staveley. (Nov. '92.) M.P.
- Hill**, Lord A. W. (June '85.) M.P.
- Hobhouse**, Lord. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- Hopetoun**, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Huntly**, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- Ilohester**, Earl of. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Jackson**, W. L. (June '90.) M.P.
- James**, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
- Jersey**, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.
- Jeune**, Sir Francis H. (June '92.) See special biography.
- Kay**, Sir Edward Ebenezer. (Nov. '90.) B. '22. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '47; Q.C. '66; a Judge Chanc. Div. '81-91, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Kay-Shuttleworth**, Sir U. J., Bart. (April '86.) M.P.
- Kennmare**, Earl of. (Feb. '57.) Peer.
- Kensington**, Lord. (May '80.) Peer.
- Kimberley**, Earl of. (Nov. '64.) Peer.
- Kintore**, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Knutsford**, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.
- Lansdowne**, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Lascelles**, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip service '61; 2nd Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany, '95.
- Lathom**, Earl of. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Leigh**, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
- Lennox**, Lord Walter Gordon-. (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '87-3; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Cbchester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.
- Lidderdale**, William. (June '91.) B. in Scotland '32. Director Bank of England at the time of the Baring crisis, '90.
- Limerick**, Earl of. (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Lindley**, Sir Nathaniel. (Dec. '81.) B. '28. Called to bar Mid. Temp. '50; Q.C. '72; Judge Court of Common Pleas '75, Appeal '81.
- Llandaff**, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Loch**, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
- Loftus**, Lord A. (Nov. '68.) B. '17; son of 2nd M. of Ely. Amb. at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60-62, Munich '62-5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, St. Petersburg '71-9; Gov. N. S. Wales, '70-85.
- London**, Bishop of. (May '85.) Peer.
- Londonderry**, Marq. of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Long**, Walter. (July '95.) M.P.
- Lopes**, Sir Henry Charles. (Dec. '85.) B. '28. Called to bar Inn. Temp. '52; M.P. Taunton '68-74, Frome '74-6; Q.C. '69; Court of Common Pleas '76, Appeal '85.
- Lopes**, Sir Massey, Bart. (July '85.) B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85; Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.
- Lorne**, Marquis of. (Mar. '75.) M.P.
- Lothian**, Marquis of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Lowther**, James. (Feb. '78.) M.P.
- Lubbock**, Sir John. (Feb. '90.) M.P.
- Lugard**, Sir Edward. (Nov. '71.) B. '10. Is a general; served in first Afghan campaign, in Punjab; was in command of a div. of infantry at capture of Lucknow; Permanent Under-Sec. for War '61-71; Ch. Commr. of Army Purchase Commn. '71-81.
- Macdonald**, John Hay Athol. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh.
- Macnaghten**, Lord. (Jan. '87.) Peer.
- Malet**, Sir Edward Baldwin. (Mar. '85.) B. '37. Has been in dip. service since '54; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; Ambass. at Berlin '84-95.
- Marriott**, Sir W. T. (July '85.) B. '34; 3rd son of late C. Marriott, Crumpsall, Manchester; E. St. John's, Camb. (B.A. '58); took deacon's orders, but renounced them, and was called bar Lincoln's Inn '64; S.E. Circuit; Q.C. '77; Bencher '79; M.P. Brighton '80-93; Judge Ad. General '85-92; Dep. Provincial Grand Master Sussex Freemasons '90. Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
- Mellor**, John William. (Mar. '86.) M.P.
- Monk-Bretton**, Lord. (May '72.) Peer.
- Monson**, Sir Edmund John. (July '93.) B. '34; s. 6th Lord Monson. Served in dip. service '66-65; Sec. to Visc. (then Lord) Lyons at Washington '58-63; Consul to Azores '69-71; Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9; Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. Uruguay '79-84; Envoy Extraord. and Min. Plen. to the Rep. of Paraguay '84-5; Denmark '85-8; Athens '88-92; Brussels '92; Vienna '93.
- Montagu**, Lord R. (Mar. '67.) B. '25; 2nd son of 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80; was in favour of Home Rule; Pres. of Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '67-8.
- Morgan**, Sir George Osborne. (May '80.) M.P.
- Morley**, Arnold. (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E.D., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley**, Earl of. (Feb. '36.) Peer.
- Morley**, John. (Feb. '86.) See special biography.
- Morris**, Lord. (Dec. '89.) Peer.
- Mount-Edgumbe**, Earl of. (May '79.) Peer.
- Mowbray**, Sir J., Bart. (April '58.) M.P.
- Mundella**, A. J. (May '80.) M.P.
- Napier and Ettrick**, Lord. (Feb. '61.) Peer.
- Noel**, Gerard James. (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
- Norfolk**, Duke of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Northbrook**, Earl of. (Aug. '69.) Peer.
- Northumberland**, Duke of. (Mar. '59.) Peer.
- Norton**, Lord. (Feb. '58.) Peer.
- Otway**, Sir Arthur John, Bart. (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.
- Oxenbridge**, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
- Page**, Sir Augustus Berkeley. (July '76.) B. '23. Joined dip. service '43; Min. at Dresden '58-9; Stockholm '59-62, Copenhagen '62-6, Portugal '66-7, Rome '76-84, Vienna '84-93.

- Paget, Sir Richard Horner. ('95.) B. '32. M.P. E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68-85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo., and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R.V.; is Chm. Somerset C.C. and of Somerset Quarter Sess.
- Palles, Christopher. (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Ch. Baron of Exchequer (Ireland) '74.
- Pauncefoot, Sir Julian. (Nov. '94.) B. '28. Called bar Inner Temple '52; Att.-Gen. of Hong-Kong '65-9; Acting Chief Justice '69-72; Chief Justice Leeward Islands '73; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies '74-6; Assist. Under-Sec. For. Aff. '76-82; Permanent Under-Sec. '82-9; Envoy Extraord. to the United States '89-93, since when he has been Ambassador.
- Pearson, Sir Charles John. (Nov. '91.) M.P. Peel, Viscount. (May '84.) Peer.
- Peel, Sir Frederick. (May '57.) B. '23; 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65; Under-Sec. Colonies '51-2, '53-5; Under-Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65; Inner Temple '49; app. a Railway Commr. '73.
- Pembroke, Earl of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Penzance, Lord. (April '64.) Peer.
- Percy, Earl. (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Pirbright, Lord. (Jan. '89.) Peer.
- Playfair, Lord. (Dec. '73.) Peer.
- Poltimore, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Portland, Duke of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Radnor, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Rathmore, Lord. (See '80.) Peer.
- Rhodes, Cecil. See special biography.
- Ribblesdale, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Richmond and Gordon, Duke of. (Mar. '59.) Peer.
- Ridley, Sir M. White. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Rigby, Sir John. (Nov. '94.) B. '34; s. late T. Rigby, Halton, Cheshire. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn, '60; Q.C. '81; Junior Equity Council to Treasury '75-81; M.P. (L.) Wisbech D. '85-6; Forfarsh. '92-4; Solicitor-General Aug. '92—Mar. '94; Att.-Gen. May—Oct. '94, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Ripon, Marquis of. (April '63.) Peer.
- Ritchie, C. T. (Aug. '86.) M.P.
- Robertson, J. P. B. (Nov. '88.) See special biography.
- Robinson, Sir Hercules G. R., Bart., G.C.M.G. (May '83.) B. '24. Entered army and joined 87th Fusiliers; Gov. Hong Kong '59-65, Ceylon '65-72, New South Wales '72-9, New Zealand '79-80, Gov. of the Cape and High Commissioner S. Africa '80-9; re-app. '95.
- Rookwood, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
- Rosebery, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Russell of Killowen, Lord. (April '94.) Peer.
- Rutland, Duke of. (Feb. '52.) Peer.
- St. Albans, Duke of. (Feb. '69.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of. (July '66.) Peer.
- Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bart. (July '95.) B. '20. M.P. Banbury '59 and '65-85; Banbury D. '85-95; J.P. Oxfordsh.; Chm. Royal Com. Technical Instruction; Member Royal Com. Scientific Instruction; M.I.C.E.; formerly Pres. Iron and Steel Institution; was an Ironmaster at Middlesbrough.
- Savile, Lord. (Dec. '83.) Peer.
- Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of, K.G. (Aug. '94.)
- Seale-Hayne, Charles. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
- Shand, Lord. (Oct. '90.) Peer.
- Shaw-Lefevre, G. J. (Dec. '80.) B. '32. M.P. Reading '63-85; Bradford Central D. '86-95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April—Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Gov. Brd. '94-5; Bench. Inner Temple.
- Smith, Sir A. L. (June '92.) B. '36. Called to bar '60; Jun. Counsel Treas. '63-8 and '79-83; raised to Bench '83; Judge in Farnell Comm.; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '92.
- Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (Mar. '74.) B. '40; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
- Spencer, Earl. (July '59.) Peer.
- Spencer, Charles R. (Aug. '92.) B. '57. Is half brother of Earl Spencer; M.P. Northamptonsh. '80-85; Mid. D. '85-95; J.P. and D.L. Northants; Parly. Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, '86; Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household '92-5.
- Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Stansfeld, Sir James. (Feb. '69.) B. '20. M.P. Halifax '59-95; called bar Inn. Temple, '49; a Lord of the Admiralty, '63-4; Under-Sec. India '66; a Junior Lord of Treas. '68-9; Fin. Sec. Treas. '69-71; Pres. Local Gov. Board '71-4 and '86; created G.C.B., in view of his retirement from parliamentary life, and shortly afterwards was made first honorary freeman of Halifax in recognition of his parliamentary services to the town.
- Sudeley, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Suffolk, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Tankerville, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer.
- Thompson, Sir Ralph W. (July '95.) B. '30. Chief Clerk of War Off. '71-7; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for War '77-8; Under-Sec. for War '78-95.
- Thornton, Sir Edward. (Aug. '71.) B. '17. Was many years in dip. service; Min. to Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6; was one of the High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims.
- Thurlow, Lord. (April '86.) Peer.
- Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick. (Feb. '76.) B. '32; 2nd son of 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) S. Wilts '59-85; Treas. of Household '75-80.
- Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart. (June '82.) M.P.
- Tweedmouth, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Vernon, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Villiers, Hon. Chas. P. (Feb. '53.) M.P.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (Dec. '63.) See special biography.
- Walpole, Spencer Horatio. (Feb. '52.) B. 1806. M.P. (C.) Midhurst '46-56, Cambridge Univ. '56-82; Lincoln's Inn '31; Q.C. '46; Home Sec. '52, '58-9, and '66-7; Ch. Est. Commr. '56-8 and '62-6.
- Watson, Lord. (Mar. '78.) Peer.
- West, Sir Algernon Edward. (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to Mr. Gladstone.
- Westminster, Duke of. (April '80.) Peer.

Windsor, Lord. (Feb. '91.) Peer.

Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85.) B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2, when he was app. to Spain.

Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox. (Feb. '86.) B. '15. For some years in army, and afterwards on general staff of late King of Hanover; entered dip. service in '45, and subsequently Min. Plen. to Mexico, to Kingdom of Hanover '66; Min. to Denmark '67-81, and to Lisbon '81-4.

Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer.

York, Archbishop of. (July '91.) Peer.

York, H.R.H. Duke of. (July '94.) See special biography.

Young, G. (Aug. '72.) B. '19. Scotch bar '40. M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. '69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session '74.

Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.

Clerk of the Council—Sir Chas. Lennox Peel.
K.C.B.

Chief Clerk—J. H. Harrison, Esq.

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Ireland.

President—The Right Hon. Earl Cadogan,
K.G., Lord-Lieutenant.

Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.

Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.

Atkinson, John. ('92.) M.P.

Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald. ('95.) M.P.

Ball, J. F. ('68.) B. '15. Irish bar '40; Q.C. '54; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '68-74; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '68, and for short time in same year Att.-Gen.; Lord Chanc. Ireland '75-80.

Bannerman, Sir Henry Campbell. ('85.) M.P.
Barry, Charles Robert. ('70.) B. '24. Irish bar '45; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '69-70; Att.-Gen. '70-72; M.P. (L.) Dungarvan '65-9; app. a judge of the Irish Bench '72, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '83.

Beauch, Sir M. Hicks, Bart. ('74.) M.P.

Belmore, Earl of. ('67.) Peer.

Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89.) B. '20. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P. Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.

Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. '28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.

Buller, Gen. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C. ('87.) See special biography.

Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of. ('68.) Peer.

Carlingford, Lord. ('66.) Peer.

Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland '67.

Crofton, Sir Walter. ('69.) B. '15. Formerly in R.A.; Chm. of Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland, '54-62; Commr. of Prisons, England, '66-8; Chm. of Irish Prisons Board '77-8.

Devonshire, Duke of. ('71.) Peer.

Dickson, Thomas A. ('93.) B. '33. Is a linen manuf. and merchant at Dunganon and Belfast; J.P. Tyrone; M.P. Dunganon '74-80, co. Tyrone '81-5, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) '88-92 (A.P.).

Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.) M.P.

Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.

Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. ('79.) B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; app. a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78.

Forde, Col. William Brownlow. ('89.) B. '28. M.P. co. Down '57-74; late Col. 67th Regt.; D.L. and J.P. co. Down.

Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland Jan. '88.

Hamilton, Ion Trant. ('87.) B. '39. Married '77 Victoria Alexandrina, d. of Maj.-Gen. Lord C. Wellesley; M.P. co. Dublin '63-85.

Hemphill, Charles Hare. ('95.) M.P.

Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40. Ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; app. a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Ireland '87.

Jackson, W. L. ('91.) M.P.

Johnson, William Moore. ('81.) B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Ireland '83.

Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.

Lowther, J. ('78.) M.P.

Macdermot, The. ('92.) Admitted to Irish bar '62; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland Feb.-Aug. '86; Att.-Gen. '92.

Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the Queen's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.

Meade, Joseph Michael. ('93.) LL.D. Trin. Coll.; an alderman of Dublin.

Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.

Monroe, John. ('86.) B. '39. Irish bar '63; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85; app. Land Judge of Chanc. Div. '85.

Morley, John. ('86.) See special biography.

Morris, Lord. ('66.) Peer.

Murphy, James. ('90.) B. '26. Called bar King's Inn, Dublin, '49; Bench '71; Q.C. '66; a Justice of the Exchequer Div. Ireland.

O'Brien, Sir Peter, Bart. ('88.) Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and called to the bar in '65; Q.C. '80; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. of Ireland '87; app. Lord Chief Justice '89.

O'Brien, William. ('90.) B. '32. Called Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of Common Pleas '82; Jud. Commr. Educational Endowments '90; a Justice of the Queen's Bench Div., Ireland.

O'Connor, Don, The. ('81.) B. '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to secure re-election.

*Palles, Christopher. ('72.)

Porter, Andrew Marshall. ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; app. Master of the Rolls '83.

Redington, Christopher T. ('93.) B. '47; son of Sir T. N. Redington, K.C.B. Ed. at Oscott Coll. and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Member of Senate, Royal Univ. of Ireland ('80), and of Board of Education ('86). Kilcornan, Oranmore, co. Galway; Talbot Hall, New Ross, co. Wexford. Athenæum Club.

Ridgeway, Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; K.C.S.I. and C.B.; Permanent Under-Sec. for Ireland '87; K.C.B. '91; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; app. Gov. of Ceylon '95.

Roberts, Field-Marshal Lord, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C. Commanding the Forces in Ireland '95. Peer.

Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of. ('85.) B. '23. Entered Gren. Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; Com.-in-chief in Ireland '85-90.

Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart. ('82.) M.P.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. ('68.) Peer.

Walker, Samuel. ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '95.

Warren, Robt. Richard. ('67.) B. '17. Irish bar '39; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67-8; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '67; Att.-Gen. '67-8; app. Judge of the Court of Probate '68.

Wolseley, Viscount. ('90.) Peer.

Young, John. ('86.) B. '26; son of W. Young, of Galmorg, M.D. M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63 Residence, Galmorg Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.

Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, James B. Dougherty, Esq.

Privy Council Office. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. The whole scheme of these duties was altered by the Finance Act '94. See DEATH DUTIES.

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Eighteen branches already established. **Chairman**, Mr. W. Bousfield, J.P.; **Secretary**, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

Proportional Representation. The following figures, based on the census returns of '91, with regard to the proportion of Parliamentary representatives to population, are of interest in view of the "one man one vote" movement. The census of '91 gives the following figures:—

	Population.	No. of Representatives in Parliament.
England	27,482,104	465
Wales	1,518,914	30
Scotland	4,033,103	72
Ireland	4,706,162	103
United Kingdom	37,740,283	670

From these figures it may easily be calculated that the number of persons to each of the 670 seats averages 56,329. Therefore the proportional distribution of the 670 seats among the various parts of the United Kingdom may be estimated approximately on this basis as follows:—England, 488; Wales, 27; Scotland, 72; Ireland, 83; so that England is proportionately entitled to 23 more members than she now has, Scotland remains the same, while Ireland would have to lose 20 seats, and "gallant little Wales" 3.

* For biographical facts see Privy Council in Great Britain (*supra*).

Prussia. The total public debt of the country is £307,070,827. The population is 29,957,367. See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Psychical Research, The Incorporated Society for. Founded 1882, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." **President for '95**, Professor William James, Harvard, U.S.A. An important branch of the Society has hitherto been the examination of **telepathy**. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." The Society has about 800 members and associates; also a branch in the United States of over 500 members and associates. **Hon. Secretaries**, Messrs. F. W. H. Myers and F. Podmore. **Offices and Library**, 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Public Bill. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Public Libraries Acts, '75-7. Under these Acts the town council of any borough, local board of any local board district, and vestry of any parish, may, and upon the request in writing of ten ratepayers shall, by means either of a public meeting, or by the issue and collection of voting papers, take the sense of the ratepayers on the establishment of a free library or museum. Should there be a majority of votes in the affirmative the town council or local board may establish and maintain such a library or museum; but a vestry must appoint for that purpose not less than three nor more than nine ratepayers to act as commissioners. The commissioners go out of office one-third at the end of each year, and are to meet once every month. The property of the library, etc., is vested in the commissioners, local board or town council, who may impose any rate not exceeding a penny in the pound, and raise loans where necessary. They cannot do this, however, without the consent of their vestry. No charge is to be made for admission to the library or museum. If the majority of ratepayers voting is adverse to doing anything, the question cannot again be put to the vote until one year has elapsed. A parish wishing to adopt the Acts may for that purpose unite with any other place which has adopted them if the local authority of that place consent. **Public Libraries Act Amendment Act, '87**, empowers the library authority to establish and maintain a lending library without providing any separate building for containing the same. The power of adopting the principal Act is extended to district boards in the Metropolis, without depriving any vestry within such district where the Act is not in force of the power to set it in motion. The **Public Libraries Acts Amendment Act, '90**, enacts that all voters for all purposes of the Libraries (England) Acts shall be, where the library district is a borough or part of a borough, the burgesses of that borough and the burgesses enrolled in respect of qualifications in such part respectively, and elsewhere the county electors registered in respect of qualifications in the library district. The procedure for ascertaining the opinion of the voters for

any purpose of the Acts is to be by voting papers, and not otherwise. The Acts may be adopted subject to a condition that the maximum library rate shall not exceed a halfpenny or three farthings in the pound; but such limitation may subsequently be removed, providing that no levy shall exceed a rate of one penny in the pound for any one year except in the City of London. Power is given to grant charity lands for library purposes. A most useful work on the public free libraries of the world was published by Engemann of Leipzig in March '93, entitled "Entwicklung und Organisation der Volksbibliotheken," by Von Professor Dr. E. Reyer. See LIBRARIES.

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has been greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefits flowing from the endowment. See under various alphabetical headings, ETON, RUGBY, etc.; also EDUCATION.

Public Works Loan Commissioners are an unpaid body who regulate the conditions upon which loans may be granted by the National Debt Commissioners to local authorities for

baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, water works, and other sanitary and local purposes. Office, 3, Bank Buildings, E.C.

"Punch." The well-known illustrated satirical weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was **Mr. Mark Lemon**, to whom succeeded **Mr. Shirley Brooks**, **Mr. Tom Taylor**, and **Mr. F. C. Burnand** (*q.v.*), its present editor. Among the many talented artists on its staff, may be mentioned **Sir John Tenniel** (*q.v.*), **Mr. Du Maurier** (*q.v.*), **Mr. Linley Sambourne**, **Mr. E. T. Reed**, of "Prehistoric Peeps" fame, **Mr. Bernard Partridge**, and **Mr. Phil May**, and among its literary contributors **Mr. H. W. Lucy**, **J. P. ("Toby")**, **Mr. Arthur A. Beckett** ("A Briefless Junior"), and **Mr. Anstey-Guthrie**, author of "Vice Versa." During '91 *Punch* celebrated its jubilee. A "History of *Punch*," by **Mr. M. H. Spielmann**, was published by Cassell in '95.

Punjab. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Q

Quakers. See FRIENDS.

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. Area, 228,900 sq. m.; pop. 1,488,535; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,201,960 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 63,000; a picturesque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city, at the head of the St. Lawrence navigation, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the dominion, with 216,650 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Henri, Hull, and Sherbrooke. Divided into districts and 63 counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly elected by 65 constituencies. Quebec has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 65 in the House of Commons. Education superior, denominational. Primary education obligatory, not free, under local control. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLOMATIC.

Queen Margaret College is the women's department of Glasgow University. See article on HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

QUEENSLAND.

Until 1859 the territory of Queensland was administered by New South Wales, but in that year it was raised to the dignity of a colony. It comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. On the W. it is divided from South Australia by 141st meridian of E. long. from New South Wales boundary to 26° S. lat., thence by 138th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 800 miles from E. to

W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. Population, 445,155. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. 91,955, situated on the river Brisbane, 500 miles N. of Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent institutions. Other leading towns are **Gympie**, **Maryborough**, **Rookhampton**, and **Townsville**. In view of the demand for a separation of the colony into two or more colonies, it may be stated that it is at present divided into three districts—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, 269,000 out of 393,718, with 45 representatives in Parliament; in the Central district there are 47,000, with 11 representatives; and in the Northern 78,000, with 16 representatives. The railways all run east and west, so that there is as complete an absence of communication between the districts as there is of similarity between the conditions of labour and of climate in them. There seems to be an opportunity for developing a most prosperous sugar industry in the colony if only it is attempted by a number of men on small plantations instead of on a large scale. The pastoral industry is very large, and there is a considerable amount of mining for gold carried on. Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses: Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 37 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 73 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on a manhood suffrage basis. The members are paid £150 a year. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman

Catholic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is free and unsectarian, and is well provided for in every branch. It is under control of the Minister for Education. There are about 639 primary schools, at which about 77,000 children receive instruction. Revenue, '94, £3,358,302; Expenditure, £3,291,528; Imports, '94, £4,337,400; Exports, £8,795,559; Public Debt, £30,639,534. See AUSTRALIA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table); and for ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95.—A motion for the adjournment of the House in order to protest against the action of the Government, who had refused to accept a proposal to increase the salaries of members of the Assembly, was carried against the Government by 32 votes to 28 (Nov. 29th).

It was, however, made a question of confidence by the Government, who ultimately secured the support of a majority of the House (30th). A rearrangement in the Cabinet was effected (March 27th). Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith resigned his office of Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways, but remained in the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio. The Hon. H. M. Nelson, the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, became the Chief Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. H. Dalrymple became Secretary for Public Instruction, and the Hon. R. Philp Minister of Railways and Secretary for Mines and Public Works. In the annual Budget statement (July 26th) the revenue for the current year was estimated at £3,469,000, and the expenditure at £3,431,000.

Queen's Speeches, '95. See SESSIONS, sects. 2 and 109.

R

RAILWAYS.

I. RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Length miles.	Length per 100 sq. miles.	Per 10,000 inhabitants.
America	225,582	—	—
Europe	148,230	3'9	4'0
Asia	24,102	—	—
Australasia	13,067	0'5	31'4
Africa	7,695	—	—
Total of the Earth	418,676		
United States	178,709	6'0	26'7
Germany	27,863	13'4	5'5
France	24,455	12'6	6'4
Russia and Finland	20,785	1'0	2'1
United Kingdom	20,641	16'9	5'3
British India	18,268	1'0	0'6
Austria-Hungary	18,119	6'9	4'2
British N. America	15,768	0'5	31'1
Italy	8,814	7'9	2'8
The Argentine	8,357	0'8	19'3
Spain	7,105	3'5	4'0
Sweden	5,457	3'1	11'3
Belgium	3,401	29'8	5'5
Victoria	2,974	3'4	25'4
New South Wales	2,546	0'8	20'8
Cape Colony	2,443	1'1	14'7
Queensland	2,379	0'3	55'1
Switzerland	2,122	13'2	7'2
New Zealand	2,101	2'1	31'3
Japan	2,018	1'3	0'5
Chili	1,926	0'6	6'0
South Australia	1,822	0'2	52'5
Denmark	1,386	9'2	6'0
European Turkey	1,130	1'1	1'2
Greece	569	2'3	2'6
China	250	—	—

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN '94.

England and Wales	14,536	25'0	5'0
Scotland	3,328	11'0	8'2
Ireland	3,044	9'5	6'4

II. PRESENT EXTENT OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The railway companies of the United Kingdom own nearly 21,000 miles of line (more than half of which consists of two or more tracks), over 18,000 engines, and about 665,700 vehicles of all kinds. This, however, is but a part of their property. In goods traffic they collect, deliver, load, unload, warehouse, and insure freight, owning for these purposes an enormous apparatus of warehouses, cranes, vans, horses, stables, etc., keeping a large staff of porters and clerks, and covering an immense area with sidings. For passengers they provide conveniences of all sorts *en route* and at stations, porters to carry baggage, omnibuses for street conveyance, and sumptuous hotel accommodation at large towns. To facilitate through transport and to compete more successfully with one another, they have acquired and work steamboats, canals, docks, and road-coaches. They are manufacturers on a large scale of engines, vehicles, rails, signal appliances, etc., for their own use, owning for these purposes most extensive works and valuable plant. They own and work electric lighting, oil-gas, and printing works. On them the most typical modern institutions, the cheap postal and telegraph service, and the daily press all depend. Still, the transportation of passengers and goods remains the *raison d'être* of our railways and their main source of revenue. Goods traffic is the more important, bringing in £43,379,078 in '94, as against £36,495,488 from passengers, and £4,436,265 from rents, canals, steamboats, etc. How the United Kingdom is served by its railway companies as compared with other countries may be gathered roughly from the table given above. It may be added that the total train movement each way every day over every mile of British railway, has been computed as three times as great as in the United States. For an outline of the rise of the railway system in Great Britain see ed. '95.

By venture of its services to Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and to Liverpool (for America), the London and North-Western is the most im-

portant as it is also the richest of our railways (paid up capital £78,500,000). The Great Western is the longest (2495 miles), the Midland serves the greatest number of important towns, and the Great Northern has the best reputation for speed. The record for the heaviest traffic per mile of line is easily held by the Lancashire and Yorkshire, whose system lies almost entirely amongst large towns. The two great trunk routes between London and Scotland are the East Coast (Great Northern, North-Eastern, and North British), and the West Coast (London and North-Western, and Caledonian). The Midland also combines with the Glasgow and South-Western to work a service to Scotland, but as far, at any rate, as London is concerned, this has assumed of late years an inferior position. The London Chatham, Great Eastern, London Brighton, South-Eastern, and South-Western share the traffic to and from the continent of Europe, and the last named has in recent times competed most keenly with the North-Western for the traffic with America.

III. RAILWAYS AND NATIONAL LIFE.

The industrial importance of railways and their power to act as "a special providence" toward communities was early recognised, and upon this recognition the relation of railways to the State at once became a question of practical politics. The problem is still far from being solved, though the solutions attempted in countries possessing railways have been very various. In Great Britain and the United States almost alone has private enterprise been found equal to the task of constructing and operating a railway system adequate to the needs of the people. In all other countries the State has either built railways with public money, subsidised or otherwise fostered private undertakings, or bought and operated lines privately constructed. In Europe, State ownership and operation prevails in Prussia (which has largely bought its railways from private companies), Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and to the extent of rather more than half in Belgium. In the south-west of France there is a small State-owned system (about 1600 miles), but the rest of the railways belong to six great companies, which, however, are protected against competition by territorial concessions and have a minimum rate of dividend guaranteed to them by the State. Rates are practically fixed by the State in France. In Austria railways have been built chiefly by private enterprise encouraged by State subsidy or guarantee, and nearly half of the lines are still in the hands of private companies; but matters unquestionably tend in the direction of State management, and the State purchase of the South Austrian Railway has been in course of negotiation for some time past. The experience of Italy has been most interesting. Here, after buying up the railroads (which had been constructed mainly by the small states as independent systems), United Italy has consolidated them and handed them over to two competing companies, which pay the State a fixed proportion of the gross receipts for the use of the lines. Since '91 practically the same system has been in vogue in Holland. The policy of State support and control is seen in Spain and Portugal, and, above all, in Russia, which last country, however, has in the last year or two bought many of its important lines, so that 66 per cent. of the total mile-

age is now owned by Government. In India State ownership is the rule, and it is almost universal in Australia. In South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales the railways are administered by a non-political Board of Commissioners; but in New Zealand and Victoria, after a trial of this system, a political Minister has again been appointed. In Cape Colony and Natal the Government owns and works the lines, but they appear to be kept free from political influences. As to the South American States, Brazil, Chili, and Peru have a mixed system, part State-owned, part subsidised, and part independent. The Governments of Argentina and Uruguay make an annual payment to their railway companies, which is usually swallowed up in working expenses. In Canada railway construction has been greatly assisted by Government subsidy, but many of the lines are operated by companies. Even Great Britain subsidises Irish light lines, and recently it has taken some steps in the same direction in Scotland, the latest instance being a guarantee given to the West Highland railway in aid of its Banavie to Mallaig line. In the United States, Government control is exercised through the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In the United Kingdom much legislation has been passed respecting railways, and State interference in their management increases every year; but no settled policy has been, or is being, followed in the matter.

As superseding an already well organised system of transport, British railways, unlike those of America, have always had to encounter the fiercest opposition from vested interests; but, on the other hand, capital has always been readily forthcoming, and State subsidies have not been asked for, because they have not been needed. At the outset, every scheme submitted to Parliament was considered on its merits, and no attempt was made to lay down a symmetrical system as in France. Sometimes competitive systems have been encouraged as a safeguard against monopoly. At others the wastefulness of competition has been denounced. The only principle that has obtained throughout has been that Parliament should fix the maximum tolls and fares not to be exceeded for any traffic passing over the line. This, of course, affects equally both passenger and goods traffic; but the latter being, as has been seen, the more important, it is desirable to consider first the action of the British Parliament towards the carriage of merchandise by rail, or, as it is usually called, the *Railway Rates question*. (For the early history of which see ed. '95.) The present phase of this question dates from '81, when a Select Committee was appointed to hear and report on the charges made against railway companies' rates. This Committee found that the maximum powers which regulated rates were in a state of much confusion, being contained in no less than 977 Acts, while some 3000 other Acts dealt incidentally with the subject. Moreover, these Acts fixed precise maximum rates for some 400 to 500 articles only. Out of this confusion the railway companies had evolved order by the help of their Clearing-House (founded 1812 and regulated by Parliament in 1850), which in '52 had formed a working classification with due regard to the powers given by the Acts. This had been revised year by year to include new articles

and meet new conditions. Having regard to this state of things, the Committee of '81-2 recommended a consolidation of the Railway Acts, and a uniform Parliamentary classification of freight; also the permanent constitution with enlarged powers of the **Railway Commission**. As a result of these reports several Bills were introduced into Parliament, and finally, in '88, the third Railway and Canal Traffic Act was passed. Under this Act a permanent Railway Commission was appointed to hold sittings in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a judge of each country as its *ex-officio* president and two special members, one experienced in railway business, each having a salary of £3000 a year. The Commission was given power to decide questions arising under the Acts of '54 and '73, and to enforce through rates, but not to fix actual rates. Under the conciliation clause the Board of Trade was authorised to call upon the companies for an explanation of any rate complained of by the traders with a view to settling it amicably without application to the Commission. The Board of Trade was also directed to obtain from each of the companies a revised schedule of rates and classification of goods, which, after being submitted for discussion between the companies and the traders, might be confirmed by Parliament in the shape of a Provisional Order. There was, however, no specific indication in the Act as to the principles on which the revised classification and new schedules were to be based, except that in settling terminal charges (now for the first time definitely legalised) regard should be had only to the reasonable expenditure involved on the companies. The schedules having been received from the companies and published, over 4000 objections to them were received from the traders. An enquiry was accordingly opened before Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Sir Courtenay Boyle, which held in all eighty-five sittings. In their report the Board of Trade officials stated that they had acted on the belief that it was equitable to make a reduction in the present powers of the companies, and to fix rates based to a great extent on existing rates, but with a reasonable margin for possible changes affecting the cost of carriage. The result was that the Provisional Orders as finally passed into law during '91-2 reduced the maxima in many cases below the actual rates then charged, thus entailing an immediate loss of railway revenue. In other cases the maxima were left considerably above the then actual rates. As to classification, that advocated by the railways was based on their then working classification, and was of a flexible character, such as might be modified year by year to meet new conditions. The traders, on the other hand, urged a permanent or "cast-iron" classification. The Board of Trade adopted the traders' view, and the classification embodied in the Provisional Orders was of a uniform nature, and by the adoption of general terms and exclusion of sub-divisions reduced by 900 the 3000 items contained in the old working classification. Moreover, 341 articles were raised in class, and 192 reduced. These changes naturally entailed an immense amount of work on the railway staff, special instructions having to be sent to every station as to each altered rate. The aggregate of rates dealt with was estimated at 250 millions. For the most complex part of the work, *i.e.* the through rates,

less than six months was allowed, the new rates having to come into force on Jan. 1st, '93. Immediately after that date a great agitation arose among traders of all classes, it being found that the new rates instead of being lower were in many cases in excess of the old. The companies explained that many of these higher rates were only being charged temporarily owing to want of time for proper adjustments, but they urged that they had a right to make an increase of about 5 per cent., in cases where the new maxima allowed this, to recoup themselves for loss of revenue caused by reduced maxima in other cases. Public dissatisfaction continued so strong that in May '93 a Select Committee was appointed to consider the subject. This Committee, in its report of Dec. 14th, '93, condemned the action of the railways as having been actuated by a determination to recoup themselves for immediate losses by raising rates wherever possible, though such recoupment was not intended by Parliament in fixing the new maxima. The Committee admitted, however, that the Act of '88 clearly laid down the rates mentioned in the Provisional Orders as "the rates and charges which the railway companies shall be entitled to charge and make," and that therefore no rate within the new maxima could be disputed under the existing law. Under these circumstances the Committee expressed the opinion that some further step must be taken to protect the traders from unreasonable raisings of rates even within the maxima defined by Parliament. In accordance with this report the **fourth Railway and Canal Traffic Act** was brought into the Parliament of '94, and, after amendment, made law in Aug. of that year. By this Act it lies on the companies to prove that any increase of rate made directly or indirectly since Dec. 31st, '92, is a reasonable increase, and for this purpose it is not sufficient to prove that the rate is within any limit fixed by an Act of Parliament. Complaints were directed to be made in the first instance to the Board of Trade, and afterwards, if necessary, before the Railway Commission. Owing to the immense number of complaints which poured in, the Board found it necessary to extend by three months the time originally prescribed for their reception, and the Commission is likely to be fully employed in the matter for a long time to come. The only important case already heard is that of Messrs. Rickett, Smith and others *v.* the Midland Company, the former representing the great dealers in rail-borne coal, and the latter the whole railway interest as coal-carriers. The case turned upon the substitution by the railway companies of a "wastage" allowance of 2 cwt. per truck for the practice, which had been in vogue for many years prior to '93, of carrying 21 cwt. of coal as a ton. This change, which meant to the coal-merchants an addition of about 2½d. per ton to the charge on an average consignment of coal to London, was, they contended, an unreasonable increase of rate under the Act of '94. The Commissioners came to the conclusion that the railway companies were justified by increased working expenses in raising their rates, but only to the extent of 2d. per ton on the average consignment to London, and judgment was given for the applicants accordingly.

It is noteworthy that the Act of '94 is the first under which the full enjoyment by the railways of their maximum charging powers has been

interfered with by Parliament. In some instances, on the other hand, the complaint against the companies is that their rates are, not too high, but too low; and particularly is this the case with regard to **Special Import Rates**, which, it is contended, attract foreign merchandise to this country to the detriment of home industry, and especially of agriculture. The injustice of these low rates for foreign goods appears flagrant, when, as is not unseldom the case, a higher charge is made for the carriage of home goods over the same, or even a lesser distance, and in the Traffic Act of '88, Parliament endeavoured to prevent this by enacting that "no railway shall make, nor shall the Commissioners sanction any difference in the rates or charges made for home or foreign merchandise in respect of the same or similar services." Under this clause an important test case was brought before the Railway Commission in '95 by the Mansion House Association of Traders, backed by the London Dock Company, against the South-Western Railway Company. The complaint was that, whereas a charge of, in most cases, 6s. per ton was made for foreign bacon, butter, cheese, fresh meat, lard, wool, hops and hay, from Southampton Docks to London, a distance of 76 miles, a charge ranging from 13s. 11d. per ton from Southampton, also 76 miles, to 8s. 4d. per ton from Woking, 23 miles, was made for home merchandise of the same descriptions. The defence at first set up by the railway company was that ocean competition made it necessary for it to charge the specially low rates for the foreign goods in order to attract to its line from Southampton traffic which would otherwise go direct to the Port of London by sea; and further, that the low import charge was part of a "through" rate, the lowness of which as compared with short distance rates was necessary in order that the consumer might have the benefit of more distant sources of supply. Without giving an opinion on the abstract justice of these pleas, the Commissioners decided that they were ruled out by the words of the Act above quoted; but that, on the other hand, Parliament did not intend to debar a railway company from making so much difference between the rates for home and foreign produce as was commensurate with the actual difference in the cost of, or profit on, the carriage due to the larger quantities, better packing, and more regular consignments of the foreign commodities as compared with the home. On this ground the railway company was found to have made out a sufficient defence for the different rates on five of the articles complained of—viz., bacon, butter, cheese, lard and wool. As to fresh meat, the Commissioners found that a slight, and, as to hops and hay, a decided "undue preference" had been given to the foreign goods, and they ordered a readjustment of the rates for these articles accordingly. In consequence of this decision, Lord Winchelsea and others are endeavouring to induce British agriculturists to co-operate together and with the railway companies, so that their goods may be forwarded to market in larger consignments, and more conveniently packed.

Since cost of service determines British railway charges as a whole, Parliament has indirectly heightened rates in this country by the expensive formalities which it has imposed on the promoters of railways, and the high standard of construction and working on which,

for the sake of public safety, it insists. In pursuance of various acts (for details of which see ed. '95), the Board of Trade has published a list of "Requirements in regard to the opening of Railways," having reference to signals, points, interlocking, sidings, junctions, stations, bridges, viaducts, permanent way, level crossings, continuous brakes, etc. Moreover, by the Regulation of Railways Act of '89, the Board has power to order, not only new, but every existing railway to adopt the block system of signalling, to interlock points and signal levers, and to provide all trains carrying passengers with continuous brakes. The two former provisions had already been made voluntarily by nearly all railways; but the latter is obnoxious to Irish, Scotch, and Welsh lines, because it practically prohibits "mixed trains"—i.e., trains containing both passenger and goods cars. This is so, because no company—at any rate not the poor ones most affected—can afford to equip its goods-wagons with continuous brakes. The Board of Trade, however, need not carry the above powers into effect unless public safety demands it, and so far "mixed trains" have not been entirely tabooed.

The powers of the Board of Trade under these various Acts have attracted public attention recently, because it is urged that they form a serious bar to the prevalence in Great Britain of **Light Railways**—i.e., lines of comparatively cheap construction and working, such as exist in many parts of the continent and greatly benefit, as it is contended, poor districts and agriculture. Under the Regulation of Railways Act of '68 the Board has power to order the construction and working of any railway, as a light railway, under such regulations as it may from time to time impose. The Act, however, does not specify the precise points in which the requirements for light lines are to differ from those for ordinary railways, and, consequently, the Board of Trade, under pressure of other Acts and of public opinion, will, it is said, not relax the conditions sufficiently to make any considerable difference of cost between light and normal lines. With a view to lowering the preliminary expense of small lines, Parliament in '64 passed the Railways Construction Facilities Act, which enables such railways to be constructed on the authority of a Board of Trade certificate without a special Act of Parliament. This, however, only applies when all the landowners concerned agree to the undertaking—a very unusual occurrence—and it is urged that further relaxation is needed in this respect. These views having been pressed upon his attention in the *Times* newspaper and elsewhere, Mr. Bryce, then President of the Board of Trade, summoned a conference of various public bodies in Nov. '94, to discuss the matter. The report of this conference, issued on Jan. 31st, '95, stated that practically no light railways had been constructed under the general Acts of '64 and '68, and that the mileage of lines constructed under special Acts had also been inconsiderable. This lack of progress was attributed to the impediments to construction at present existing, and the conference was of opinion that these might be greatly diminished both by relaxing the requirements as to equipment and working, and by reducing preliminary Parliamentary expenditure. As a result of this report, Mr. Bryce, in April '95, introduced into the House of Commons a **Light Railways Bill**, the

main feature of which was that it proposed to transfer from Parliament to the County Councils the power to authorise light lines, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. The Bill met with a lukewarm reception, and it was strongly urged in some quarters that no measure could be satisfactory which did not promise either state or rate aid. Owing to the dissolution of Parliament the Bill did not reach a second reading. The movement in favour of light railways, however, has led to a number of such projects being set on foot in various parts of the country. For information as to Gauge of Railways, Passenger Duty, and Workmen's Trains, see ed. '95.

IV. RAILWAYS AND TRAVEL.

For the great mass of our people travel has been created by railways. In '94 911,413,000 separate passenger journeys were taken on the railways of the United Kingdom, being 24 for each man, woman, or child of the population. This is exclusive of the journeys taken with season and periodical tickets—perhaps 500,000,000 more. Including these, our railways carried in '94 about 67,000 people per mile per annum. In speed of travel the revolution wrought by railways is so obvious as hardly to need illustration. In the best days of coaching the "record" from London to Edinburgh was 42 hrs. 23 min. In Aug. '95 the distance was covered by an "East Coast" train in 6 hrs. 19 mins., and two trains by that route are now timed to do the journey regularly in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. From the first the improvement made by railways in speed of travel was very great. In '43 the average speed of express trains, exclusive of stoppages, is said to have been $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. On occasion, and with special preparation, long runs of over 40, and even 50, miles an hour could be done. By '48 the broad gauge travelling on the Great Western was almost, if not quite, up to modern level. In recent years the most potent factor in improving speed on our railways has been the competition between the East and West Coast routes for the passenger traffic to Scotland. The "Race to Edinburgh" between these companies in '88 had its counterpart in '95 in an even more sensational "Race to Aberdeen." In June '95 the best trains between London and Aberdeen took 11 hrs. 35 mins. by the East Coast route (523 miles), and 11 hrs. 50 mins. by the West Coast (540 miles). From July 1st the latter accelerated their train by 10 mins., and their rivals, taking this as a challenge, at once took 20 mins. off their time. A further West Coast acceleration of 40 mins., a fortnight later, led to a pitched battle being joined, which raged fiercely for four weeks. In time of arrival at Aberdeen the West Coast kept the lead almost throughout, but allowing for stoppages, weight of train, etc., there was not much to choose between the best performances on the two routes. On Aug. 22nd the 8 p.m. train from Euston reached Aberdeen at 4.32 a.m., an acceleration of no less than 3 hrs. 18 mins. on its speed before the racing commenced. This was the final performance of the contest, and the September "Bradshaw" showed that a truce had been arranged on terms which left the two routes practically equal, and fixed 10½ hrs. as the future time between the Metropolis and Aberdeen. Besides thus accelerating the journey to the Granite City by an hour, the race

has indirectly resulted in considerably improving the speed of travelling to Inverness, Perth, Glasgow and Edinburgh. It has also restored to this country the record for daily long-distance fast running, which for three years previously had been held by the Empire State Express, which runs from New York to Buffalo—440 miles—in 8 hrs. 40 mins. This is now beaten both by the West Coast time to Perth—450 miles—in 8 hrs. 40 mins., and by the East Coast time to Dundee 452 miles—in 8 hrs. 47 mins. On the other hand, on Sept. 11th, the New York Central Company run a racing train from New York to Buffalo, which performed the journey in 6 hrs. 51 mins., being an average speed (exclusive of stops) of 64·22 miles an hour, or just $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of a mile an hour faster than the West Coast record run above mentioned. Another important acceleration of railway speed brought about in '95 was that on the Great Western Railway between London and Bristol, Bath and the West of England generally. This was accomplished by the purchase by the railway company of the property of the Swindon Junction Hotel Company, which was held by its late owners under an agreement which made it obligatory on the Great Western management to stop all passenger trains passing through Swindon for ten minutes at that station for refreshments. This agreement—probably the most foolish on record—was entered into in Dec. '41, for a term of 99 years; and in order to annul it the Great Western shareholders have had to pay no less a sum than £100,000. A sequel to the race to the North was a long and acrimonious correspondence in the *Times* entitled "The Crawl to the South," which showed that in the opinion of many travellers, the services of the Brighton, Chatham and South-Eastern companies leave much to be desired both in speed and punctuality.

As to cost of travel, George Stephenson's prophecy that it would be cheaper for a workingman to ride by rail than to walk has been fulfilled—more than fulfilled indeed, as we have seen, in urban districts. As already noted, as early as '44 Parliament enacted that passengers should be carried 'over all lines with moderate speed and comfort, at fares not exceeding 1d. a mile. To these parliamentary trains, as they were called, however, the lowest class of passengers were at first rigidly restricted, and their character may be gauged from the fact that from Euston to Liverpool, 20½ miles, started at 7.40 a.m., stopped at every station, and arrived, if punctual, at 6.35 p.m., thus occupying nearly 11 hours on a journey which passengers, paying the same low fare, can now perform in 4½ hrs. On some railways third class passengers were also conveyed at a fraction over 1d. a mile by a few fast trains of a secondary character. For the really fast service at least 1½d. per mile second class, or 2d. a mile first class, had to be paid, and some companies charged more than this. This lasted up to '72—the year of revolution in English passenger traffic—when the Midland, under Sir James Allport, initiated the policy of conveying third-class passengers by all trains. This change was immediately and necessarily followed by competing companies, and has now been adopted—but two or three trains excepted—by all except three of the Southern lines. The Brighton runs six trains a day "first" only, and nine from which third class

is excluded. The South-Eastern and Chatham, owing to French influence, exclude "thirds" from most of their "boat" trains. Thus, by the Midland policy of making speed equal for all classes, third-class travel as it existed throughout this country prior to '72, and as it exists now throughout Europe, has practically been abolished on our railways. In name, however, it has been the second class that has succumbed. On Jan. 1st, '75, the Midland abolished second class on all trains, and reduced first-class fares to the second-class level of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per mile. This change was not at first followed on other lines, but competing companies put themselves on an equality by reducing first-class fares to about $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per mile, and putting second between that and the $1d.$ per mile for third. The average ordinary class fares on our railways, however, still approximate closely to $2d.$ per mile first-class, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per mile second-class, and $1d.$ per mile third. At the beginning of '85 the South-Eastern and Chatham Companies, with a view of putting themselves more in line with the practice of the principal northern railways, revised their fares on the basis of charging $2d.$, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, and $1d.$ per mile for the three classes. This revision caused much public outcry, chiefly because it involved the abolition of the specially low competitive fares which had prevailed on many branches of the two systems, whereas from the terms in which the change was announced, the public was led to expect a general reduction of charge. Gradually, the Midland policy of abolishing second class has been followed by other companies, so that now that class does not exist in Scotland; the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, like the Midland, has abolished it altogether, and the Great Northern, Great Eastern, and North-Eastern retain it for suburban traffic only. The London and North-Western have removed it from their Scotch trains. On all railways the result of the removal of the third-class disabilities in the matter of speed has been to enormously increase the number of passengers in that class, largely at the expense of the others. This process has not been counteracted by readjustment of fares, which indeed has not been carried out on many lines. On the other hand, it has been much accelerated by the greatly increased comfort now afforded on most lines to the third-class passenger. Ninety-one per cent. of ordinary railway travel in this country is now taken in this class, and in '94 first class declined $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in numbers and $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in receipts, and second class $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in numbers and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in receipts. Meanwhile third class increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in numbers and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in receipts. The bulk of our passenger traffic being thus conducted at $1d.$ per mile or under, English fares are, on the whole, cheaper than those of the United States, but Hungary (with its zone system), Belgium, and Switzerland perhaps outdo us in mere lowness of fare, though they do not give nearly such good value for the money. In Russia a new graduated tariff was introduced at the beginning of '95, which makes the fares for long distances very much lower than ours. Probably no other country, however, conducts so large a traffic at fares lower than the normal; the number of journeys made on our railways with season, tourist, excursion, competitive, pleasure party, workmen's, privilege, and other special tickets

being enormous. In fact a high authority has recently expressed the opinion that the average English fare is probably somewhere between '65 and '75 of one penny per mile, and is certainly not higher than '80. The London and North-Western, Great Eastern, London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies all derived in '94 over £220,000 from season ticket traffic.

In comfort of travel railways were from the first a great improvement on stage coaches, especially for long journeys; but in the last thirty years the advance made in this department has been greater than in any other. Every first-class passenger on the best lines has now about 90 cubic feet of space allowed him (the Great Western gives over 95 cubic feet) as against 26 feet a generation ago. Pullman cars were first imported from America by the Midland in '74, and have been adopted also by the Brighton, Great Northern, and South-Western. As a rule, a small extra charge is made for these above first-class fare. In '79 the Great Northern introduced dining-cars for first-class passengers on their expresses to Leeds and to Manchester, and these have been adopted also by the Midland, London and North-Western, and Great Eastern Companies. Some years back the Great Eastern began to give dining facilities *en route* to both first and third class on its boat train from York to Harwich, and in '93 the companies owning the three trunk routes to Scotland simultaneously introduced luxurious dining-saloons for both classes on their afternoon trains. The Great Northern is now making arrangements to give the same luxury to its third-class passengers between Yorkshire and London. For these dining saloons no extra charge is made, but a sum of 5s. above first-class fare is charged for sleeping-saloons, first introduced in a rough form in '58, which are available not only between London and Scotland, but on several cross-country services. The North-Western has a specially fine stock of these saloons. Lavatory and corridor carriages have become very general in recent years, and these conveniences are supplied by the companies running northwards from London, and also by the Great Western Company, even to third-class passengers. Third-class carriages generally on long-distance trains are now upholstered and provided with racks, etc., and thus for long journeys on most lines the only important advantages to be obtained by paying the higher-class fares are more elbow room and more select company. In comfort railway travel in England far excels that on the Continent, but in America conveniences are given perhaps more generally to all classes of travellers. In the lighting and heating of carriages the Americans are ahead of us, but recently the Pintsch or Pope systems of oil-gas lighting have been adopted on many of our lines. This is a great improvement on the old-fashioned oil-lamps, as is also the electric light, which was first introduced on the Brighton railway in '81. The latter, however, has only been found suitable for "block" trains, such as are used in suburban service, and on these trains it is now in use on the Brighton and Great Northern railways only. For warming carriages the old-fashioned foot-warmers are being gradually superseded by a system of heating by steam from the locomotive. To facilitate journeys involving a sea voyage—as, for ex-

ample, from England to the Continent, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Wight—fleets of steamers are owned by our railway companies, and worked in connection with their train services. These are almost without exception up to the highest standard both as to efficiency and comfort. The Chatham company has just ordered two new high-speed paddle boats for its service between Dover and Calais. Another important addition to the comfort of long journeys by rail in this country are the hotels which the companies have opened close to their principal stations in London and many other towns. Certainly the finest specimen of these hotels, architecturally, is the Midland Grand at St. Pancras, which is not less noted, also, for refinement and comfort. The North-Western is the largest hotel-owner among the railways, having no less than ten of these establishments. During '95 some of the Irish railways have shown much enterprise in acquiring and developing hotel property. The system of issuing to tourists combined railway and hotel coupons was initiated by Mr. Thomas Cook nearly fifty years ago, as was also the "personally conducted" tour. Both these features have been recently much developed by the enterprise of various religious and philanthropic agencies, and "co-operative travel," as it has been called, is greatly on the increase.

Safety of Travel.—Railway travelling in the United Kingdom may be said to be the safest means of locomotion ever invented. During '94, according to the Board of Trade report, only 16 passengers were killed, and 347 injured from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., and 101 killed, and 821 injured by accidents from other causes, including their own want of caution, or misconduct. This is in the proportion of 1 in 7,789,854 passengers killed, and 1 in 780,319 injured from all causes, exclusive of those journeying with season tickets. The returns for '94 would have been unusually favourable but for the sad calamity just before Christmas at Chelford, on the North-Western railway, by which 14 passengers lost their lives, and 79 were injured. The Inspecting Officer, who inquired into this accident, reported that the empty wagon which caused the collision was apparently set in motion by the high wind prevailing at the time. Apart from a contributory cause such as this, against which it is almost impossible to provide, the above figures prove that the immense possibilities of destruction stored up in express trains have been almost entirely overcome by firm construction and careful maintenance of permanent way, by good brakes, by almost infallible systems of signalling, and by thorough organisation and discipline. The Board of Trade returns for '94 showed that the absolute block system of signalling was in force almost universally in the United Kingdom, 85 miles of line only being worked by other telegraph systems; 99 per cent. of the points and levers, moreover, were reported to be interlocked, and ninety-four per cent. of the vehicles now in use on our railways are provided with proper continuous brakes. As to level crossings, the number of persons killed in '94 while passing over these was 80, and 31 injured. On all new railways stringent precautions against this class of accident are now in force. Thanks to inventive ingenuity, safety on the railway is mainly a ques-

tion of expense. Relatively to the total train movement, the railways of the United Kingdom have in six years killed about four and a half times fewer passengers than those of the United States, but our lines cost something like five times as much to construct. The less amount to be paid in compensation may be set against the great expense of safety appliances; but if too high a standard is insisted upon, construction of new lines is checked and the community loses in that way more than it gains in lives preserved. See *Light Railways, ante*.

V. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

On Dec. 31st, '89, when the last return was made, the number of men employed by our railway companies was 381,626. This figure did not include contractors' men employed on the construction of new lines. A very large number of people, also, are directly dependent on railways, as suppliers of rails, wagons, iron-work, and other railway necessities. The enrolled staff includes 65,000 mechanics, 54,000 "permanent way" men, 39,000 porters, 29,000 labourers, 21,000 signalmen, 15,000 (each) engine-drivers and firemen, 10,000 goods guards, 7,000 stationmasters, 6,000 shunters, 5,000 (each) inspectors and passenger-guards, 3,000 gatekeepers, and 2,000 ticket-collectors. There are also a very large number of clerks, agents, and managers, the whole staff of each railway being under the control of a Chairman and Board of Directors appointed by the shareholders. The highest offices under the directors are usually filled by promotion from the ranks, many future managers entering the service as boy clerks or even porters. Both from the point of view of danger to the public and of risk to themselves, the question of the hours worked by railway servants in the traffic department is an important one. (For history of legislation see ed. '95.) The annual report of proceedings under the Railway Servants Hours of Labour Act of '93 shows that during the year ended July 31st, '95, 156 complaints of excessive hours were dealt with, 60 of these affecting signalmen and 30 the staff at stations, and that no case in which the Board of Trade has maintained that the interest of the public safety was paramount has remained unsettled. Although the volume of business dealt with has thus doubled, there were no flagrant cases such as were disclosed in the previous year, and the report declares that the effect of the statute has been to kill extraordinarily long hours, and to make the 12-hour booked day the maximum on our railways. As to the men themselves, these are represented by two active societies, the *Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants* and the *Railway Workers' Union*, which urge as the main plank of their programme the adoption of a "legal" or maximum-hour day, especially for signalmen. This the Select Committee of '92 reported to be impracticable, owing to the varying nature of railway work—an opinion which is emphatically endorsed in the report above referred to. An important element in railway service is the great danger to life and limb incurred in many departments. Thus the Board of Trade returns show that in '94 1 in every 15 shunters was injured and 1 in 156 killed. The occupations of guards, permanent-way men, engine-drivers, firemen,

porters and labourers was also shown to be very dangerous. Altogether in '94, 6 men were killed and 62 injured by train accidents; and 473 killed and 2,649 injured by other accidents, including those due to their own want of caution, being in the proportions of 1 in 796 killed and 1 in 140 injured for the whole body of enrolled servants. Under the Employers Liability Act of '80 railway servants can claim compensation for many of these accidents, or their representatives can do so in fatal cases; but to prevent delay and litigation, and at the same time to attach the men to the service, the North Western and Brighton companies have founded Insurance Funds, giving pecuniary relief in *all* cases of temporary or permanent disablement or death arising from accidents occurring when on duty, provided that members agree to accept such relief in satisfaction of any claim which might otherwise be made under the Act of '80. This arrangement, which is known as **Contracting Out**, it was proposed to make illegal by the Employers' Liability Amendment Bill of '93, which at the same time enlarged the sphere of employers' liability. This proposal was strongly opposed by the men concerned, as the two companies expressed their firm intention of breaking up their funds if contracting-out was forbidden. The Bill passed the Commons, but was sent down from the Lords with an amendment allowing contracting-out. This caused a deadlock, and the abandonment of the Bill. In addition to the Insurance Funds above named, most of our leading railways have contributed liberally to found Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds among their staff, and this has done much to give stability to and promote loyalty in railway service. The same object is likely to be achieved by an arrangement between 16 leading railway companies, which came into force on Jan 1st, '95, by which privilege tickets granted to employees at one-quarter the ordinary fares are available over the lines of all the companies parties to the agreement.

VI. RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

The total capital invested in the world's railways probably represents one-tenth of the total wealth of civilised nations, and one-quarter, if not one-third, of their invested capital. The railway capital of the United Kingdom in half as great again as the whole national debt. At the end of '92 the world's railway capital was about £6,653,000,000, or £16,353 per mile. The railway capital of the United Kingdom in '94 was returned as £985,387,355, or £47,130 per mile. It would be a mistake, however, to treat this sum as representing the actual cost of our railways. For a considerable part of it, indeed, no cash has been received by the companies. Thus, about £78,000,000, or 8 per cent. of the whole, represents merely nominal additions made in connection with the consolidation or conversion of pre-existing stock. By consolidation operations, holders of original stock—as in the case of a small company amalgamated with a large system in which it formed an important link—have often received two, three, or even four times its value in the stock of the absorbing company. In cases of conversion, where a stock has been reduced in dividend-bearing power to give it a sounder marketable position, proprietors of the old stock have been

compensated by receiving an increased amount of new stock giving the same return as before at the reduced rate. Again, a large amount—the greater part of the £76,000,000, which receives either *nil* or not more than 1 per cent. in dividend—represents issues to contractors, in return for which no money and but scant value in materials and work was received by the companies. Moreover, Parliament, not content with not contributing to railway construction, has, by imposing heavy legal and other expenses, diverted a huge sum from its legitimate purpose. Under a better system perhaps as much as £50,000,000 might have been saved under this head. A further amount of several millions represents discount on capital raised in unprosperous times. Against this, however, may be set a much larger sum of about £22,000,000 received by prosperous companies as premiums above the registered value of their stock. This does not appear in the total, and pays no dividend. In a few cases, also, consolidation resulted in a nominal decrease of capital.

When everything is taken into account, however, there can remain no doubt that English railways have been far above the average in costliness. The chief reasons for this have been the constant opposition offered to promoters by landowners and others, and the high standard of construction insisted on by Parliament. Moreover, the average cost per mile is constantly being raised by most expensive widenings and station improvements in London and other large towns, for which the companies have, as a rule, to buy new land at enormous cost. For these works new capital is always raised, and no large company has yet been able to close its capital account and devote its energies entirely to earning increased dividend for its existing shareholders. In connection with the cost of our railways it may be mentioned that for the 46 acres of ground on which the Sheffield Company propose to construct the terminus of their extension to London a claim of no less than £450,000 has been made for the value of the land and compensation for depreciation of the surrounding property. On this, one of the largest claim of the kind ever made, arbitration is now proceeding. Like the original cost, the **working expenses** of our railways, in relation to receipts, are higher than the average of other countries, and, moreover, from '89 to '93, the former has year by year increased out of proportion to the latter. For twelve years before '90 the relative proportion had remained comparatively stationary, varying from about 52 per cent. to about 53 per cent., but in '90 there was a rise from 52 per cent. to 54 per cent., and this was gradually increased by 1 per cent each year until '93, when the proportion was 57 per cent. In '94, however, the proportion, instead of continuing to advance, fell back a point, viz., to 56 per cent., the same level as in '92. This unexpected event is mainly attributable to the fact that a decrease in expenditure on "locomotive power" has been accompanied, not as in '93, by a decrease, but by an increase in train mileage run. As the cost of fuel has only slightly declined, this must have been mainly effected by economies in working on the part of the companies, which supposing efficiency to have been thoroughly maintained, must be satisfactory to railway shareholders. Taking the other important items of expenditure sepa-

rately, "maintenance of way, works, and stations," and "traffic expenses," have been, and are likely to be, increased by the additional facilities demanded by the public, the requirements of congested traffic, and the interference of Parliament to secure safer working and shorter hours of labour. Moreover, owing to the increased demands of local authorities, "rates and taxes," in '94, show an increase of 9 per cent. on '93, and no less than 25 per cent. on '91. The only items showing some, and promising further, substantial decline, are "Government Duty" (owing to the decrease of first and second-class traffic), and "compensation for personal injury" (owing to increased safety of travel). Altogether, the economies in locomotive power above referred to, have led to a slight decrease in cost per train mile as compared with '93, but, notwithstanding this, no substantial variation is to be looked for from the rate of a little over 2s. 8d. per train-mile, to which, from 2s. 6d., the limit of economical working has been raised as the result of the changes of the last few years. Consequently, if railway shareholders' dividends are to be increased in the next year or two, it must result mainly from an increase of business.

This brings us to Revenue, as to which the figures for '93 gave small guidance, because of the quite abnormal decrease of £1,500,000 in that year caused by the coal strike. Until '93 there had been no actual decrease in the gross receipts for 7 years, and for the 40 years over which the records extend the figures show an almost uninterrupted increase, concurrently, of course, with an increase of capital expended and miles worked. In '94, not only was the loss of '93 in goods traffic revenue made good, but the figures for '94 show a recovery in this branch to something above the level reached in '91, the highest level previously touched. There was also a moderate increase in the receipts from passenger traffic, continuing the unbroken progression which has taken place in this branch in the last nine years. Receipts from season-ticket holders continued to advance in '94, though only to such an extent as to compensate for less than two-fifths of the diminution in the receipts from first and second-class ordinary passengers; but the additional revenue from third class traffic considerably more than made good the falling off in the other two classes, contrary to the experience of '93, when the increase in third-class receipts was almost balanced by the decrease in the receipts from the first and second classes. Altogether, the total receipts from all sources in '94 were larger than any hitherto recorded. Lastly, as regards net earnings and dividends, there had been a decrease in the net amount earned and available for distribution among shareholders in each of the 4 years from '90 to '93. In '94, however, the increase, which amounted to no less than £2,166,000 on the '93 figure, not only out-balanced the whole of the losses in the four previous years, but left the total for '94 £172,000 in excess of that for '89, which total was until then the largest on record. Since '89, however, there has been a real increase of capital, disregarding nominal additions, of £78,000,000; consequently, though the proportion of net earnings to capital advanced in '94 to 3.77 per cent. as compared with 3.60 per cent. in '93 (the lowest on record), the proportion was still

below that of '92, for which year it stood at 3.85 per cent. As regards "guaranteed and preference" capital (36 per cent. of the whole), as against an increase of £7,000,000 in these classes of capital since '92, there was an increase of about £300,000 in the amount computed as paid in dividend and the result was that not only was the falling off of '93 made good, but the average rate of dividend paid in '94 stood at even a point above that of '92—4.05 per cent. as against 4.04 per cent. On "ordinary" stocks (37 per cent. of the whole), there was a large increase in the amount computed as paid, and this increase being proportionately larger than that in the capital over which it fell to be distributed, the average rate on the whole advanced from 3.51 in '93 to 3.80 per cent. in '94. At the same time, both the computed amount and the average rate of dividend remained lower in '94 than in '92. On "loans and debenture" stocks (27 per cent.) the average rate, continuing a movement which has been going on since '87, has again fractionally declined from 3.75 to 3.71 per cent., partly owing to the effect of conversion operations, and partly to the lower rates at which it has been possible for companies of standing to borrow money of late years. Still in the main the decline was an apparent one only, as indeed must be the case, owing to the nature of the classes of capital referred to, and whether the average rates of dividend have declined or advanced, the amounts computed as having been paid on the groups of capital other than ordinary show, with the exception of the guaranteed and preference capital in '93, continuous increases since '89. On the ordinary capital, on the other hand, the amounts computed as having been paid continuously declined in the period from '89 to '93, and therefore the large increase in the amount computed as paid on this class of stock in '94 is especially noteworthy and satisfactory.

VII. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN '95.

So far as the opening of new lines in the United Kingdom was concerned, the year '95 was an uneventful one, there being nothing to compare with the 100 miles of West Highland Railway which was opened for traffic in '94. A number of short lines have been completed in various parts of the Kingdom, perhaps the most noteworthy being the Wrexham and Ellesmere, Lawton and St. Helens, North Pembrokehire and Fishguard, Rhonda and Swansea Bay and Galway and Clifden. 1896 will see the opening of an important new cross-country line from Lincoln to Chesterfield, the first portion of the system which the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway Company have powers to construct. It will connect with the Great Eastern system at Lincoln, will serve one of the most important districts of the Derbyshire coalfield, and should also do an important excursion traffic to "The Dukeries." For coal traffic certain portions of the line are already open, and general business will, it is expected, commence not later than June '96. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Extension to London is being rapidly pushed forward, and locomotive engines are already running on the contractor's "overland route" over two-thirds of the whole distance of 92 miles from Annesley to Quainton Road. Up to June '95 over £1,300,000 had been laid out on the

works, and the estimated expenditure for the following half year was £1,500,000. In the spring of '95 differences arose with the Metropolitan which threatened to hamper progress at the London end, but these were happily adjusted. In London important progress has been made with the Waterloo and City Railway, an electric underground line of the same type as the City and South London, which is being constructed under the auspices of the South Western to facilitate communication between its terminus and the City. Dec. 31st, '96, is the date fixed for the completion of the works of the line. The first sod will, it is expected, be cut shortly of the Central London Railway, another electric underground line, which is planned to run from Liverpool Street to Shepherd's Bush, beneath the line of streets—Chapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, etc.—which form the great highway of London traffic between east and west; but with the half dozen other London railway schemes for which Parliamentary powers were obtained recently no further progress has been made. On Nov. 1st, '95, the Glasgow Central Railway was opened, an underground line, 6½ miles in length, connecting the Caledonian system with the docks, and giving local facilities similar to those afforded by the district in London. At Bristol an electric tramway, four miles in length, worked by the overhead wire system, was opened in Oct. '95. In the United States there are now more railways and tramways worked by electricity than the whole mileage of English railways; and the possibilities presented by the application of this new motive power are likely greatly to stimulate railway construction in this country in the near future. During '95 the Great Northern completed its new City goods station at Farringdon Street, London, and the North Western opened a new Riverside Station at Liverpool to facilitate the embarkation of American passengers, and to meet the growing competition of Southampton. At the latter port the South-Western continued its extensive dock improvements, the works including a New Graving Dock, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, which was opened in Aug. '95 by the Prince of Wales.

VIII. THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS.

In the railway world itself the most striking event of '95 was the meeting in London of the Fifth International Railway Congress, an organisation having its permanent seat in Brussels, which holds triennial meetings in the different capitals of Europe. The Congress was exclusively restricted to delegates, who attended, to the number of 600, from all the principal European countries—except Prussia—from the United States, and from almost all the railways of the United Kingdom. The presence for the first time of American delegates, who numbered 43, representing 218 companies, was a distinctive feature of the London meeting. The questions for discussion were divided into five sections—viz., Ways and Works, Locomotives and Rolling Stock, Traffic, General, and Light Railways. On the numerous subdivisions of these, which were very varied, reports, numbering 31 in all, were prepared by experts and circulated before the Congress assembled, in order that at the meetings the discussions might commence imme-

diately. The strengthening of permanent way in view of increased speed of trains, rolling stock for express trains, electric traction, acceleration of transport of merchandise, and the working of light railways were subjects of general interest discussed. The proceedings were opened on June 26th, '95, by the Prince of Wales, who received the delegates at the Imperial Institute. On the evening of the same day a reception was held at the Foreign Office by Mr. Bryce, then President of the Board of Trade. On the following Saturday the Queen gave a garden-party to the delegates on the Terrace at Windsor. Numerous excursions were made by parties of delegates to places of railway interest in the kingdom, including the Plant Works of our leading companies, and such great engineering achievement as the Forth Bridge and the Severn Tunnel. The hospitality extended by the British railway companies to their foreign and American guests was on a scale befitting the occasion. In connection with the meeting of the Congress, the directors of the Imperial Institute organised an Exhibition of Railway Appliances, which, though not contributed to by our railway companies themselves, was well supported by leading British manufacturers and patentees. Sir Andrew Fairbairn, President, and Mr. W. M. Acworth, Secretary of the English section, did the bulk of the work in arranging for the meeting and entertaining the delegates, while Lord Stalbridge, Chairman, and Sir Henry Oakley, General Secretary of the Session, were responsible for the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

Railway Servants' Hours. The main provisions of the Railway Regulation Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict., ch. 29), will be found in the '94 and '95 eds. For the last report of the Board of Trade under this Act see LABOUR MOVEMENT, VIII. Miscellaneous.

Rainy, Robert, D.D. (Glasgow and Edin.), b. in Glasgow 1826. Ed. Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43. Having joined the Free Church of Scotland, he studied theology at New College (Edin.) '44 to '48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Edinburgh, '54; Professor of Church History, New College, '62; Principal, '74. Dr. Rainy takes the first place in Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and leader. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" ('72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine" ('74), "The Bible and Criticism" ('78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" ('92).

Ranavalona III., Queen of Madagascar, was b. in '61. She is great-granddaughter of Rahety, sister of the king who ruled over the island 1787-1810. She succeeded Queen Ranavalona II. in '83, having been nominated by her as the future Queen. She married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivony (now deposed), soon after ascending the throne. She was crowned in Nov. '83. Her kingdom and capital were taken by the French in '95. See MADAGASCAR.

Rayleigh, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Recorder of London. See LONDON CORPORATION.

Record Office, Public. The public records are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. They include the ancient records, which previous to the erection of this building were stored in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the

Tower, the Rolls Chapel, and the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. Among the more interesting books at the office is the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror. A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. Their first publication was made in 1802, and the series is being continued. The Master of the Rolls was made guardian of these records in 1838.

Reeves, John Sims, was b. at Shooter's Hill, near London, Oct. 21st, 1822. Was early trained to music by his father, and at the age of fourteen became organist of North Cray Church. He also became a proficient violinist, and sometimes undertook the duty of orchestral leader. He studied harmony and counterpoint under Mr. H. Calcott. In his eighteenth year he made his *début* at Newcastle-on-Tyne theatre as the gipsy boy in "Guy Mannering" "for the benefit of the late tenor, George Barker." He subsequently obtained an engagement at the Grecian Theatre, London, where he sang under the name of Mr. Johnson; but in 1847, in "The Bride of Lammermoor," at Drury Lane, then under the management of Macready, he first showed his full powers. Although very successful, he soon left the stage for the concert-room, and in oratorio and ballad singing achieved the highest distinction. In '43 he studied in Paris and afterwards at Milan, where he sang at La Scala. He married Miss Emma Lucombe, a well-known singer in her day, and married for the second time in '95. On May 11th, '91, he retired from the profession he had adorned for so many years, and devoted himself to vocal tuition, joining the staff of the Guildhall School of Music in '92. To the general surprise, and apparently to the general delight, he reappeared on the public platform at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts in Sept. '93, and has frequently sung since. In the autumn of '95 he undertook an engagement to sing in the Music Halls.

Referendum. A system of legislation which consults all the electors of a state as to whether new laws shall be confirmed. In some cantons of Switzerland a method resembling the referendum has been practised since the sixteenth century. The present form was adopted in the canton of St. Gallen in 1830. In '48, in spite of Conservative opposition, the referendum was, by the action of the Radicals, incorporated in the Swiss Federal Constitution, and in '74 its application was extended. In all the Swiss cantons, except Freiburg, the referendum is now established. According to the Swiss Federal Constitution, all constitutional amendments must be ratified by the Swiss electorate before they become law. Other measures must be submitted to the popular vote, if demanded within ninety days after their publication by 30,000 voters, or by the governments of eight cantons. During the seventeen years '74 to '91, out of one hundred and forty-nine laws twenty-seven were referred to the people; of these fifteen were rejected. The referendum has worked so well that it has conquered all opposition to it, and it is now generally regarded as a check on hasty and class legislation. It will be observed that the essence of it is that it submits to the people a single and clear issue upon which they may give their decision. There exists also an Obligatory Referendum in eight Cantons,

where every law and every expenditure beyond a fixed maximum must be submitted to the mass of the electors, and it is not necessary that a demand for this submission to the electors should be made. In Great Britain what may be termed a kind of local referendum with regard to the "Adoptive Acts" was set up by the Parish Councils Act of '94. (See LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94). There is a growing demand in the United States for the general introduction of direct legislation by means of the referendum. In Canada Mr. Goldwin Smith has agitated for the adoption of the referendum as a cure for the corruption that exists in Canadian politics.

REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. Most of the law as to the compilation of the register and the qualifications for enrolment thereon is contained in some fifty or sixty Acts of Parliament, but these are subject in some measure to the principles of the common law, and liable to alteration in several particulars by Order in Council. So complicated a system cannot be explained in a brief article. For practical purposes the register may be considered as divided into two parts. (1) The *ownership voters' list* contains the names of those entitled as owners of land or houses exceeding certain specified values. This list remains the same from year to year, subject to the removal of the names of men who have died or have disposed of their property, and to the addition of the names of those who make written claims to have their names inserted, and (if so required) prove such claims to the satisfaction of the revising barrister. (2) The *occupiers' list* contains the names of those entitled as (a) *householders*, (b) *occupiers of land or buildings rented at £10 a year*, and (c) *lodgers*. It is the duty of the overseers of each parish to make out and publish lists of the persons whom they believe to be entitled as occupiers in classes (a) and (b). Any person whose name is omitted from the overseer's list of occupiers, and every person who has lodged for twelve months in the same house (occupying rooms worth £10 per annum, *unfurnished*), may send a claim in writing to the overseers. Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to. On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. **Revising barristers** are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on

oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject. Their names will generally be found in advertisements dealing with registration inserted in the local party papers in the months of July and August in any year.

The Period of Qualification and Elections Bill was introduced by Lord Rosebery's Government in '94 in order "to reduce the period of qualification for parliamentary and local government electors, and to provide for the half-yearly registration of such electors, and to provide for taking the polls at a parliamentary general election on one day, and to restrict plural voting at parliamentary elections, and for purposes consequential thereon." Mr. J. Morley, in introducing the measure (April 13th, '94), said it reduced the residential period of qualification to three months, and provided for two registrations a year. Under the Bill the law would no longer require that the person or premisses should be rated, or that the name of the person should be inserted in the rate-book; nor would any person be disqualified because he had not paid his assessed taxes, nor his poor- or other rates, if he was otherwise entitled to be on the register. The day of the poll would (except in the universities) be the same day in every constituency. This day would be fixed by the proclamation summoning the Parliament; it was not to be less than eight nor more than thirteen clear days after the issue of the writs, and it was to be either the second or third Saturday after the proclamation. The returning officer would fix the day of election or nomination, which was to be at least three clear days before the day fixed in the proclamation for the poll in cases where a poll was demanded, and not less than two clear days from the day on which public notice of election was given. This notice was to be given on the day on which the returning officer received the writ, or official telegraphic information, of its having been issued, or on the following day. The time required for assembling Parliament after a dissolution thereof was shortened from a period of not less than thirty-five days after the date of the proclamation appointing a time for the meeting of Parliament to any time not less than twenty days after the date of such proclamation. He proposed to restrict the

voting of an elector to one constituency: that where a parliamentary elector voted at an election in a given constituency, he should not vote at a parliamentary election in any other constituency so long as the then current register remained in force. The Bill applied, with one or two distinctions, to the whole of the United Kingdom. The lodger franchise would remain as before—that was to say, the lodger would not be called on to claim again at the spring revision, but if he claimed in the spring he would have to claim again in September. The Bill was read a second time, but eventually had to be withdrawn.

The number of registered electors for the United Kingdom was in '94 returned at 6,258,697, of whom 4,895,112 were for England and Wales, 625,628 were for Scotland, and 737,957 for Ireland. But the grand total of lodgers on the last parliamentary register for England and Wales came out at only 128,316, 28,932 being in the counties, and 99,384 in the boroughs. The number in some of the large constituencies was quite insignificant. See special article LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94, for Registration under that Act.

Rehan, Ada, actress, was b. at Limerick. When six years old she went to America with her father, and made her *début* at the age of sixteen at Albany, New York, in "L'Assommoir." After playing with Edwin Booth, she was engaged in 1879 by Augustin Daly, came to London with his company in '84, and achieved a great success in '88 as Katherine in "Taming of the Shrew," and in '90 as Rosalind ("As You Like It") at the Lyceum. In '92, in New York, she played Maid Marian in Tennyson's "The Foresters." At Daly's Theatre in London, since its opening in June '93, she has taken the principal parts in, amongst other plays, "The Foresters," "The Orient Express," "The Rivals," "Twelfth Night," and "As You Like It."

Reichsrath. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY and AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reichstag. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reid, Sir T. Wemyss, was b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1842. Beginning journalistic life at the early age of eighteen, in '64 he became editor of the *Preston Guardian*, and ('70 to '86) editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily ranked as one of the most influential provincial newspapers. Mr. Reid has written several highly successful books. His monograph on "Charlotte Brontë" admirably supplements Mrs. Gaskell's "Life." His novels "Gladys Fane" and "Mauleverer's Millions" have commanded a very wide circulation. "Cabinet Portraits" and "Politicians of To-day" are telling sketches of leading statesmen. He has also written lives of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster and of Lord Houghton. In '87 he accepted the position of general manager to Messrs. Cassell & Co., Limited, and in '90 became editor of the *Speaker*. He was knighted in '94.

Reid, The Hon. G. H., Premier of New South Wales, was b. at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister. His parents went to Melbourne in '52, and to New South Wales in '59. Mr. Reid embarked upon a legal career, and was called to the New South Wales Bar, but soon entered politics, and was elected as member for East Sydney in '80. In '83 he was appointed

Minister of Education, and rapidly advanced his influence with his party. He is an enthusiastic free trader, and "Five Free Trade Essays," a book written and published by him, gained for him the honorary membership of the Cobden Club. When Sir George Dibbs' ministry was overthrown in '94, Mr. Reid, who had been leading the opposition since '91, was made Premier, the Governor, to the surprise of many, calling upon him instead of upon Sir Henry Parkes. This brought to a blaze a smouldering antagonism between the two men, and Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs united in an attempt to overthrow the new Premier. They signally failed, however. The country emphatically endorsed Mr. Reid's free trade and progressive policy, and at the '95 general election gave him a big majority to carry it out. See NEW SOUTH WALES.

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The business of the Society is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the number being members of the Church of England, and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its catalogue some 4000 separate tracts and handbills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known *Leisure Hour* and the equally well-known *Sunday at Home* are published by this Society, as well as the *Boy's Own Paper* and the *Girl's Own Paper*. Circulation of the Society's publications for '94-5, 60,124,800. Income for '94-5, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £23,926 6s. 5d., and part payment from recipients of grants, £672 8s. 5d. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., £32,613 15s. 9d. Secretaries, Revs. L. B. White, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. Association Secs.: England, Revs. A. Mercer, B.A., and W. J. Wilkins; Scotland, Rev. Thos. Boyd, M.A.; Ireland, Rev. William Irwin, D.D.; Continent, Rev. J. Craig, D.D.; Corresponding, D. J. Legg. Offices, 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Renals, Sir Joseph, was b. at Nottingham in '43, but his career has been principally in London. He entered the Corporation in '65 as the representative of the Aldersgate Ward in the Court of Common Council, and was elevated to Aldermanic rank in '88. He was Senior Sheriff in '93, and on that occasion received his knighthood on the occasion of the Duke of York's marriage. He is a member of the Spectacle-makers' and Master of the Fruiters' Company. In politics he is a Liberal, and in '94 was asked to contest his native city in the Liberal interest, but declined in view of the Mayoralty. He was elected by the Livery for that office in '94, 1462 votes being cast for him, and 1360 votes for Alderman Phillips. During his Mayoralty he received through Lord Rosebery's Government the honour of a Baronetcy in recognition of his public services. He presided at a State reception in Guildhall to the Shahzada, and he was the host at the Mansion House of the two Queens of Holland. He paid a State visit to France in connection with the Bordeaux Exhibition, and Mons. Félix Faure, the President, who received him in Paris, conferred on him the distinction of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 305. Twenty assistant masters. Head Master, W. M. Furneaux, M.A.

Rhodes, Cecil, "the Diamond King," and Premier of the Cape, is the younger son of an English gentleman of moderate means. After education at college he went out to Africa, where he at first met with but little success. However, when the De Beers mine (with which his name is now so prominently connected) was anything but prosperous, he combined various Kimberley mines under his direction, and amassed a large fortune. Cape politics attracted him, and he represented West Barkly for a short period, and held a position in the ministry of Sir T. Scanlon. His gift of £10,000 in support of the cause of Home Rule in '91, when he was in England, attracted much attention. He was the prime mover in obtaining mining rights over Matabeleland. On the fall of the Spriggs Ministry, a new government, with Mr. Rhodes as Prime Minister, took office at the Cape (July 17th, '90). He has held office ever since. Mr. Rhodes is the Chairman of the British South Africa Company, and when the trouble with Lobengula began, in Sept. '93, he went to Fort Salisbury to direct the operations against him. His policy in this direction was warmly approved at the Cape, as was evidenced at a banquet given to him by the citizens of Cape Town in Jan. '94. Mr. Rhodes, in his speech of thanks, defended his policy, and sketched in outline the United South Africa which he hoped to see in the near future, covering all the country south of the Zambesi, one in the question of tariffs, of railway communication, of law, and of coinage, although possessing full local government in local matters. He came to England on a visit with Dr. Jameson in Nov. '94, and in Feb. '95 was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council.

Rhodesia is the name locally given to that part of South Africa which lies to the north of the South African Republic and to the south of the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State and of German East Africa. It is bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, and on the west by Angola and German South-West Africa. The river Zambesi flows through it, cutting the region into two portions—southern and northern Rhodesia. The southern portion is administered by the British South Africa Company, which was given a royal charter in Oct. '89. In this territory lie Matabeleland and Mashonaland, covering together an area of about 125,000 square miles. Northern Rhodesia runs northwards from the Zambesi, and lies to the west of the British Central Africa Protectorate, until '93 known as the Nyassaland Protectorate. The country, especially south of the Zambesi, abounds in gold-bearing reefs, and is, besides, a splendid agricultural and pastoral district. Iron and coal have also been discovered in large quantities. The climate is said to be most healthy, and specially suited to white men. See AFRICA (Map), BECHUANALAND, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, MASHONALAND, MATABELELAND.

Richardson, Sir Benjamin Ward, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was b. '28, at Somersby, Leicestershire. Graduated in medicine at the Univ. of St. Andrews '54, Fellow of the College of Physicians '61, and President of the Medical Society of London '68. In '65 he conducted an

experimental research which resulted in the detection of a special poisonous product in connection with the spreading of contagious diseases, to which he gave the name of *septine*. Discovered in '66 the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. His numerous contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by both the clinical and the experimental methods. In '68 he was publicly presented with a testimonial, consisting of a microscope by Ross and 1000 guineas. His writings on hygienic matters have attracted a great deal of attention, as also have his researches in alcohol in relation to its action on man, and on the diseases incident to modern civilisation. Dr. Richardson is a noted cyclist and President of the Society of Cyclists. Editor of the *Asclepiad*. In '88 he published a novel, entitled "The Son of a Star," in '91, the "Life of Thomas Sopwith," and collected and edited the works of the late Sir Edwin Chadwick, under the title of "The Health of Nations." Sir Benjamin also originated and for some years conducted the *Journal of Public Health and Sanitary Review*, the first periodical of its kind, and afterwards did the same for the *Social Science Review*. Knighted during '93.

Ripon, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Roberts, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Robinson, Sir Hercules G. R., Bart., G.C.M.G., Imperial High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, is the second son of the late Admiral Robinson, of Westmeath, and was b. in '24. He was ed. at Sandhurst, and held a commission in the 87th R.I. Fusiliers till '46, when he entered the civil service. He was appointed President of Montserrat '54, Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's '55, Governor of Hong Kong '59, of Ceylon '65, of New South Wales '72, of New Zealand '78, and of the Cape '80. Besides these appointments, he annexed the Fiji Islands in '74, and presided over the Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the Straits Settlements in '63, to settle the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and to examine into the state of Mauritius in '86. He retired in '89, and was created a baronet in '90, having previously been knighted in '59, and made G.C.M.G. in '75. On the retirement of Sir Henry (now Lord) Loch he was re-appointed Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner for South Africa in March '95, and was received at the Cape with much enthusiasm.

Robinson, Sir John R., editor and manager of the *Daily News* (*q.v.*), is the son of the Rev. R. Robinson, and was b. at Witham, Essex. He has been associated with this newspaper since '56, and was for some length of time editor of the evening paper published by the proprietors of the *Daily News*, under the name of *The Express*. For many years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the *American press*, especially to the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune*. Appointed the sole manager of the *Daily News* '68, and became editor '87. Knighted '93.

Rochester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Rodriguez. An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of Mauritius (*q.v.*), of which British colony it is a dependency. It is 18 miles long and 7 broad. Administration is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the

Governor of Mauritius. The estimated population is about 1400. Rodriguez was annexed in 1814. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Rogers, Rev. J. Guinness, B.A., well-known Congregational minister and writer, was ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and graduated at Dublin Univ. in '43, afterwards studying for the ministry at Lancashire Independent College. His first pastorate was at St. James's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ('46), and he went to Ashton-under-Lyne five years later. In '65 he succeeded the Rev. J. Hill at Grafton Square, Clapham, where he celebrated his semi-jubilee in '90. He was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in '75, and in the annual meetings of the Union he has always taken an active part. His literary labours have been extensive, and in the domain of politics he has always been active; of late years he has worked most energetically for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. The jubilee of his ministry was recognised by the presentation of a testimonial to him in May '95.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. The distinctive characteristic of the Roman Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent Pope Pius IV. added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Nineteen Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions, to which a large part of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. The number of cardinals is seldom, if ever, complete; in Oct. '95 the number was 58.

Statistics.—The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by over

1100 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 240,000,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,420,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,550,000 in Ireland, and 1,870,000 in Great Britain); and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland is about 3430, serving 2434 churches and chapels, situated in 1090 parishes. The 24 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans and 1 coadjutor; 2ndly, a Vicar Apostolic for Wales; 3rdly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans and 1 auxiliary. The number of priests of England and Wales in '95 was 2611, with 1423 churches, chapels, and stations; of Scotland 366, with 340 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 89 archbishops and bishops, about 9800 priests, about 12,600 churches, chapels, and stations, and 760,000 pupils in parish schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,400,000 Roman Catholics, 37 archbishops and bishops, about 2850 priests, 2600 churches, chapels and stations, 800 colleges and academies, and 4400 parish schools. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith. The foundation stone of the Westminster Cathedral, which will be a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, was laid by Cardinal Vaughan on June 20th, '95. The length of the cathedral will be 350 ft., the width across nave and aisles and side chapels 156 ft., and the nave will be 60 ft. wide and 105 ft. high. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Roman Catholic Bishops.—The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND.

Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan (Archbishop)	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. Edward Hiley	Birmingham.
" " Wm. R. Brownlow	Clifton.
" " Thos. W. Wilkinson	Hexham and Newcastle.
" " William Gordon	Leeds.
" " Thomas Whiteside	Liverpool.
" " Richard Lacy	Middlesbrough.
" " John C. Hedley	Newport.
" " Arthur Riddell	Northampton.
" " Edward Bagshawe	Nottingham.
" " William Vaughan	Plymouth.
" " C. Graham (Coadj.)	Portsmouth.
" " John Virtue	Salford.
" " John Bilsborrow	Shrewsbury.
" " John Carroll	Southwark.
" " John Butt	

VICARIATE OF WALES.

Rt. Rev. Francis Mostyn, Vicar Apostolic.

SCOTLAND.*

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Angus Macdonald (Archbishop)	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Rt. Rev. Hugh Macdonald	Aberdeen.
" " John Smith	Argyll and the Isles.
" " James A. Smith	Dunkeld.
" " William Turner	Galloway.
Most Rev. Charles Eyre (Abp.)	Glasgow.
Rt. Rev. J. Maguire (Auxil.)	

IRELAND.

Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare	Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.
" " Richard Owens	Clogher.
" " John Keys O'Doherty	Derry.
" " Henry Henry	Down and Connor.
" " Thomas MacGivern	Dromore.
" " Edward Magennis	Kilmore.
" " Thomas Nulty	Meath.
" " Patrick O'Donnell	Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.)	
" " James Browne	Ferns.
" " James Lynch	Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg	Ossory.

Province of Cashel.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Thomas Croke (Abp.)	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne	Cloyne.
" " Thomas O'Callaghan	Cork.
" " John Coffey	Kerry and Ag-hadee.
" " Thomas McRedmond	Killaloe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer	Limerick.
" " William Fitzgerald	Ross.
" " Richard Sheehan	Waterford and Lismore.

Province of Tuam.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. John MacEvilly (Archbishop)	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster	Achonry.
" " Patrick Duggan	Clonfert.
" " John Healy (Coadj.)	Elphin.
" " John Clancy	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
" " Francis MacCormack	Killala.
" " John Conmy	

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

Roscoe, Sir H. E., was b. 1833, and is the grandson of Roscoe the historian. He was ed. at University College, London, and at Heidelberg. He was Professor of Chemistry at Owens College '58-86, and distinguished himself specially by his researches as to the chemical action of light, and on the metal vanadium. His treatise on "Chemistry," in books written in conjunction with Professor Scholemmer, is well known. He has also written "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," and "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis." He served on the Royal Commission on Technical Education, on the Scottish Universities, and on Secondary Education. In '87 he was chosen President of the British Association. He is a Fellow of Eton College, an officer of the Legion of Honour, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D., of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montreal, M.D. of Heidelberg, and a member of various other learned societies. In '85 he was elected for the South Division of Manchester, and retained his seat till the '95 election, when he was defeated. He resides at 10, Braham Gardens, S.W., and at Woodcote Lodge, Horsley.

Rosebery, Lord. See under **PEERAGE**.

Rosenthal, Moritz, the pianist, was b. Dec. 18th, 1862, at Lemberg. In '73 he was a pupil of Mikuli, and in '76 gave a concert in Vienna, where his parents had settled. On being taken to Bucharest he was named pianist to the Roumanian Court, and soon after was introduced to Liszt, who invited him to Weimar. In '78 he went to Paris and St. Petersburg, where he created a great sensation. After pursuing his general studies he, in '82, reappeared in Vienna, meeting with an enthusiastic reception. His altogether phenomenal *technique* was recognised in Berlin, Cologne, Dresden and elsewhere. He deferred his visit to London until the summer of '95, when, at a Richter concert, his success was decisive.

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions. one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are scholarships held in the school, about 14 being offered each year by examination held about the beginning of April—foundation, senior and junior. Pupils, 360. **Head Master**, Rev. C. C. Tancock, M.A. The preparatory school, which forms a portion of Rossall, is under the charge of Rev. H. G. D. Tait, M.A., subject to the general supervision of the Head Master.

Roumania. Formerly Moldavia and Wallachia, autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire; now a kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom, with a cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister, resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three so-called electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age. The members of both houses are paid. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products. Area, 48,307 square miles, with a population estimated at about 5,800,000. Estimated revenue and expenditure for '95-6 £8,762,500; imports, '93, £17,937,000; exports, £15,444,000; debt, '94, £44,570,000. See **DIPLOMATIC**, **FOREIGN ARMIES**, and **FOREIGN NAVIES**. — **History**, '95. The King opened the fourth session of the Chamber (Nov. 27th), and referred with gratification to a surplus of over £800,000 that had been realised on the year, and declared that the Chamber would be ever memorable as having carried a number of very important reforms. The total revenue amounted to £8,784,125, and the expenditure to £7,970,405. The great bridge over the Danube at Tchernavoda was inaugurated by the King, other members of the Royal Family and the ministry being present (Sept. 26th). Three Junimist members of the cabinet, including M. Carp, the Junimist leader, retired from M. Catargi's coalition cabinet (Oct. 15th). M. Catargi was willing to fill up their places and go on if an early election were sanctioned by the King. This, however, the King would not agree to, and consequently the whole cabinet resigned. M. Demeter Sturdza, the Liberal leader, was then summoned, and at once formed a Liberal cabinet.

Roumania, King of. See **CHARLES I.**

Roumania, Political Parties of. Party politics in Roumania are in a more or less constant state of transition. Till '88 there were two great parties in the State, the **Liberals** and **Conservatives**. Then, however, a general election gave such an overwhelming majority to the Conservatives, that the great line of cleavage disappeared, and various groups were formed. Of these the chief are the **Old Conservative party**, led by M. Catargi, the present Premier; the **Young Conservatives** or **Junimists**, led by M. Carp; the **National Liberals**, led by M. Bratiano; and the **Extreme Democratic party**, led by M. Fleva. A good understanding existed between the followers of M. Catargi and M. Carp from '93 to '95, and much useful legislation was accomplished in consequence. However, in Oct. '95 a split occurred, and M. Carp and his colleagues left the cabinet. The consequence was that the Liberals came into power. The Junimist policy is in favour of agrarian reform in the direction of peasant proprietorship, and of financial and judicial reform.

ROWING.

The rowing season of '95, both as regards the work of amateurs and professionals, proved far more notable than that of the previous season. The classic race of the year—that between the rival universities—was to some extent a foregone conclusion, but few followers of rowing anticipated the splendid stand made by the Cambridge crew against their heavier and more experienced opponents. Interest in professional rowing was aroused by a couple of contests for the Championship of England. In these the superiority of Harding over Sullivan was undoubted, and it only now remains for Gaudaur, the Canadian, who holds the championship of the world, to meet the Chelsea sculler, in which event an easy win for

the Englishman would be probable. The first contest took place on Feb. 16th, and was rowed on the Tyne, for the Obampionship of England and £200. Sullivan was the favourite, and got away from his opponent at the start. Harding indeed was very slow, but after two miles he improved, and rowed out an easy winner by three lengths. Dissatisfied with his defeat on the Tyne, Sullivan again rowed Harding for the championship on the Thames in September. The result of the race was simply a replica of what took place on the Tyne. Harding had his man beaten at Chiswick Eyt, and then sculled leisurely home. Harding, though much less in height and weight than his opponent, is undoubtedly the better sculler; his style is almost perfect. Another interesting sculling match between professionals took place in August on the Thames over the course from Putney to Mortlake, between G. Buear and G. Perkins. These veterans rowed about the same weight. Buear, as in most of the races he has won, played a waiting game, and proved the victor, although Perkins kept him going until the finish. The 'Varsity Boat Race was held on March 30th. The rival crews started well, and the first mile was rowed in 4 min. 6 sec., Oxford being then in front by half a length. The time to Chiswick Church was fast—viz., 12 min. 17 sec. From this point the superior strength of Oxford became manifest, and at Barnes Bridge there was a difference of 12 sec. between the boats. Rowing well to the finish the Oxford men won by 2½ lengths. This was the sixth successive victory of the Dark Blues. The crews were composed as follows:—Oxford: H. B. Cotton (Magdalen), row, 9 st. 13 lb.; M. C. Pilkington (Magdalen), 12 st. 6 lb.; C. K. Philips (New College), 11 st. 12 lb.; T. H. Stretch (New College), 12 st. 4 lb.; W. B. Stewart (Brazenose), 13 st. 7½ lb.; C. D. Burnell (Magdalen), 13 st. 4½ lb.; W. E. Crum (New College), 12 st. 2 lb.; C. M. Pitman (New College), stroke, 12 st.; C. S. Serocold (New College), cox, 8 st. 1 lb. Cambridge: T. B. Hope (Trinity Hall), bow, 10 st. 11½ lb.; F. C. Stewart (Trinity Hall), 12 st. 1½ lb.; H. A. Game (First Trinity), 12 st. 2 lb.; W. S. Adie (First Trinity), 13 st. 2½ lb.; T. J. G. Duncanson (Emmanuel), 13 st. 3 lb.; R. Y. Bonsey (Lady Margaret), 12 st. 4 lb.; A. S. Bell (Trinity Hall), 11 st. 7 lb.; D. A. Wauchope (Trinity Hall), stroke, 11 st. 8 lb.; F. C. Begg (Trinity Hall), cox, 8 st. 2 lb. Oxford has now won 29 races to Cambridge's 22. Henley Regatta was favoured with pleasant weather, and three items of considerable interest were presented in the programme. These consisted of French, Dutch and American crews. The success of the Dutchmen was very popular. They rowed in superb style, and the presence of a similar crew at the next regatta is very probable. The Frenchmen were not so successful. The American crew, representing Cornell University, made a bid for the Grand Challenge Cup, and were drawn against Leander. In the preliminary heats between these crews an awkward blunder gave the race to the Americans, who had a walk over. The *contretemps* was due to the starter not hearing Leander's reply of "No" to the inquiry whether they were ready, the race being started with Leander remaining at the post. In their next heat, however, Cornell met Trinity Hall. The visitors got well away with a lead which they

increased during the first half mile. Then Trinity closed up slowly, and were only a quarter of a length behind at the mile. From this point to the finish Cornell went to pieces, and were practically rowed to a standstill, the Cambridge men pulling in easily with a lead of four lengths. It is said to be the intention of the Americans to send over one crew, if not two, to compete at Henley in '96. The chief results were as follows:—Grand Challenge Cup: Trinity Hall, Cambs. (Bucks) 1; New College, Oxford (Berks) 0. Won by one-third of a length. Time 7 min. 30 sec. Ladies' Challenge Plate: Eton College (Berks) 1; St. John's College, Oxford (Bucks) 0. Won by seven lengths. Time 7 min. 25 sec. Thames Challenge Cup: Amsterdam University (Berks) 1; Molesey B.C. (Bucks) 0. Won by two and a quarter lengths. Time 7 min. 29 sec. Stewards' Challenge Cup: London R.C. (Bucks) 1; Thames R.C. (Berks) 0. Won by a length and a quarter. Time 7 min. 45 sec. Visitors' Challenge Cup (fours): Trinity College, Oxford (Bucks) 1; Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 0. Won by four lengths. Time 8 min. 17 sec. Wyfold Challenge Cup (fours): London R.C. (Bucks) 1; First Trinity, Cambridge (Berks) 0. Won by two lengths and a half. Time 8 min. 16 sec. Nickalls' Challenge Cup (pairs): Guy and Vivian Nickalls, London R.C., 1; W. Broughton and S. D. Muttelbury, Thames R.C., 0. Won easily. Time 9 min. 11 sec. Diamond Sculls: Hon. R. Guinness, Leander B.C. (Bucks) 1; Guy Nickalls, London R.C., 0. Won by half a length. Time 9 min. 11 sec. In consequence of the severe frost in February the contests for the Oxford Torpids and the Cambridge Lent Eights had to be abandoned; but in May and June respectively the Oxford and Cambridge summer eight-oared races were contested in favourable weather. At Oxford the winning boat was Magdalen, and at Cambridge Trinity Hall easily retained their place at the head of the river. On July 20th the preliminary heat for the Wingfield Sculls, which carries with it the amateur sculling championship of England, was decided over the Thames course. The contestants were the Hon. R. Guinness, Guy Nickalls and H. T. Blackstaffe. The latter retired. Guinness was behind until the Oil Mills, when he passed Nickalls and pulled five lengths ahead. Then the leader had a mishap; he struck the shore and lost half his scull blade. Nickalls then gained, and caught his opponent within four strokes of home, when he capsized, and Guinness was able to paddle home an easy winner. This left Guinness to row the holder of the trophy, Vivian Nickalls, and the oarsmen met a few days later. The fortune of war, however, was all against Guinness. He rowed with a new scull and an old one. For a mile he made a desperate race, and just as he had Vivian Nickalls apparently at his mercy his wrist gave way, and his rival had only to paddle on and gain champion honours for another year. The race for *Doggett's Coat and Badge* took place on Aug. 1st over the usual course from London Bridge to Chelsea. There were six competitors, but, as in the previous year, J. H. Gibson, of Putney, proved an easy victor. At Austin, Texas, U.S.A., Buear and Barry, the English representatives, beat the American pair, Teemer and Rogers, for the World's Double Sculling Championship on Nov. 7, over a course of 3 miles, which was

covered in 17 min. 40 sec., a world's record for double sculls.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. The chief scholarships are the **Westmorland**, open to ladies and gentlemen in alternate years between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four; the **Potter**, also open to ladies and gentlemen; the **Sterndale Bennett**, open to male candidates in any branch of music, and providing free instruction for two years; the **Parepa Rosa**, founded by the late Carl Rosa, for ladies who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two years' free musical education; the **Sir John Goss**; the **Thalberg**, for pianoforte students; the **John Thomas (Welsh)**, for vocalists and instrumentalists alternately; the **Henry Smart**, for organists and composers; the **Sainton Dolby**, for female vocalists; the **Liszt** for composition and pianoforte playing, the holder being entitled to three years' free tuition, and thereafter to about £80 a year for two years; the **Hine Exhibition**; and the **Macfarren**, for pianoforte playing or composition, providing three years' free tuition; the **Erard Centenary** (2), one for pianists and the other for harpists; the **Sainton**, for violinists; and the **Goring Thomas**, for the encouragement of Lyrical Composition. **Associates** pass a qualifying examination, and are entitled to the use of the initials **A.R.A.M.** **Fellows** (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials **F.R.A.M.** **Honorary members** are entitled to the initials **R.A.M.** with the prefix **Hon.** Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held annually towards the end of December, successful candidates of which are entitled to the use of the initials **L.R.A.M.** **Principal**, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.Doc.; **President**, H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Duke of Edinburgh; **Secretary**, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Academy, The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to the site of its present abode, which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the society itself consists of 42 **Royal Academicians**, at least 30 **Associates**, and two **Associate**

Engravers. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart. (*q.v.*). There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer, being *ex-officio* members.

Royal Academicians.

1879 Alua-Tadema, L.	1893 MacWhirter, J.
1879 Armistead, H. H.	1899 Marks, H. S.
1891 Brock, T.	1884 Millais, Sir J. E., Bart.
1888 Burgess, J. B.	1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1867 Calderon, P. H. (keeper)	1881 Oules, W. W.
1867 Cooper, T. S.	1880 Pearson, J. L.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1876 Poynter, E. J.
1891 Dicksee, F.	1894 Prinsep, V. C.
1887 Fildes, S. Luke.	1895 Richmond, W. B.
1895 Ford, E. O.	1881 Riviere, B.
1876 Gilbert, Sir J.	1869 Sant, J.
1892 Gilbert, A.	1877 Shaw, R. N.
1863 Goodall, F.	1887 Stone, M.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1881 Graham, P.	1885 Waterhouse, A.
1890 Herkomer, H.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1860 Hook, J. C.	1867 Watts, G. F.
1864 Horsley, J. C. (treasurer)	1870 Woods, H. T.
1868 Leighton, Sir F., Bart.	1893 Woods, H.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1878 Yeames, W. F.

Retired Royal Academicians.

Armitage, E.	Frith, W. P.
Dobson, W. C. T.	Pickersgill, F. R.
Faet, T.	Richmond, G.

Associates.

1881 Aitchison, G.	1892 Jackson, T. G.
1892 Bates, H.	1883 Leader, B. W.
1888 Blomfield, Sir A. W.	1886 Lucas, S. J.
1882 Bodley, G. F.	1883 Macbeth, R. W.
1879 Boughton, G. H.	1877 Morris, P. R.
1894 Bramley, F.	1891 Murray, David.
1881 Brett, J.	1893 North, J. W.
1895 Clauseu, G.	1888 Richmond, W. B.
1878 Crofts, E.	1864 Sargent, J. S.
1876 Crowe, E.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1892 Forbes, S.	1894 Swan, J. M.
1894 Frampton, G. J.	1890 Waterlow, E. A.
1883 Gregory, E. J.	1889 Wyllie, W. L.
1894 Hacker, A.	Fred. A. Eaton, <i>sec.</i>
1884 Hunter, C.	

(to whom all communications should be addressed).

Retired Associates.

Le Jeune, H.	Stacpoole, F.
Nicol, E.	

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £120,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at

certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

Royal Agricultural Society of England. This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom (though not the first established) was founded by Royal Charter on the 26th March, 1840. The Charter gives a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its motto, *Practice with Science*. The results of the Society's efforts for what the Royal Warrant calls "the general advancement of English agriculturals" have been great and striking. It would be impossible in this brief record even to enumerate all the improvements in the different breeds of live stock, and in agricultural machinery, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's showyards, or the advances in scientific knowledge as to the cultivation of the soil, which the Society's experiments and grants to investigators have brought about. It has two sides to its work: (1) *This practical*, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prize-winners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances are exhibited; (2) *This scientific*, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an experimental farm at Woburn, at which elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each quarterly number articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The R. A. S. offers gold and silver medals and Life Memberships of the Society for competition by agricultural students at its annual senior examinations, and awards Junior Scholarships annually to pupils at county and middle-class schools, and seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculturals. The governing body of the Society consists of a president (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The Council meet once a month at the Society's house, 13, Hanover Square, and the business is divided amongst a large number of standing committees. Three general meetings of members are held in each year: one on the 22nd of May (the anniversary meeting); one in the Society's showyard in the summer; and one in December, usually on the Thursday of the Smithfield Cattle Show week. The number of members is over 11,000, including nearly all the chief landowners and practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the

Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members. Provincial veterinary surgeons have been appointed by the Society in each county, for the purpose of enabling members to engage skilled veterinary advice in cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs. Members can also consult the professors of the Royal Veterinary College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc., by the Society's consulting chemist (Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker), whom members may also consult either personally or by letter at a small fee. Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's consulting botanist (Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.), on the purity of seeds, and on diseases or weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. Information respecting any animal (quadruped, bird, insect, worm, etc.) which, in any stage of its life, affects the farm or rural economy generally, with suggestions as to methods of prevention and remedy in respect to any such animal that may be injurious, can be obtained by members from the Society's zoologist, Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, at a fee of one shilling for each case. The fifty-sixth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce was held in the week commencing June 24th, '95, at Darlington. In '96 the show will be held at Leicester, from June 2nd to 26th, and in '97 at Manchester. Secretary, Mr. Ernest Clarke, M.A., F.S.A., 13, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Assent. See PARLIAMENT and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Royal College of Music, The, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1882, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and incorporated by Royal Charter in May '83, when the College was opened for the reception of pupils. At its commencement the sum of £126,000 was raised by public gifts, and has all been invested. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The Open Free Scholarships are fifty in number; they are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions. The following are the most important:—The Council Exhibitions, value £15 and £20, for pupils of one year's standing, and those of two years' standing, respectively; the Erard Exhibitions, value £120 each, and tenable for three years; the Savage Club Exhibition, tenable for three years (value £40 a year); and the Charlotte Holmes Exhibition (£15). Various prizes, medals, etc., are also offered from time to time for competition to pupils in the College. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of a fee of twelve guineas per term. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. The teaching staff includes

a large number of musicians of the highest eminence; amongst others the following gentlemen (who constitute the Board of Professors):—Prof. J. F. Bridge, Mr. Richard Gompertz, Señor E. Fernandez-Arbo, Sir Walter Parratt, Mr. Ernst Pauer, Prof. C. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. A. Visetti. **Director**, Dr. C. H. H. Parry; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. Charles Morley; **Secretary and Registrar**, Mr. George Watson, to whom all communications relating to admission, etc., should be addressed.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Royal College of Surgeons in London was established in the year 1800. By a charter granted in '43 the name of the College was altered to that which it now bears, The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The first building of the College, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was opened in '13; in '35-6 it was practically rebuilt by Sir Charles Barry. In '90-92 considerable additions were made to the accommodation for both the Museum and Library. The nucleus of the present Museum was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library (**Librarian**, J. B. Bailey), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College, contains about 48,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be found in the College Calendar. **Secretary**, E. Trimner, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Royal Colonial Institute. The growth of the R. C. I. (founded 1868) since its incorporation by Royal Charter in '82 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1331. In '95 the number was nearly 3800, with an annual income of about £7000, exclusive of the building fund. The fact that the Prince of Wales is President of the Institute has given it much additional prestige. The Council is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and **Sir Montagu Ommanney**, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is **Treasurer**. The objects of the R. C. I. are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experience amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." The premises in Northumberland Avenue are commodious, well furnished, and fully supplied with Colonial and other newspapers, books and statistical information; and in the discussion of questions of Colonial interest the Insti-

tute is taking an increasingly prominent part. Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. Amongst the matters which engaged the special attention of the Council in '94-5 were the importance of diffusing amongst the rising generation such a knowledge of the British Colonies, geographically, historically, and commercially, as may be of practical service in after-life, the Extension of Commercial Relations between the Mother-country and the Colonies, the extension to the Colonial Forces throughout the Empire of the long service decoration awarded to the Home Volunteers, the development of South Africa since the termination of the Matabele War, the dissemination of authentic information on Colonial subjects to all inquirers, the publication by Colonial Governments of registers of all locally published works, with their full titles, so as to furnish, for general information, complete records of the literature of each colony. The papers read during '94-5 included, "Colonial Expansion," by Miss Flora L. Shaw; "The Possibilities of the North-West District of British Guiana," by George G. Dixon; "The Ottawa Conference: its Natural Significance," by Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C.; "Cyprus and its Resources," by T. E. Mayrordard; "Whales, and British and Colonial Whale Fisheries," by Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc.; "The Critical Position of British Trade with Oriental Countries," by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, M.L.C., Hong-Kong; "British New Guinea: Administration," by Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G.; "On the Kashmir Frontier," by Capt. F. E. Young-husband, C.I.E.; "The writing of Colonial History," by James Bonwick; "Some Social Forces at Work in South Africa," by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Grahamstown; "New Zealand in 1895," by the Hon. J. C. Ward, Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand; "Imperial Aspects of Education," by the Rev. J. E. C. Weldon, M.A., Head Master of Harrow School; "Australian Stock Pastures and British Consumers," by John Hotson; and "Western Australia," by Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.I.G.; which are published in the Monthly Journal, *Proceedings*, of the Institute, and are of a very interesting description. On Sept. 10th, '95, there were 1323 resident and 2450 non-resident Fellows. The Library contains some 24,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a new printed catalogue. **Office**, Northumberland Avenue. **Secretary**, J. S. O'Halloran; **Librarian**, James R. Boosé; **Chief Clerk**, William Chamberlain.

Royal Family, Annuities to, and Civil List. The total amount of the Civil List is £385,000, thus divided: Her Majesty the Queen's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of Her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms and special services, £13,200; unappropriated, £8040. There are, besides, the Civil List Pensions (*q.v.*), which, in the last financial year amounted to £22,774 3s. 1d., making the total amount issued on account of the Civil List £407,774 3s. 1d. Her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster, also receives the revenues of the Duchy, which amounted in the year for which the last return has been issued to £48,000. The cost of maintenance and repair of certain of

the Royal Palaces is defrayed out of the estimates (see FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the amount voted for '95-6). Subjoined are the annuities to the royal family: H.I.M. Victoria, Dowager German Empress (the Princess Royal), £8000; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Edinburgh, £10,000 — he formerly received £25,000, but renounced £15,000 per annum from Dec. 31st, '93, on succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Princess Helena (Princess Christian), £6000; Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), £6000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duchess of Albany, £6000; Princess Beatrice, £6000; Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), £3000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary of Teck, £5000; Prince of Wales's children, £36,000—total, £173,000. The Prince of Wales also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, in the year for which the last return is available, amounted to £57,733.—In addition to the sums mentioned above, the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and Duke of Cambridge receive, or at all events were receiving in '93, emoluments from the amounts voted for the Forces.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W., was founded in 1830. It annually awards various medals to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among training colleges and University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of chairs of geography in Oxford, Cambridge, and Owens College. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. In '95 the Founder's medal was given to Dr. John Murray, and the Patron's medal to the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P. During the year 207, and three Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and on May 1st, '95, there was a total of 3703 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 27th) showed that the income of the Society during '94 had been £11,357 2s. 8½d., and the expenditure £1161 18s. 8½d., while the total assets amounted to £47,287 7s. 6d. Owing to the rapid growth of the Society's collection (mainly books and maps), the expansion of its work and the increase in membership, extensive alterations had to be made in the Society's premises during the year, including the introduction of the electric light. **President**, Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., etc.; **Hon. Secretaries**, Messrs. H. Seeborn and Major L. Darwin, M.P.; **Assist. Secretary**, J. Scott Keltie. See GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '95.

Royal Indian Engineering College, The, Coopers Hill, is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, Telegraph and Forest Departments. About 50 engineer students are admitted yearly to the College. Candidates for admission must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission. The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September. Applications for admission and for all information should be made at the College, Coopers Hill, **Staines**. **Secretary**, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Boyes.

Royal Institute of British Architects, The, was founded, in 1834, for the general advance-

ment of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained a new charter in '87, conferring greatly extended powers. A *Journal* containing the papers read before the Institute and allied Societies, and articles, reviews, and reports of legal cases affecting architects, is published fortnightly during the session. A *Kalendar*, giving full particulars of the by-laws, examinations, and prizes, with the Register of members, is published annually in October. **President** for '95-6, Mr. Penrose, F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Mr. William H. White. **Offices**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W. See ARCHITECTURE.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 189, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. **President**, Sir James D. Linton; **Vice-President**, E. M. Wimperis; **Secretary**, W. T. Blackmore. **Office**, 189, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, The. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Its chief objects are—(1) To promote scientific and literary research; (2) to teach the principles of inductive and of experimental science; (3) to exhibit the application of these principles to the arts; and (4) to afford opportunities for study. The Institution includes **Laboratories** for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphrey Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives **Public Lectures**, holds **weekly meetings** (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is ten guineas, which includes the first year's annual subscription of five guineas, or a life composition of sixty guineas may be paid. In '94 Mr. Ludwig Mond conveyed to the members of the Royal Institution the freehold of No. 20, Albemarle Street, to be held by them for the purpose of a laboratory, to be named the "Davy Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution," and for the purpose of providing increased accommodation for the Institution. The library contains about 50,000 volumes. **House**, Albemarle St., Piccadilly; **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.; **Treasurer**, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; **Hon. Secretary**, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; **Professor of Natural Philosophy**, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. **Fullerian Professor of Chemistry**, Dr. James Dewar, M.A., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Physiology**, Charles Stewart, Esq., M.R.C.S.; **Assistant Secretary and Librarian**, Mr. Henry Young; **Assistant Librarian**, Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy

publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. President, John Kells Ingram, LL.D., S.F.T.C.D.; Treasurer, Rev. M. H. Close, M.A.; Secretary, E. P. Wright, M.A., M.D.; Secretary of Council, R. Atkinson, LL.D.; Librarian, J. T. Gilbert, LL.D.; Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, J. P. O'Reilly, C.E. Academy House, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds. See FREEMASONRY.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 1st, 72. Patron, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Chairman of Executive Committee, Rt. Hon. Lord Playfair, G.C.B.; Chairman of House Committee, George A. Western, Esq.; Treasurers, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge, Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Arthur Miall, Esq.; Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J. Campbell. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, and an Academy of Music. The instruction includes (1) general education, and the preparation of those who desire it for the University Examinations; (2) the science and practice of music; (3) the training of teachers; (4) pianoforte-tuning. The founders were convinced that the condition of the blind in this country could be improved by the employment of new and progressive methods of instruction, based upon a thorough course of physical training, and that thus many could be prepared for self-maintenance. The results have more than justified that expectation. Eighty to ninety per cent. of all the pupils who have completed their course of training at the college are now self-sustaining men and women, their earnings during the past year having been about £22,000. It is important to remember that these pupils have, with few exceptions, been drawn from the poorest classes, and if they had not had this practical training would to-day be dependent upon charity. The work of the institution is not only philanthropic but also eminently economic. From a national point of view, therefore, it is deserving of that liberal support which is indispensable to success. In response to numerous applications, the committee has recently opened additional houses for private pupils—one for boys and one for girls. The work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the principal at the college, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675 on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The first observation was made on Sept. 19th, 1675. The Director of the Observatory is styled the Astronomer Royal, and

is under the official control of the Admiralty, but receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne and Airy. The present Director is Mr. W. H. M. Christie, F.R.S. (q.v.). The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. A fine altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture is now being mounted to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor, with a spectroscope attached which has been recently mounted. Another fine instrument is the astrophysical equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. A new photographic equatorial, double the size of the preceding, with telescope of 26 inches aperture, is in course of construction. This powerful instrument is the gift of Sir Henry Thompson. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously form an important branch of the works. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased, and generally examined, at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is nearly 400. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from our leading scientists, meets at the Observatory each year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of three orders—viz., Academicians, Associates, and honorary members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition five works. President, Sir George Reid; Secretary, George Hay; Treasurer, John Hutchinson; Librarian, Otto T. Leyde; Clerk, James Hastings.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. In 1662 Charles II. granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from

November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, and Darwin medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, and only goes to distinguished *savants*. Among the recipients have been Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Priestley, Herschel, Davy, Brewster, Faraday, Adams, Owen, Chevreul, Darwin, Wheatstone, Helmholtz, Huxley, Prof. Rudolf Virchow, Sir George Gabriel Stokes, and Prof. Karl Weierstrass ('95). Among the presidents have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Huxley, and Sir Gabriel Stokes. Sir Joseph Lister, Bart, F.R.C.S., is the present president. There are now upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, '95: Barry, J. Wolfe, C.B.; Bourne, Prof. Alfred Gibbs, D.Sc.; Bryan, George Hartley, M.A.; Eliot, John, M.A.; Green, Prof. Joseph Reynolds, D.Sc.; Griffiths, Ernest Howard, M.A.; Heycock, Charles Thomas, M.A.; Hickson, Prof. Sydney John, D.Sc.; Holden, Major Henry Chapel Loft, R.A.; McClean, Frank, M.A., LL.D.; MacEwen, Prof. William, M.D.; Martin, Sidney, M.D.; Minchin, Prof. George M., M.A.; Power, William Henry; Purdie, Prof. Thomas, B.Sc. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. Secretaries, Prof. M. Foster, M.D., and Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. Assistant Secretary, Herbert Rix, B.A.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, who has thus stated its object: "The purpose of this Society is not merely the restoration of original etchings, but the re-infusion, into all forms of engravers' work, of those personal qualities which, whatever the process employed, in the hands of the great masters of painting made engraving a fine art." Annual Exhibitions of the work of members are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. The Secretary is Mr. A. Stewart, M.A., and the Offices of the Society are at 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 1st of December. Sir John Gilbert, R.A., R.W.S., is the President, and the number of members is forty, while the number of associated exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibitions of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. Deputy-Pres., Edward A. Goodall, R.W.S.; Sec., Alfred D. Fripp, R.W.S.; Assist. Sec., George L. Ridg. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established 1884, for the purpose of holding a

series of *Conversazioni*, to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. President, Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; Vice-President, A. W. Hunt, R.W.S.; Secretary, Aubrey Stewart, 71, Morningson Rd., N.W. Office, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Royalty Rents and Wayleaves. See MINING.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W., was established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. Being only in quarterly occupation of the buildings in Whitehall Yard, an address was presented to her Majesty the Queen, Oct. '90, setting forth the request of the Institution that the Banqueting House, Whitehall, might be granted to it for a museum. Her Majesty instructed the Lord Chamberlain, in Dec. '90, to convey to the Institution her compliance with this desire. On Jan. 1st, '95, therefore, the transference took place. No interference has been made with the architecture of the structure. The Royal United Service Institution Museum in the Banqueting House, Whitehall, contains the celebrated models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics, and models of modern war vessels. Admission 6d. daily, except Wednesdays, when by members' order only. April to September, 11 to 6. October to March, 11 to 4. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Chairman of the Council, Major-Gen. Lord Methuen, C.B., C.M.G. Secretary and Curator, Lieut. Gerald R. Maltby, R.N.

Royal University of Ireland. See IRELAND, ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF.

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1614. The boys are divided into *foundations* and *non-foundations*. Has, every July, 10 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 Leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 480; admission at the age of 12. Head Master, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. (*q.v.*). Motto, *Orando laborando*. Some distinguished alumni: Sir Ralph Abercrombie; Cave, Dr. Johnson's friend, and originator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Macready, the celebrated actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School; Walter Savage Landor; T. Hughes; Lord Derby; Dean Stanley; Arthur H. Clough; Matthew Arnold; and M. Waddington, the late French ambassador. In '89 it was decided to establish a Home Mission, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

Rules of Procedure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Rural Dean. See DEANS.

Rural Labourers' League, The, which was established in May '88, is an association formed for the purpose of promoting rural reform. Its President is the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., and it numbers among its numerous vice-presidents the names of many Unionists of note. The objects of the League are: To assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90; and the Parish Councils Act, '94. To assist every practical effort to secure a more direct connection of the agri-

cultural population with the soil. To assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse, and may have secured to him a condition of reasonable comfort in old age. And, generally, to improve by all legitimate means the social and material condition of the rural labouring population with a view of making the village life of the country more prosperous and attractive. The Secretary is Mr. F. G. Pyne, and the Offices are at 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D., was b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize ('39). Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and, becoming enamoured of Turner's paintings, then but little appreciated, he wrote a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. i. ('43), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "Modern Painters," making five (all issued in '46-60). These contained valuable illustrations by himself, and were reissued December '88. He had previously ('49) written "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice" ('51-3); both books have been reprinted—the former in '80, and the latter in April '86. He has also written extensively on economic and other questions, and more recently was engaged upon his autobiography, which after being brought out at very irregular intervals under the title of "Præterita," has now stopped altogether. In '87 he published "Hortus Inclusus: Letters from Mr. Ruskin to the Ladies of the Thwaite." A collection of Poems, written by him between the ages of seven and twenty-six, was published in Oct. '91. It was edited by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who in '93 wrote and published "The Life and Work of John Ruskin." Mr. Collingwood has for some years past been Mr. Ruskin's private secretary. An early work on "The Poetry of Architecture" appeared in '92; a small volume containing "Three Letters and an Essay," the latter composed when he was only sixteen, was published in July '93, "Letters to a College Friend" (circa 1845) in '94; and "Studies in both Arts" in '95.

Ruskin Society of London (Society of the Rose) was established in '81. It invites the help of all earnest friends of Mr. Ruskin and students of his works, and suggests the establishment of local centres as branches or reading societies. It offers public readings, papers and addresses, in exposition of Mr. Ruskin's writings and teachings, to literary and other associations. It possesses a good library of Mr. Ruskin's works (most of which have been presented to the Society by the author) for the use of members. Subscription, half a guinea. For information as to the Society apply to Mr. J. P. Smart, jun., 5, Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, N.

Russell, of Killowen, Lord. See under **PEERAGE**.

RUSSIA.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of Europe. It has a European area of 2,095,504 sq. miles, and, with Asiatic possessions, of 8,644,100 sq. miles. The total population is 115,000,000 people. The fifty governments of European Russia contain 86,782,574 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 8,385,809, Finland 2,338,404, the Caucasus 7,556,828, Siberia 4,538,561, and Central Asian possessions (Turkistan and Transcaspia) 5,644,359. The Slavs constitute more than two-thirds of the population (nearly 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The State religion is Greek Church. The orthodox number 65,549,096, Russo-Greek dissenters 15,000,000, Roman Catholics 8,300,000, Protestants 2,950,000, Jews 3,000,000, Mohammedans 2,600,000, and Buddhists, etc., the remainder. Of late years public attention has been prominently directed to the Stundists, a dissenting sect in the S. and S.W. of Russia, who have been bitterly persecuted by the Government. The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. He, however, entrusts the administration of the empire to four chief Councils, known respectively as the Council of State, a consultative body, the Ruling Senate, the high court of justice for the empire, the Holy Synod, which superintends religious matters, and the Committee of Ministers. In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. **Estimated Revenue, '95, £190,000,000; expenditure, £190,000,000; exports, '93, £62,000,000; imports, £47,000,000; total debt, '94, £500,000,000.** See **DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.**

History. '95. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York left St. Petersburg (Dec. 2nd). General Gourko resigned his position as Governor of Poland (7th), and was succeeded by Count Shuvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin. A new loan of 100,000,000 roubles in gold, bearing interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., to be issued at $\frac{9}{10}$ and redeemed at par in 81 years, was sanctioned by an Imperial Ukase (9th). The purpose of the loan was the redemption of the 5 per cent. obligations of eleven railway companies whose lines had been taken over by the Government. M. Krivoshein, Minister of Ways and Communications, was relieved of his office on account of an alleged irregularity in a contract made by him. Deputations from all parts of the Empire were received by the Czar in the Winter Palace (29th), and in addressing them he made the notable declaration that he intended to firmly uphold the principle of autocracy. The total revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, for '95, was estimated in the Budget (Jan. 14th) at 1,214,378,030 roubles, and the expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, at the same amount. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Giers, died of angina pectoris (26th), and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, was appointed as his successor (Feb. 28th). A petition presented by a number of journalists and literary men praying for some mitigation of the Press laws, was rejected by the Czar (April 20th). Russian diplomacy achieved a notable triumph at the conclusion of the

Chino-Japanese war, when Japan was induced, by the combined action of Russia, Germany, and France, to abandon all claim to permanent occupation of the Liao-tung Peninsula on the Chinese mainland. Further than this, Russia negotiated and guaranteed a loan of £16,000,000 to China, which was issued by Russia herself and France jointly (June 9th). A Russian Legation to the Vatican was established (9th). The Catholicos of Armenia visited the Czar in state at St. Petersburg (13th), and prayed him to put an end to the oppression under which the country was suffering. Sir Nicholas O'Connor was appointed, in succession to Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sept. 15th). M. Pobiedonoskeff, the Czar's representative on the Holy Synod, announced that, in view of the strength of the Orthodox Church in the Baltic provinces, the exceptional measures against the Protestant

Lutherans might be discontinued (Nov. 21).—**Commercial.** The year was chiefly remarkable commercially for two important efforts to increase the trade of the country. In the iron trade various schemes were on foot to swell the production of pig iron, particularly in Poland, and the Ural and Black Sea districts. A plan has also been mooted for connecting the Baltic and Black Seas by canal. A vessel has also been despatched to Australia, bearing a number of Russian products suitable for sale there, and agents have been appointed in the principal cities. The harvest was much smaller than in '94, and from some of the agricultural districts a good deal of distress was reported. The Czarina gave birth to a daughter (Nov. 15), who was named Princess Olga.

Russia, Czar of. See NICHOLAS II.
Russian Railway Development. See ENGINEERING.

S

St. Albans, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvador's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; St. Mary's being devoted to theology. In 1890, University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews, but the affiliation was annulled by the House of Lords in '95. Rector, Marquis of Bute (Nov. 24, '92). Chancery, the Duke of Argyll; Principal, J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir Charles Pearson. Registrar, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson. Degrees: M.A., D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., Mus. Doo. The Bachelors in the several faculties—divinity, law, medicine, science, and music—have the hoods of their faculties bordered with white fur instead of lined with white satin. A degree of LL.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A. and B.Sc. were thrown open to women. Fifteen bursaries were also thrown open to women students, and a Hall of Residence is being built on the University grounds at Rathelpie, which it is expected will be ready for the reception of students in '96-7. Miss L. J. Lumsden has been appointed Warden.

St. Asaph, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
St. Christopher, or St. Kitts. A British West Indian island, forming with Nevis and Anguilla a Presidency of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Capital, Basseterre, with a population of about 7500. The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands. A President is the chief official. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

St. Davids, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.
St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles

from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years. The population in '91 was under 3900. An effort, however, is now being made to set up a fishing and fish-curing industry. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMATIC.

"St. James's Gazette." An evening review and newspaper; founded in 1880. In politics the paper has always maintained a somewhat independent and individual line, while giving a general support to the Conservative and Liberal Unionist parties. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary and scientific topics, an epitome of the news of the morning, and the latest sporting, financial and general intelligence of the afternoon. Signed articles and essays by Mrs. Lynn Lynton, Mr. H. D. Traill, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. George Saintsbury, Sir Frederick Pollock, and other well-known writers, are among its occasional features; as well as "interviews" with statesmen and other public men on topics of the day. Editor, Mr. Sidney Low (q.v.). Office, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E.C.

"St. James's Budget," a weekly illustrated newspaper, published in connection with the *Gazette*, has been lately much enlarged and remodelled. It contains an illustrated history of the week, articles on literature, art, fashions, and sport; columns devoted to chess, gastronomy, and matters specially interesting to ladies; reviews of new books, frequently illustrated; humorous pictures by the most popular artists; and many other features of interest. Editor, J. Penderel Brodhurst.

St. Lucia. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands, of which it is the most northerly. Its area is about 240 sq. miles. Capital, Castries, the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies. The whites are

mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, logwood, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator and an Executive Council. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

St. Michael and St. George, the most Distinguished Order of, was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in '68, '77, and '87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 150, and the third of 260 members. Prelate of the Order is Dr. Machray, Bishop of Rupert's Land. The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris ævi*. ("A pledge of a better time"). See KNIGHTHOODS.

St. Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of. Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty-two Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* ("Who shall separate?"). There are, at present, twenty-six K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.	Duke of Cambridge.
Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).	Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
Duke of Connaught.	Lord Carlingford.
Earl of Dartrey.	Earl of Howth.
Earl of Cork.	Lord Montague.
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Viscount Wolsley.
Earl of Gosford.	Marquis of Ormonde.
Viscount Powerscourt.	Earl of Erne.
Earl of Kenmare.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Rosse.
Earl of Dunraven.	Earl of Limerick.
Earl of Cansfort.	Lord Inchiquin.
	Earl of Cavan.

Grand Master of the Order, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; **Chancellor of the Order**, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; **Secretary**, G. Francis W. Lambart; **Genealogist**, H. Farnham Burke; **Usher of the Black Rod**, Col. J. Caulfield; **Ulster King of Arms**, Arthur E. Vicars.

St. Paul's School, London. Founded A.D. 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Is governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 4th, '79. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now 638 boys in the school, and 34 masters. The governors give annually eight exhibitions for four years, varying in value from £80 to £30, to the scholars

proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Considerable public attention was drawn to the school during '93 and '94, owing to the draft scheme of the Charity Commissioners for its remodelling, and the opposition to it which arose in many quarters. The main financial propositions of the scheme were that the endowment, which was stated to be of the annual value of £17,800, should be divided between the school, which was to receive £8000 a year, and two lower grade schools for boys and girls respectively in or near London, the balance being set apart for these schools. Among the alumni of St. Paul's were Milton, Marlborough, etc. Motto, *Fide et literis*. High Master, F. W. Walker, M.A. Bursar, S. Bewsher.

St. Vincent. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 132 sq. miles. Capital, Kingstown, pop. 4547. Chief products: sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator, a small Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Salisbury, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Salisbury, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Salt. See TRADE, '95.

Salvation Army, The. A home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its general, chief of the staff, commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be reached by ordinary religious agencies. This it perpetually strives to do by adapting its work to the understanding and tastes of the people it seeks to reach, rather than by appealing or commending itself to the approval of the more refined classes of society; hence in the earlier days of its history its objects seem to have been much misunderstood, which led to some amount of opposition from legal and other authorities. This feeling, however, now appears to have almost entirely passed away. Although, comparatively speaking, so young a missionary society, its growth has been very rapid. Its own supported officers now number upwards of eleven thousand, and these proclaim the gospel in no less than twenty-nine different languages and dialects. There are also some thirty-six thousand voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, upwards of forty illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of sixty millions, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a brief idea of the spiritual or religious side of the army's work. Another side is the **Darkest England Social Scheme** formulated by General Booth, which has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their

actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view that reformation in character, which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, upwards of 220 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of some 1500 officers, men and women. Arrangements are being actively pushed forward to found the Oversea Colony, when the most desirable locality has been fully decided upon by the General and the experts who have the matter in hand. The International Headquarters are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The large International Trading Depot, formed mainly to supply the needs of its own institutions and followers, is at 98, 100, and 102, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. The offices of the City Colony of the Social Scheme are at 272, Whitechapel Road, E.C. The British Farm Colony is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands, with an area of 1701 sq. m., an aggregate population of 36,000 souls, of whom 235 are British, and 90 Germans. It lies north-east of the Fiji group (*q.v.*). The largest is **Savaia**, described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight, and the capital is **Apia**. The other chief islands are Upolu and Tutoila. The reigning sovereign, who was placed in power in '89 by Great Britain, Germany, and the United States acting jointly, is King Malietoa. A rival chief Mataafa had a numerous following, but he has been deported to the Marshall Islands. The three powers, who are represented by three consuls, have established themselves in the islands and guaranteed their independence. A Supreme Court has been established, consisting of one judge, who is known as the Chief Justice of Samoa. On Dec. 3rd, '94, Mr. R. L. Stevenson died in his home at Vailima, near Apia.

Sanderson, J. S. Burdon, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, was b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1828, and ed. at Edinburgh University. He was Medical Officer of Health for Paddington, '56-67, was sent by the Royal Commissioners to report upon the cattle plague, '65-6, and to report upon the influence of heat upon the miners in Cornwall, '69. He was also on the Royal Commission on Hospitals for Infectious Diseases, '83. From '74 to '82 he was Jodrell Professor of Physiology in University College, London, and from '82-95 Waynflete Professor of Physiology. In '95 he was appointed Regius Professor at Oxford. He held the office of President of the British Association in '93.

San Domingo is the mulatto republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*), in the Antilles. Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '93, 550,000. Is divided into six states or provinces, and five maritime districts. Has a President and National Congress of twenty-two members elected for two years. Capital, **San Domingo**, founded in 1594, the first European settlement in America, pop. 25,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed

chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. Revenue, '93, £275,000; expenditure, £275,000; foreign debt, £714,300; imports, '93, £483,000; exports, £728,000. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cacao, and sugar. A judgment having been issued against the National Bank, which was founded on French capital, M. Masson, the French Consul, tried to prevent its enforcement, and placed seals on its coffers. These were broken by the distraining officer. Thereupon M. Masson complained that the Consulate seals had been violated, and the French Government broke off diplomatic relations (Oct.). An attempt to compel the payment by Hayti of a subsidy for the maintenance of the San Domingo army led to a conflict with the troops of that Republic, who gained the day (31st) — **History** '95. Diplomatic relations between France and San Domingo were renewed (March 10th), the dispute which led to their being broken off having been settled. Earlier in the year M. Hanotiaux had threatened extreme measures, but these were found not to be necessary. In April a French naval squadron visited the island, and was enthusiastically welcomed.

Sanitary Institute, The, was founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88. The objects of the Institute are "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." A congress for the consideration of subjects relating to Hygiene, and an Exhibition of Sanitary Apparatus and Appliances, are held by the Institute periodically. Sessional meetings of the Institute are held in London from time to time, for the reading of papers and for discussions upon subjects connected with sanitary science. Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge are granted. The examinations are held in London and also in provincial centres, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances. An examination is also held in Practical Sanitary Science. The **Parques Museum**, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature, and a reading room supplied with the principal sanitary periodicals, both home and foreign. Members are elected by ballot by the council. The admission fee payable by a member is £3 3s., and the annual subscription £2 2s., medical officers of health, surveyors, and some others paying the smaller annual subscription of £1 1s., and being exempt from the payment of any entrance fee. Fellows and associates are elected by the council. **Officers:** President, the Duke of Westminster, K.G.; Treasurer, Sir Douglas Galton; Registrar, G. J. Symons, F.R.S.; Secretary, F. White Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.

San Juan River. See NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

San Salvador, a republic of Central America, bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President and a Congress of

seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. The elections are, however, frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos or military nominations. A protocol was signed in Aug. '94 proposing the union of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador into a Central American Republic. The chief products are coffee and indigo. **Area**, 7225 sq. m.; **pop.** 780,426. **Capital**, San Salvador, **pop.** 20,000. **Revenue**, '93, £1,020,000; **expenditure**, £1,022,000; **external debt** estimated at £265,000; **imports**, '93, £270,000; **exports**, £1,080,000. See DIPLOMATIC.

Santa Cruz, or Ste. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. **Capital**, Christiansstadt. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. Intrusted by France to the Knights of Malta, 1651; purchased by Denmark, to whom it now belongs, in 1733; slavery abolished, 1848; coolies employed, 1863. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Santley, Charles, was b. at Liverpool 1834. Studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London in '57 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in '59, when he took the part of Hoel in *Dinorah*. He is a favourite baritone on the operatic stage, and in '89-90 achieved a series of triumphs in Australia, and at the Cape in '93. Published (Nov. '92) his reminiscences, entitled "Student and Singer."

Sarawak. A state in the north-west of the island of Borneo, which in 1888 was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by Her Majesty's Government. **Area** about 50,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 300,000. **Capital**, Kuching. Sea-board extends 380 miles. **Revenue**, '93, £91,500; **expenditure**, £95,640; **imports**, '93, £571,620; **exports**, £619,550. The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in '41, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Charles Brooke, G.C.M.G. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief native races are Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, etc.; and the products of the country include gold, silver, diamonds, coal, indiarubber, ironwood, canes, sago, pepper, tea, and coffee.

Saxe-Coburg, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of, and 1st Duke of Edinburgh (creat. 1866), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was b. 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. '74 the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy '58; Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron '86. Late Master of the Trinity House. In June '88 he was promoted to the honorary rank of a General of Infantry in the German army. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died Aug. 22nd, '93, and H.R.H., as heir presumptive, succeeded him in the Duchy, and took the oath of loyalty to the constitution in the presence of the Emperor William. The question at once arose of his position in regard to the allowances made him by Parliament, and in regard to the House of Lords and the Privy Council. According to a statement made by Mr. Gladstone in the House (Dec. 22nd), he voluntarily relinquished the annuity of £15,000 conferred on him in '66, but retained the

annuity of £10,000 given in '73, stating that he intended to pass a portion of every year in England, and to keep up his establishment at Clarence House. His name was omitted from the Privy Council list, and his position as to the House of Lords was left to the decision of that House. Saxe-Coburg has 206,513 inhabitants. The revenue is £100,000, and the expenditure £129,130. The Duke's eldest daughter is Crown Princess of Roumania, and his second daughter was betrothed to the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (Sept. '95).

Saxony. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. **School Attendance Committees.** See EDUCATION.

School Boards. See EDUCATION.

Schreiner, Olive, authoress, is the second daughter of a Lutheran clergyman of South Africa. She came to England when about twenty with the manuscript of "The Story of an African Farm," desiring, above all things, to devote herself to physiological studies. Her manuscript, after various adventures, was submitted to Mr. George Meredith, who saw in it great promise, and suggested certain alterations, which she carried out. The story was then published under the pseudonym of "Ralph Iron," and met with great success. It is a singularly powerful spiritual autobiography, representing the natural liberation of a lofty, idealistic temperament from the ultra-Calvinism of the Dutch profession. The heroine is named after the maiden name of Olive Schreiner's mother, a very remarkable woman, the daughter of a Congregational minister who lived in East London. Besides the above-named work Miss Schreiner has published "Dreams," a collection of occasional parables. In May '93 she again visited England, and on her return to Africa in October left a small volume, which was published in the Pseudonym Library under the title "Dream Life and Real Life." Her larger book, the title of which is said to be "From Man to Man," is not to be published, it appears, for some time. She was married in '94 to Mr. Cronwright, a young colonist, and in '95 published a strong indictment of Mr. Rhodes and his South African policy.

Science and Art Department. The, of the Committee of the Council on Education is a separate branch of the Education Department. Under it are the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, S. Kensington and Jermyn Street, the National Art Training School, S. Kensington, numerous schools of science and art which receive payments on results, grants in aid, etc., the S. Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museums, the Science and Art Libraries, the Geological Museum, Museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The department holds annual examinations to test the science and art teaching in the various elementary, secondary, and special science and art schools throughout the kingdom as well as in the colonies. Special examinations in such subjects as agriculture, navigation, and nautical astronomy, are also held. Payments are made for instruction in drawing in public elementary schools and training colleges, and grants are issued in aid of technical instruction and of local museums. See EDUCATION.

Science, Progress of, in '95. See under various alphabetical headings reviews of the

work done in different departments, *e.g.*, ANTHROPOLOGY, ASTRONOMY, BIOLOGY, BRITISH ASSOCIATION, CHEMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, GEOLOGY, MEDICAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR, etc.

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Dec. '94–Nov. '95). See OBITUARY.

Scotch Representative Peers. See PEER-AGE.

Scotland, Church of. See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Scotland, Local Government Board for. Mr. John Skelton, C.B., LL.D., was appointed Vice-President, Mr. J. P. MacDougall the second member, and Dr. J. M'Lintock the third member (Sept. 17th, '94).

"Scotsman, The." The representative Scottish political daily paper—occupying in Scotland much the same position as the *Times* in England. First number appeared Jan. 25th, '17. For six years it was a weekly, price 10d., then a bi-weekly, price 7d. Appeared first as a penny daily, June 30th, '55. Editors have been Ch. McLaren, John McCulloch, Alex. Russel, and the present editor, Mr. C. A. Cooper. In politics it is independent Liberal. It gives much space to general literature, art, science. From the same office are issued the *Weekly Scotsman* and the *Evening Dispatch*, which latter has earned a wide reputation as a fearless assailant of public and semi-public abuses. Head office: Cockburn Street, Edinburgh. London office: 45, Fleet Street, E.C.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the Society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the National Footpath Preservation Society of England. It has been instrumental in vindicating many rights of way in Scotland, which were in danger of being lost, and is deserving of the support of all tourists, who have benefited greatly by its operations. The Secretary is Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A. 28, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Sea Fisheries of Great Britain. A Commons committee was appointed to inquire into this subject (March 27th, '93), and Mr. Marjoribanks was chosen chairman of it. The committee held twenty sittings for the purpose of taking evidence, and presented its report on Aug. 17th. The recommendations of the Committee as to the size limit for small fish, the protection of spawning and immature fish, the formation of directly representative district sea fisheries committees for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the granting of greater facilities for the transit of fish, will be found in the '94 ed. in the article on SESSION, sect. 186. For Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, see SESSION, sect. 85.

Secondary Education. For a discussion of the whole subject and a summary of report, published in '95, of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, see EDUCATION.

Secretary of State. As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII.'s days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were two principal secretaries of state, and Anne added a third for Scotch affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were two principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the northern department, which included

Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the southern department, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A secretary for America or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into Home and Foreign, the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies being included in the former department. Another principal secretary who was intrusted with Colonial and War Office business was appointed in 1794, and in 1854 a secretary for War was appointed, who in the following year took over the duties of Secretary-at-War—a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in '63 formally and finally abolished. In '58 a fifth principal secretary of state was appointed for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are appointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State," or "one of H.M. Secretaries of State." Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary and by a Permanent Under-Secretary. The five Permanent Under-Secretaries are: Home Office, Mr. Kenelm Digby; Foreign Office, Sir T. H. Sanderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Colonial, Sir R. Meade, K.C.B.; War, Sir Arthur Halliburton, K.C.B.; India, Sir A. Godley, K.C.B. The office of Secretary for Scotland, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland is Sir C. Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G. See MINISTRY, IRELAND, HOME OFFICE, etc.

Selborne, Earl of. See under PEERAGE.

Selden Society. Inaugurated in '87 "to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law." The Society has issued six volumes: "Select Pleas of the Crown, A.D. 1200–1225," "Selections from Manorial Rolls of the 13th Century" (both edited by Professor F. W. Maitland), and "Select Civil Cases of the 13th Century" (edited by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn); "The Court Baron" (edited by Professor Maitland) and Mr. W. Paley Baildon), which contains four treatises of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, containing precedents for the business of manorial and local courts, as well as extracts from some very ancient rolls recently discovered at the Public Record Office, and from the Court Rolls of the Bishop of Ely's Manor of Littleport, "The Lcet Jurisdiction in the City of Norwich during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries" (edited by the Rev. W. Hudson), which gives a complete and unique picture of the working of the system of Frankpledge, and of the organisation of a large city for the purposes of internal police, together with much curious information as to social, commercial, and municipal customs; "Select Pleas in the Court of Admiralty, A.D. 1390–1545" (edited by R. G. Marsden). The Society consists of a Council comprising the

leading lawyers in England, the Colonies, and the United States, in which it has also local secretaries. **Patron**, H.M. the Queen; **Vice-Patron**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **President** (office vacant at present); **Vice-President**, Lord Justice Fry; **Hon. Secretary** and **Treasurer**, P. Edward Dove, Lincoln's Inn.

Select Committees. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the under-paid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate to **Canada**, **Australia**, and other colonies. The Society in most cases supplements the funds of the intending emigrant, and assists him to obtain his passage. **Introductions** are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position, resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and **work** is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During the past ten years upwards of 5100 persons have been thus located, at a cost of about £27,500. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In '95 the emigrants assisted exceeded 200. The income of the Society was over £2000, inclusive of emigrants' contributions. **Office**, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London. Applications from intending emigrants should be made to the **Secretary**, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates.

Senegal, or French Senegambia. A French colony in Western Africa, on the Senegal and the Gambia rivers. Capital, **St. Louis**, pop. 20,000. Its coastline extends from Cape Verd southwards to Gambia. Goree and Dakar form part of the colony. The colony is divided into: (1) The districts placed under municipal rule, pop. 39,000; (2) Territories directly administered, 52,000; (3) Protected territories, 927,000; and (4) Territories nominally protected for political reasons, 80,000; giving a total pop. of 1,008,000. Great part of the country is fertile and rich in produce. **Chief exports** are gum, india-rubber, nuts, and skins. Senegal navigable 750 miles up. There is a railway between Dakar and St. Louis. The colony is represented at Paris by a deputy, but is administered by a governor-general and a Colonial Council. See **AFRICA** (map) and **COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

Senegambia. A district in the west of equatorial Africa, comprising the regions watered by the Senegal and Gambia, and bounded north by the Sahara, south by Sierra Leone, east by the Joliba or Upper Niger, and west by the Atlantic. This vast region is estimated to contain an area of 400,000 sq. m., and a population of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 Berbers, Negroes, and Europeans.

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the **Mace** (*q.v.*) when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The **Serjeant-at-Arms** of

the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (*q.v.*). Both **Serjeants-at-Arms** are appointed by the Crown. Mr. H. D. Erskine is **Serjeant-at-Arms** of the House of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot.

SERVIA.

Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Alexander I. of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive power was, by the constitution of '88, vested in the King, and the legislative in the King jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly. There was a Senate or Council of State of 16 members, always in session, which examined and elaborated projects of laws, etc. The Skuptschina was elected by the people indirectly once in every three years. Besides this there was the Great Skuptschina with twice as many members as the National Assembly, which was called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens were electors. This Constitution was, however, abrogated by King Alexander in May '94, and replaced by the old Constitution of '69. By virtue of this Constitution the Government are entitled to appoint one-third of the members of the Skuptschina, while the electorate for the other two-thirds is greatly restricted, with open voting instead of voting by ballot. Great power over the press is also given to the Government, and the arbitrary power of the Crown is also increased considerably. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. **Area**, 19,050 sq. m.; pop. 2,205,131. **Revenue**, '94, £2,550,224; **expenditure**, £2,544,953; **public debt**, '94, £13,081,000; **imports**, '94, £1,395,245; **exports**, £1,840,928. See **DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN ARMIES**.

History. '05.—King Alexander's accession to the Pan Slavist League was announced (Dec. 5th), but it appeared that this step involved no change in the policy of the country, which had been by no means distinctively Russophile. The King visited St. Petersburg, and travelled a good deal early in the year. He visited Paris (Jan. 28th), and was received by the President. The general election took place in April, and resulted in a complete triumph for the Government. An arrangement made by the Government for the unification and conversion of a large portion of the national debt was rejected by the financial committee of the Skuptschina (May 4th), and M. Petrovitch, Minister of Finance, was replaced by M. Zoraskovitch. The Skuptschina, however, resolved that, despite this rejection, their confidence in the Cabinet was unshaken, and the revision of the laws undertaken at the *coup d'état* in May '94 was confirmed. Queen Natalie returned to Belgrade, after four years' absence, and was received with much popular enthusiasm (10th). M. Christitch resigned office (July 4th), and was succeeded by M. Novakovitch, a former President of the Council of State (7th). An Act for the conversion of the national debt was carried and promulgated (22nd). A slight misunderstanding between the King and his father arose in September, and ex-King Milan left Belgrade for a time.

Servia, King of. See ALEXANDER I.

Servia, Political Parties of. The political life of Servia centres in the *Narodna-Skuptschina* or National Assembly, the members of which may be divided into Liberals or pro-Russians, Radicals or pro-Austrians, and Progressists, who also lean to the side of Austria, while, in common with the Radicals, they aim at the continued independence of the kingdom. At the beginning of '93 a Liberal Ministry was in power, with M. Avakumovitch as its head. After the *coup d'état* in April '93, however, by which the young King Alexander assumed the reins of power, a Radical Cabinet was summoned, and an election followed. The Radicals gained 121 seats, the Progressists 11, and the Liberals only 1. The Radicals, however, did not long remain in office. Political chaos reigned till King Milan returned, and two Coalition Ministries of Liberals and Progressists were successively formed, while in Nov. '94 M. Cristitch was made Premier. At a general election in April '95 a large majority of Progressist supporters of the Government was returned, the Liberals only numbering 30, and the Radicals still fewer.

SESSIONS (PARLIAMENTARY).

Feb.—July '95, Aug.—Sept. '95.

[1] The first of these articles gives an outline of some of the principal business transacted and of the legislation accomplished during what may be termed the ordinary session of '95, in the second being recorded some of the proceedings of the new Parliament at its sittings after the General Election. As in previous editions, military, naval, and educational matters are dealt with under the headings ARMY, NAVY, and EDUCATION in the body of the work, though the announcement of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman respecting the Commandership-in-Chief, and the Ammunition question upon which the Rosebery Administration fell will be found mentioned under ARMY ESTIMATES (sects. 7 and 8), and the proposals embodied in the Naval Works Act are noticed in sect. 77. The Budget statement in brief is included under the heading FINANCE, NATIONAL, in the body of the book; but some of the details of the Finance or Budget Act, '95, are given in sect. 54. The Factory and Workshop Act is the subject of a special article in the body of the book. Under PEERAGE and COMMONS will be found a list of Lords and of the M.P.s returned at the great contest of July; and information as to matters of party policy and voting strength is given under POLITICAL PARTIES and GENERAL ELECTION. For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up into numbered sections and divided into three parts, the first containing the Queen's Speech and having reference to a number of Miscellaneous Matters of interest; the second being devoted to Proceedings on Bills and an Analysis of some of the Principal Acts passed; and the third to Reports of Committees.

Queen's Speech and Miscellaneous.

[2] The fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of her Majesty was opened by royal commission on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, the Lord Chancellor reading the Queen's Speech as follows: "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—My relations with foreign Powers remain on a friendly and satisfactory footing. An agreement has been concluded, after protracted negotiations, between my Government and that

of the French Republic for the settlement of the frontier between my colony of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring French possessions. I regret to say that the war between China and Japan still continues. I have maintained a close and cordial understanding with the Powers interested in those regions, and shall lose no favourable opportunity of promoting a peaceful termination of the contest. In consequence of reports which reached my Government of excesses committed by Turkish troops, regular or irregular, on Armenians in a district of Asia Minor, I thought it right, in conjunction with other Powers, to make representations to the Porte. The Sultan has declared his intention of severely punishing any of his officers or soldiers who have been guilty of such acts, and has sent a commission to conduct an investigation on the spot. Delegates from the Powers which have consuls at Erzerum will accompany this commission. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The estimates for the year will be laid before you without delay. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to observe the striking fact that in Ireland offences of all kinds against the law have sunk during the past year to the lowest level hitherto marked in official records. Proposals will be submitted to you for remedying defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and for dealing with certain evicted tenants whose situation still constitutes a peril to social order. A Bill will be presented to you dealing with the Church Establishment in Wales. Bills will also be laid before you having for their object the popular control of the liquor traffic, the abolition of plural voting, and provision for the payment of the charges of the returning officers at elections. The commission which I issued in '93 to report on the best means of unifying the government of the Metropolis has presented its report, and a Bill will be laid before you founded on its recommendations. I regret that agriculture continues in a seriously depressed condition. This subject is still under the consideration of the commission which I appointed in the autumn of '93. In the meantime, a proposal will be submitted to you for facilitating the construction of light railways, a measure which will, I trust, be found beneficial to the rural districts. Bills will also be presented for the promotion of conciliation in trade disputes and for the amendment of the Factory Acts. You will be asked to consider measures for the completion of the system of county government in Scotland, and for further legislation in respect of the Crofter population in that country. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your arduous and responsible labours."

[3] The Address in the Lords was moved and seconded by Lord Welby and Lord Battersea. The mover and seconder in the Commons were Mr. C. Hobhouse and Mr. Holland; and in the course of the general debate in that House appreciative references to the public life and character of Lord R. Churchill, who had died not long before, were made from both sides. Mr. Balfour remarked that the deliberately announced intention of the Government to bring forward measures which they knew they could not pass was one which would be brought directly before the House on an amendment to be moved by some official member of the Opposition. Sir W. Harcourt did not admit that the

Ministerial measures would not pass, and said that so long as the Government remained in power they were bound to pursue the measures to which they had pledged themselves before the country, and they intended to do so until the House had pronounced condemnation upon them.

[4] Mr. J. Redmond moved (Feb. 11th) an amendment to the Address representing that the time had come when it was the duty of the Government to advise her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament and submit the question of Home Rule to the electors of the United Kingdom. Mr. J. Morley, in opposing the amendment, said its success would mean the ejecting from office, by the aid of the opponents of Home Rule, of a Home Rule Government which had passed a Home Rule Bill through this House. Mr. Balfour supported the amendment, which was rejected by 256 to 236. Mr. Chamberlain (Feb. 15th) moved an amendment representing that it was contrary to the public interest that, under the guidance of the Government, the time of Parliament should be occupied in the discussion of measures which, according to their own statements, there was no prospect of passing into law, while proposals involving grave constitutional changes had been announced on which the judgment of Parliament should be taken without delay. The House (Feb. 18th) rejected this amendment by 297 to 283. The Commons debate on the Address lasted just a fortnight.

[5] The Government persevered with their policy of putting their legislative programme before the House and country; and when the crisis at length came the Land Law (Ireland) Bill had been read a second time, five main clauses of the Established Church (Wales) Bill had been got through, the Intoxicating Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill had been introduced, and the Government had announced their intention of taking the second reading before the end of the session; the Parliamentary Elections (Plural Voting) Bill had also been brought in, the Light Railways Bill had been discussed on second reading, but had not passed that stage, the Crofters Bill had been read a second time, the Local Government (Scotland) Bill and the Conciliation Trade Disputes Bill had been referred to grand committees, and the Trade Grand Committee had almost got through the clauses of the Factory Bill. The Finance or Budget Bill had been passed, and the Naval Works Bill was nearly through the Commons. The latter and the Factory Bill were afterwards passed by general consent, so too were certain minor measures; but all the Queen's Speech Bills, except that relating to factories, went by the board at the change of Ministry. At the prorogation on July 6th there was no Queen's Speech.

[6] Agriculture and Industrial Depression, and the Unemployed.—Mr. Jeffreys moved (Feb. 6th) on the Address an amendment "viewing with the gravest apprehension the disastrous condition of the agricultural interest, the prolonged depression of the textile and other industries, and the consequent increase in the number of the unemployed, and regretting that your Majesty's Ministers have shown no appreciation of the extreme gravity of the present situation." The amendment was (Feb. 8th) rejected by 273 to 261. The Parnellites voted against the Government (see sects. 99, 111, and 117).

Ammunition, Supply of (see next sect.).

[7] Army Estimates.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in explaining the estimates (March 15th), assured the House that the Army was steadily advancing in efficiency. The question had been asked, Are your preparations made in anticipation of the actual outbreak and circumstances of war? and it might be also inquired whether there was between the two fighting services such a common intelligence as would enable them to co-operate with effect on the outbreak of hostilities. He stated confidently that within the last five or six years great strides had been made in this matter, and that now there was that well-considered preparation, that perfect accord between the two services, which had been desired, and that every reasonably probable contingency had been foreseen.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in committee on the Army Estimates (Jan. 21st), announced that on Oct. 1st, '95, the Duke of Cambridge would relinquish the position of Commander-in-Chief. He paid a glowing tribute to the Duke's services in connection with the Army, and, in regard to the future, stated that the Government did not propose to create the new office of Chief-of-the-Staff as described in the report of the Hartington Commission, but to maintain the appointment of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, though his functions would be greatly modified as compared with the duties now attributed to the Commander-in-Chief. He would be principal military adviser of the Secretary of State, and, with the other heads of the Military Department, would constitute a deliberative council which would advise the Minister for War. (See sect. 113 and headed articles ARMY and WAR OFFICE.)

[8] In committee on the Army Estimates Mr. Brodrick (June 21st) called attention to the supply and reserve of small arms ammunition, contending that it was insufficient, and that the amount provided in the Estimates in respect of it had been cut down to a smaller amount than in any previous year. He moved the reduction of the salary of the Secretary for War by £100. Mr. Woodall said that, in estimating the quantities of small arms ammunition, the War Office had been advised by the Director of Artillery, whose conclusion had been accepted and confirmed by the Adjutant-General; and the War Office was in a position to say, in regard to the necessities of the year and the reserves at home and abroad, that they were satisfactory. It was true the amount asked for this year for cordite was less than last year, but the cost of its manufacture had been diminished to an astonishing degree. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he had shown his figures to the Adjutant-General yesterday, who had assured him that in the matter of reserve small arms ammunition we occupied a perfectly sound position. In the course of further discussion Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said there was a reserve of ammunition which had been steadily increasing; it was better this year than last, it was better last year than the year before, and it would be considerably higher at the end of this financial year than now. They could mobilise three army corps amounting to 110,000 men; there were besides a large force for the defence of certain places in case of invasion numbering about 110,000, and a force of 170,000 for garrison purposes. We had

the regulation amount of ammunition for the whole of them. The quantity of ammunition he had mentioned, he added, in answer to Colonel Lockwood, did not include that for the annual course. Mr. Balfour said he had seen figures showing that it was absolutely impossible that there should be at present in store a quantity of small ammunition equal to the regulation amount of 480 cartridges per man. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to observations by Mr. Balfour, said he had stated there was small arms ammunition, according to the equipment regulations for the several forces, for 400 rounds per man—that was for the regulars in the three army corps. For the others the amount was less—he meant by the equipment regulations. Mr. Balfour said, from the figures furnished him by Mr. Brodrick, it was impossible to find out how the Government obtained the quantity of ammunition they now said they had. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen maintained that on the case before them the state of things was unsatisfactory. The committee divided, and carried the amendment for the reduction of the vote by 132 to 125—majority against the Government seven. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at once moved to report progress, and the motion was agreed to. (See sect. 19.) After the change of Ministry, on the vote of £4,000,000 for the Army, Mr. Balfour, in reply to Mr. Dalziel, said some increase of the Estimates would be proposed in order to increase the amount of small arms ammunition. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the late Government had increased by 75 per cent. the quantity of cordite ammunition originally proposed by the military authorities. (See sect. 113.)

[9] **Ballot, Second, at Parliamentary Elections.** Mr. Dalziel moved (April 5th) "that it is desirable that provision should be made for a second ballot at parliamentary elections in all cases where no candidate receives an absolute majority of the votes recorded." Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said the Government left the question to the determination of the House; but he gave his individual support to the resolution, which, on a division, was carried by 132 to 72.

[10] **Black Rod** (see sect. 15).—The House of Lords resolved (July 6th) that an address be presented to her Majesty requesting that she would be graciously pleased, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to defer the appointment of his successor, as it was probable that a smaller salary than the present would be assigned to any future holder of the office, and as it would be desirable that a further opportunity should be afforded of considering the duties which should be attached to it and the conditions under which it should be held.

[11] **British East Africa.**—Sir E. Grey, on a vote of £80,000, of which £50,000 was for a grant to the British East Africa Company in consideration of the surrender by it of its charter and for the sale and cession of its property and rights in East Africa, and £30,000 was a grant in aid of the expenses of administration, etc., in British East Africa (exclusive of Uganda and the neighbouring districts), stated (June 13th) the conclusions the Government had come to regarding the future administration of this territory. They thought it would be necessary to construct the railway between Uganda and the coast; and although this vote contained no money in con-

nection with the line, no unnecessary delay would take place. Mr. Labouchere opposed the vote. Mr. W. Allen and Mr. Snape supported it. Mr. Chamberlain, in supporting, contended that, upon his own showing, Sir W. Harcourt was on this question in a minority in the Cabinet. The vote was carried by 249 to 51 (see sect. 118).

Budget (see article FINANCE, NATIONAL, and sect. 54).

Cambridge, Duke of (see sects. 7 and 113).

[12] **Coburg Annuity.**—Mr. A. Morton (May 3rd) moved a resolution declaring it to be desirable that the annuity of £10,000 still paid to the Duke of Coburg should now cease. Mr. Labouchere seconded. The resolution was opposed by both Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Balfour, and rejected by 193 to 72.

[13] **Cromwell, Proposed Statue to.**—The supply vote for the Houses of Parliament Buildings contained an item of £500 on account of a proposed statue to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Hayden (June 14th) moved to omit the item, and was supported by other Nationalists. Sir W. Harcourt justified the proposal to erect the statue, but Mr. Balfour failed to see why Cromwell should be singled out for this distinction. The amendment to omit the item was negatived by 152 to 137. On the report of the vote, Mr. J. McCarthy (June 17th) moved the reduction of the amount by £500 in respect of the proposed statue, and in the result the proposed reduction was carried by 220 to 83, the Government now voting for it, and the House thus deciding against the erection of the statue.

[14] **Derby Day.**—Mr. Maclure (May 28th) moved the adjournment of the House over Derby Day. The motion was negatived by 221 to 174, and the House sat accordingly.

Home Rule All Round (see sect. 18).

House of Lords, Rosebery Ministry and the (see headed article POLITICAL PARTIES).

[15] **Houses of Parliament Buildings, Accommodation in.**—Mr. Cremer (June 14th) complained of the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for Ministers and members within the Houses of Parliament, but showed at the same time that a very large number of rooms was at the disposal of officials. He moved to reduce the sum by £500. Mr. Labouchere said Black Rod had at his disposal thirty-five rooms which he had not used for three or four years. The reduced vote was carried by 63 to 43. After the change of Government the matter was (July 2nd) reverted to in the course of the conversation. Sir J. Hibbert expressed the opinion that the rooms in the occupation of Black Rod could not be touched until the present holder of the office had retired (see sects. 10 and 119).

[16] **Indian Cotton Duties.**—Sir H. James obtained leave (Feb. 21st) to move the adjournment in order to discuss the recent imposition of duties upon the import of cotton manufactures and yarns from India. Mr. Fowler said these duties existed not only in the period of the East India Company, but since the government of India was handed over to the Crown; they were not repealed until '82, when the financial condition of India allowed of the repeal of all import duties. When a serious financial difficulty arose in relation to the Indian Budget of '94-5, the Home Government at first refused to allow of their reimposition, and he only at length consented subject to the

condition that no element of protection was involved. He denied that the duties violated the principles of free trade; he maintained that they were paid, not by the people of Lancashire, but by the Indian consumer, and that the corresponding excise duty which had been imposed was adequate to prevent protection. The Government would not shrink from accepting the consequences if the House censured their action in the matter. In course of further discussion Mr. Goschen (though he spoke in his individual capacity) said he would support the Executive. Lord G. Hamilton objected to the reimposition of the duties. In the result the motion of Sir H. James was rejected by 304 to 109—majority 195 (see sect. 120).

[17] **International Monetary Conference.**—Mr. Everett moved (Feb. 26th) that this House regards with "increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expressions of opinion on the part of the Government of France and the Government and Parliament of Germany as to the serious evils resulting therefrom. It therefore urges upon her Majesty's Government the desirability of co-operating with other Powers in an International Conference for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove or mitigate these evils." Sir W. Harcourt stated that as his motion had been brought forward in terms upon which they could find common ground, and inasmuch as it did not commit the Government in any sense to any agreement with the bimetallic system, he would not oppose the motion. The resolution was agreed to (see sect. 121).

[18] **Local Legislative Assemblies.**—Mr. Dalziel moved (March 29th) a resolution declaring it to be desirable to "devolve upon legislatures in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England respectively the management and control of their domestic affairs." This was seconded by Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. J. Redmond opposed; Mr. Dillon supported. Sir G. Trevelyan gave his individual support to the resolution; Mr. Balfour opposed it. The motion was carried by 128 to 102.

[19] **Ministry, Change of** (see sect. 8).—On Monday, June 24th, the Earl of Rosebery announced that, in consequence of what had taken place in the Commons the previous Friday, the Government had resigned, and that their resignation had been accepted. Sir W. Harcourt in the Commons said the division of Friday was a direct vote of censure upon the Secretary for War, to whose ability and popularity he paid high tribute. The Government absolutely associated and identified themselves with the War Secretary in his Army administration, and the Cabinet had felt it to be their duty, through the Prime Minister, to tender their resignation, which had been accepted. Sir William referred with some emotion to his relinquishment of the office of Leader of the House, tendering to gentlemen with whom he had had the honour to act his grateful thanks for their constant and unflinching support, and acknowledging the courtesy he had invariably received from his opponents. Mr. Balfour observed that, whatever they might think of the policy of the Government, they all recognised that Sir W. Harcourt was one of the greatest ornaments of this Assembly, and

one who had ever had its dignity in view. He should have thought that, taking the view they did of what happened on Friday, the proper constitutional course to have been adopted by the Rosebery Administration would have been to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. —Lord Salisbury accepted office, and on Thursday, June 27th, announced that the new Ministry had but one policy, and that was dissolution. Lord Rosebery complained that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had on Tuesday morning (June 25th) been stopped in the street by Lord Salisbury's secretary, who verbally demanded from him his seals of office, whereupon he declined to give them up to any one but the Sovereign from whom he received them. Lord Salisbury said he had wished that the vacancy at the War Office should be filled at once, and he only sent to ask Mr. Campbell-Bannerman whether it would be convenient to place in her Majesty's hands the seals he held at an earlier period than would be the case with the mass of the Government. He did not wish to put upon him the necessity of travelling down to Windsor. It had been a common thing to hand over the seals to other persons. The Secretary for War refused, and there was an end of the matter. In reply to Lord Kimberley, Lord Salisbury added, "If Mr. Campbell-Bannerman thought he was discourteous in the manner in which he treated him, he had only to express his extreme regret." Lord Salisbury having for the most part formed his Cabinet, the seals were exchanged at Windsor on Saturday, June 29th, and the Liberals and Conservatives exchanged sides at the meeting of the two Houses on Monday, July 1st. New writs for East Manchester and other constituencies had been issued on June 26th, and on July 2nd Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and other re-elected ministers took their places on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Balfour then announced that it was proposed to take the votes on account for the Army and Navy, to pass the Appropriation Bill through both Houses that week with a view to a dissolution on Monday. This programme was accomplished, and Parliament was dissolved on July 8th accordingly.

[20] **Opium Traffic.**—Sir J. Pease (May 24th) moved a lengthy resolution declaring "that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and urging upon the Indian Government that they should cease to grant licences for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in British India, except to supply the legitimate demand for medical purposes, and that they should at the same time take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory." Mr. J. Ellis seconded. Mr. Fowler defended the Opium Commission, which he said had been subjected to an unprecedented and groundless attack. The House was now asked to declare that all the commissioners save one were wrong, and that only one was right, and this at a time when very few members could have read the evidence. The resolution was rejected by 176 to 59.

[21] **Parliament Street, Widening of.**—Mr. H. Gladstone, in moving (May 30th) the rejection of a private measure entitled the Westminster (Parliament Street, etc.) Improvements Bill, stated that the Government had it in contemplation to bring in this session a Bill enabling them to take up the greater part of the area

between Parliament Street and Delahay Street for the purpose of adding to the existing accommodation in connection with Government buildings. The Bill was rejected by 200 to 78 (see sect. 130).

[22] **Payment of Members.**—Mr. W. Allen moved (March 22nd) a resolution declaring that a reasonable allowance should forthwith be granted to all members of Parliament. Sir W. Harcourt said his opinion and desires regarding this matter were what they had been, and when he had the time and the money he would do what he could in furtherance of the proposal before the House. The resolution was carried by 176 to 158.

[23] **Post Office Employees.**—Mr. Kearley (May 17th) moved for an inquiry with a view to the removal of any reasonable cause of complaint by these employes which might be found to exist. Sir A. Rolitt seconded. Mr. A. Morley said the Government were prepared to appoint a strong committee of special administrative experience, one member of which would be a post office official, the other members being Civil Service officials outside the post office, assisted by a gentleman from the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. This committee would receive and investigate allegations made by any class in the postal service except the clerical staff. The motion was negatived, leave to withdraw it being refused.

[24] **Prison-made Goods (Importation).**—Colonel Howard Vincent moved (Feb. 19th) "that it was incumbent upon her Majesty's Government, in the interests of the industrial classes of the United Kingdom, at once to take steps to restrict the importation of goods made in foreign prisons by the forced labour of convicts and felons. Mr. Bryce offered a committee. Mr. Chamberlain advised the mover not to accept the offer, and Mr. Balfour said a proposal for a committee was illusory. In the result the motion was agreed to. Mr. Bryce afterwards appointed a departmental committee to consider the subject, and the committee duly met and took evidence (see sect. 105).

[25] **Scotch Grand Committee.**—Sir G. Trevelyan (May 9th) moved to revive the resolution of '94, under which there was appointed, for the consideration of all Government Bills relating exclusively to Scotland which might by the order of the House be referred to them, a Grand Committee consisting of all the members representing Scottish constituencies together with fifteen other members nominated by the Committee of Selection, who should have regard in such appointment to the approximation of the balance of parties in the committee to that of the whole House. Mr. Chamberlain, in course of the debate, said he saw no reason why non-controversial Bills should not be considered by Grand Committees for England, Ireland, and London with excellent results, but such committees must be so constituted as to reflect the party complexion of the House. The debate was adjourned. Sir W. Harcourt informed Dr. Macgregor (May 20th) that he would put down the adjourned debate on the Scotch Grand Committee for May 23rd, and would then make a statement as to Scotch business and the Crofters Bill. Dr. Macgregor begged to say "this was not good enough for him," and at once made his way out of the House. He on the same evening, or the following day, resigned his seat for Inverness-shire, and at the bye-

election that ensued it was won by a Conservative. Sir W. Harcourt (May 23rd) stated that the Crofters Bill would not be referred to the committee, but would be proceeded with in the House itself, and the Government would use their best exertions to pass it. In course of the same evening the motion for the appointment of the Scotch Grand Committee was agreed to with an increase of the number of members to be added to the Committee of Selection of from 15 to 20. The only Bills referred to the committee were the Fatal Accidents Inquiry and Scotch Local Government. The former was reported and became law; the latter awaited consideration at the collapse of the session, and so was lost.

[26] **Selborne, Earldom of.**—The first Earl of Selborne, ex-Lord High Chancellor, died May 4th, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Wolmer, who then represented West Edinburgh in the House of Commons. On May 13th the noble Earl entered the House and seated himself on one of the Liberal Unionist benches next to Mr. Chamberlain, and notice being taken of his presence by Mr. Labouchere the Speaker called on him to state whether, since he last took his place in the House, he had become Earl of Selborne. The noble Lord replied that he held himself to be a Peer of the Realm, but not a Lord of Parliament. The Speaker then inquired of the noble Lord whether he had applied for his writ of summons to the House of Lords, or whether it was his intention immediately to do so. The Earl of Selborne stated that he had made no such application, and that he had no present intention of doing so, inasmuch as he claimed still to be the duly elected member for West Edinburgh. The Speaker thereupon requested the noble Lord to withdraw below the bar until the House had come to a decision on his claim, and he withdrew accordingly. A debate arose, in course of which Mr. Balfour remarked that, while no one could fail to sympathise greatly with the attempt Lord Selborne had made to still remain a member of this House, no man had a right to choose in which House he should sit. On the morrow (May 14th) Sir W. Harcourt moved the resolution which had been agreed upon as between the two front benches, and which simply proposed "that a "select committee should be appointed to inquire and report whether Viscount Wolmer had, since his election to this House, succeeded to the Earldom of Selborne in the Peerage of the United Kingdom." Mr. Chamberlain proposed an amendment, including within the scope of the inquiry the question whether Sir J. Carmichael, M.P., was entitled to succeed to the dormant Scottish earldom of Hlyndford. After considerable discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the motion carried by 330 to 143. The committee duly met and took evidence. In forwarding to Mr. H. Hobhouse for the use of the committee the required proofs of his succession, Lord Selborne sent a letter, in which he said, "I have already stated in the House that I am Lord Selborne, and I have asked the House to decide whether, being Lord Selborne, but not having received a writ of summons to the House of Lords, I am or am not still qualified to remain a member of the House of Commons." The committee reported that Viscount Wolmer had since his election to this House succeeded to the Earldom of Selborne in the Peerage of the United King-

dom. Meanwhile, the committee which had been appointed in '94, with special reference to the circumstances attending the issue of the Attercliffe Writ on the succession of Mr. B. Coleridge to his father's title, though with a wider reference as to the law and practice regarding the vacating of seats generally, had "thought it desirable to present a first and separate report on the question how far the succession to a peerage affects the status of a member of the House of Commons, reserving the other matters referred to them for a further report." Upon this question the committee arrived at the following conclusions: "That the fact of succession to a peerage of England, or of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from being elected to, or from sitting or voting in, the House of Commons. That it has been the general practice of the House of Commons to abstain from declaring the seat of a member vacant, and ordering a fresh election in his room, on the ground of succession to a peerage entitling the holder to sit in the House of Lords until the member has been 'called up to the House of Lords' by receiving a writ of summons from the Crown to sit in that House. The reason for the practice appears to your committee to be, not that the mere fact of succession does not in itself disable the member so succeeding, but that the occurrence of that fact with its disabling consequences ought not to be assumed and acted upon without clear proof, and that the writ of summons, in cases in which such a writ can be issued, is the best and safest proof of which the circumstances admit. The rule, in other words, is a rule not of law but of evidence. Where, as in the case of a Scotch peerage, the succession does not entitle the holder to sit in the House of Lords, and there can therefore be no writ of summons, the House of Commons has (since the Act of Union with Scotland) been accustomed to declare the seat vacant upon such evidence of the death of the predecessor, and of the succession of the member affected, as it thought fit and sufficient. That when a member has succeeded to a peerage entitling him to a seat in the House of Lords, and delays or refuses to apply for a writ of summons, the House of Commons is entitled, and may, in the interest of the constituency, be bound to ascertain the fact of the succession by such inquiry and upon such evidence as it considers appropriate to the case. That your committee do not think that the order of reference requires them to express any opinion upon the question whether, and under what conditions (if any), a person succeeding to a peerage ought to be allowed to divest himself of the disability arising from the status of a peer for membership of the House of Commons. It follows, from the propositions above stated, that the existing law and practice of Parliament do not, in their opinion, admit of such a proceeding." On the report of the former committee that Viscount Wolmer had since his election to this House succeeded to the Earldom of Selborne being read at the table (May 21st), Mr. Anstruther at once moved the issue of the new writ for West Edinburgh. Mr. Curzon contended that the disability of a Peer did not arise out of the fact of his succession, but by reason of the writ of summons from the House of Lords. A proposal for the adjournment of the debate made by Mr. Dalziel was negatived by 343 to 109, and the motion for the writ agreed to.

[27] **Speaker (Mr. Peel—Mr. Gully)** (see also **POLITICAL PARTIES**).—Mr. Speaker Peel (April 8th) announced to a very full gathering of members his intention of retiring from the chair. Considerations of health had, he said, obliged him to come to a decision at which he had arrived after deep deliberation and with the utmost reluctance. On the morrow (April 9th) Sir W. Harcourt paid a fervent and eloquent tribute to the way in which Mr. Peel had discharged his duties, and moved a resolution of thanks. Mr. Balfour, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. J. Redmond, and Mr. Naoroji joined in warm support of the resolution, which was then agreed to *nem. con.* The Speaker expressed his respectful acknowledgments. It was further resolved *nem. con.* that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that she would be pleased to confer some signal mark of her royal favour upon Mr. Peel for his eminent services in the chair. On the following day (April 10th) Mr. S. Whitbread moved "that William Court Gully, Esq., do take the chair of this House as Speaker," in which motion he was seconded by Mr. Birrell. Then Sir John Mowbray moved "that the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley do take the chair of this House as Speaker," in which motion he was seconded by Mr. Wharton. Thereupon Mr. Gully and Sir Matthew White Ridley severally addressed themselves to the House. Mr. Balfour, who next rose, said he felt assured that should Mr. Gully be elected he would show himself not only a high-minded and honourable gentleman, but an absolutely impartial judge as between members and parties. But Mr. Gully was, he urged, unknown to them in his parliamentary capacity, and the Government had violated all traditions in proposing a gentleman who had so little identified himself with parliamentary life. To this Sir W. Harcourt replied that similar language had been used of Mr. Peel when he was mentioned as Mr. Brand's successor. In evident reference to Mr. Courtney, Sir William went on to say that his object had been to secure a unanimous election in the case of a man having above all others the requisite parliamentary experience, but it was defeated by the insistence of the Tories upon their own nominee. On a division the question that Mr. Gully do take the chair of this House as Speaker was carried by 285 to 274. Mr. Gully was conducted to the chair and returned thanks, and was then congratulated by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Balfour (see sect. 108). Sir W. Harcourt (April 23rd) moved a resolution for granting an annuity of £4000 to Mr. Peel. Mr. Keir Hardie proposed to substitute £1000 for £4000; but as he was unable to find a second teller the resolution was agreed to without amendment. The Speaker's Retirement Bill giving effect to the resolution received royal assent May 14th (58 Vict., ch. 10). On April 23rd official intimation was made that, in compliance with the address of the House, the Queen had conferred the dignity of a Viscount on Mr. Peel.

[28] **Tied-house System**.—Mr. W. Allen moved (May 17th) "that, whereas the present system of granting licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor to tenants who are under agreement to purchase only from any particular person, firm, or company is most injurious both to the tenants and the public, this House is of opinion that immediate legislation is

desirable to make such agreements illegal." Mr. George Russell said the Government could not promise legislation on the subject this year, but they might be able to deal with it next year or the year after. Mr. Bucknill moved as an amendment "that, whereas the House has no sufficient information on the subject, it is expedient in the first instance that a select committee of this House be appointed to inquire into the customs prevalent throughout the country by which the wholesale manufacturer binds his retail customers who hold licences to deal in the articles he manufactures or sells, and to report." This amendment was negatived by 98 to 59. At midnight Mr. Allen moved the closure, and there voted, for 91, against 51. Thereupon the Speaker declared that the question of the closure was not decided in the affirmative because it was not supported by the majority of 100 prescribed in the standing order, and that the debate stood adjourned.

[29] **Treason Felony Prisoners.**—Mr. Clancy, on the Address, moved (Feb. 13th) an amendment representing "that the time has come when the cases of all prisoners convicted under the Treason Felony Act who are and have been for many years undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland may be advantageously reconsidered." Mr. Asquith said the time had not arrived when it was possible for any one acting on settled principles to apply to her Majesty to exercise the prerogative of mercy. But all long sentences came under periodical review, and at the proper time these cases would, in the ordinary course, be examined by the Home Secretary for the time being. The amendment, with certain words added, was defeated by 299 to 111 (see sect. 129).

[30] **Taxation of Ground Values.**—Mr. Provand (March 8th) called attention to the question of local taxation in urban districts, and moved "that no system of taxation can be equitable unless it includes the direct assessment of the enhanced value of land due to the increase of population and wealth and the growth of towns." Mr. Lees Knowles, Mr. Kearley, Mr. G. Balfour, and Mr. Hazell joined in the debate. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre heartily supported the motion, but could not commit himself to any particular scheme, or pledge the Government to legislate immediately upon the matter. The resolution was agreed to.

Uganda (see sects. 11 and 118).

Unemployed (see sects. 6, 99 and 117).

DEBATES ON BILLS, AND ANALYSES OF ACTS PASSED.

[31] The following is a list of the public Acts passed during the ordinary session of '95 (Feb. 5th—July 6th):—Royal Assent March 14th: Local Government (Scotland) Act, '94, Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 1), Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 2); Royal Assent March 28th: Australian Colonies Duties Act, '95 (Ch. 3), Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, '95 (Ch. 4); Royal Assent April 9th: Shop Hours Act, '95 (Ch. 5), Convention of Royal Burghs (Scotland) Act ('79), Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 6), Army (Annual) Act, '95 (Ch. 7); Royal Assent May 14th: Grand Jury (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 8), Documentary Evidence Act, '95 (Ch. 9), Mr. Speaker's Retirement Act, '95 (Ch. 10), Lands Clauses (Taxation of Costs) Act, '95 (Ch. 11), Metropolitan Police (Receiver) Act, '95 (Ch. 12);

Royal Assent May 30th: Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 13), Courts of Law Fees (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 14), Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, '95 (Ch. 15), Finance Act, '95 (Ch. 16); Royal Assent June 20th: Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Channel Islands Children) Act, '95 (Ch. 17); Royal Assent June 27th: Post Office Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 18), Court of Session Consignations (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 19), Tramways (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 20), Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, '95 (Ch. 21); Royal Assent July 6th: Outdoor Relief (Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 22), Volunteer Act, '95 (Ch. 23), Law of Distress Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 24), Mortgagees' Legal Costs Act, '95 (Ch. 25), Friendly Societies Act, '95 (Ch. 26), Market Gardeners' Compensation Act, '95 (Ch. 27), False Alarms of Fire Act, '95 (Ch. 28), Fisheries (Close Season, Ireland) Act, '95 (Ch. 29), Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Act, '95 (Ch. 30), Appropriation Act, '95 (Ch. 31), Local Government (Stock Transfer) Act, '95 (Ch. 32), Extradition Act, '95 (Ch. 33), Colonial Boundaries Act, '95 (Ch. 34), Naval Works Act, '95 (Ch. 35), Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 36), Factory and Workshop Act, '95 (Ch. 37), Isle of Man (Customs) Act, '95 (Ch. 38), Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, '95 (Ch. 39), Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '95 (Ch. 40), Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 41), Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, '95 (Ch. 42), Naturalisation Act, '95 (Ch. 43), Judicial Committee Amendment Act, '95 (Ch. 44).

The above list does not include a large number of local Bills which became law during the session; particulars of those promoted by the COUNTY COUNCIL (LONDON) will be found under that heading in the body of the book. In the subjoined analyses the bills to which an * is prefixed were either introduced or afterwards taken charge of by the Government. Where a Bill was dropped or withdrawn it is so stated. At the prorogation and dissolution after the defeat of the Rosebery Government, the proceedings upon all public Bills in progress were quashed, and such cases—when there was no formal dropping or withdrawal—are signified by the mark (=). Proceedings upon a number of private Bills in progress were, however, suspended at the prorogation, and in the new parliament further suspended until the session of '96, but there are no such Bills included in the following list.

[32] **Agricultural Education in Elementary Schools Bill**, was intended to provide for the teaching in public elementary schools of agricultural and horticultural subjects, and, by means of school gardens, museums (small collections of natural and other objects), etc., to give the teaching such a practical character as would be attractive to children. Second reading was (May 22nd) moved by Mr. Martin, and agreed to; Bill afterwards referred to Trade Grand Committee. (Dropped.)

[33] **Australian Colonies Duties Act**, '95 (58 Vict., ch. 3—royal assent Mar. 28th). Its object generally is to give freedom to the Australian colonies in reference to the fixing of tariffs between themselves.

[34] **Burials Bill.**—Introduced by Mr. Carvell Williams, and was substantially the measure which had been brought forward for ten or a dozen years by Sir G. Osborne Morgan. Second reading moved (Mar. 6th). Sir W. Harcourt on behalf of the Government gave a hearty support to the measure, and the motion

was carried by 224 to 113, several Conservatives and Unionists voting in the majority (=).

[35] **Church Patronage Bill.** Mr. Hayes Fisher (April 3rd) moved the second reading of this Bill, which in effect proposed to enable the bishops to refuse to institute unfit persons to livings, and to facilitate the removal of clergymen who had shown themselves unfit or incapable of discharging their duties. The Government assented to the second reading, reserving full liberty of action as to details. The rejection of the measure was moved by Colonel Sandys, but second reading was carried by 179 to 118. The Bill was referred to the Legal Grand Committee, and reported with amendment (=).

[36] **Church Patronage Bill**, to amend the law respecting the transfer and exercise of Church patronage; introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who explained (May 14th) that it resembled the Bill which was before the House of Commons in '94, and also that which was before the Lords in '93. It aimed at checking the worst abuses of the present system, and rendering almost impossible those sales of the right of patronage which were incompatible with its character of a sacred trust, and which were a real scandal. Second reading agreed to. Passed through Committee, and reported for third reading (=).

[37] ***Coal Mines Regulation Bill**, to amend the Act of '87; brought in by Mr. Asquith (April 4th), who explained that its main object was to give effect to the recommendation of the Coal Dust Commission that there should be special rules in regard to explosions in mines rendered dangerous by the presence of coal dust and damp. Changes in the general Act were proposed, the chief of which related to the subject of deductions in connection with miners' wages. (Dropped.)

[38] ***Colonial Boundaries Bill**; provides in certain cases for the alteration of the boundaries of colonies, presented by Lord Ripon (royal assent July 6th, 57 & 58 Vict., ch. 34).

[39] ***Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Bill.** Mr. Bryce, in moving (March 4th) for leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the settlement of trade disputes, explained that the present measure went farther than the Bill of last year in that it embodied, among other things the principle of allowing the local authorities themselves to start boards of conciliation and arbitration. Where there was reason to believe that a board of conciliation ought to exist, and did not exist, or was not adequately constituted for the purpose, the Board of Trade might appoint persons to inquire into the cause and endeavour to facilitate the formation of such a board. A distinct line was drawn in the measure between conciliation and arbitration. Conciliation would in the first instance be tried, but in the event of conciliation failing, then the Board could be turned into one for arbitration. Bill brought in March 6th; second reading agreed to June 10th, and Bill referred to Trade Grand Committee. The Trades Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Bill of Mr. Butcher, and the Boards of Conciliation Bill of Sir J. Lubbock were afterwards also referred to the Trade Grand Committee with a view to their being considered in conjunction with the ministerial bill (=).

[40] **Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, '83, Amendment Bill.** Mr. T. H. Bolton moved (May 1st), second reading of this Bill, which pro-

posed that any person who before or during an election should, for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate, make any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of the candidate should, unless he could show that he had reasonable grounds for believing, and did believe, the statement to be true, be guilty of an illegal practice, and liable to a fine not exceeding £100, and to disfranchisement for five years in the constituency where the statement was made. Second reading agreed to and Bill referred to Legal Grand Committee; reported with amendments, passed both Houses, and received royal assent July 6th (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 40), as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, subjoined being the text of its operative clauses:—Clause (1) "Any person who, or the directors of any body or association corporate which, before or during any parliamentary election, shall, for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate at such election, make or publish any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of such candidate shall be guilty of an illegal practice within the meaning of the provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and shall be subject to all the penalties for and consequences of committing an illegal practice in the said Act mentioned, and the said Act shall be taken to be amended as if the illegal practice defined by this Act had been contained therein." (2) "No person shall be deemed to be guilty of such illegal practice if he can show that he had reasonable grounds for believing, and did believe, the statement made by him to be true. Any person charged with an offence under this Act, and the husband or wife of such person, as the case may be, shall be competent to give evidence in answer to such charge." (3) "Any person who shall make or publish any false statement of fact as aforesaid may be restrained by interim or perpetual injunction by the High Court of Justice from any repetition of such false statement or any false statement of a similar character in relation to such candidate, and for the purpose of granting an interim injunction *prima facie* proof of the falsity of the statement shall be sufficient." (4) "A candidate shall not be liable, nor shall be subject to any incapacity, nor shall his election be avoided, for any illegal practice under this Act committed by his agent other than his election agent, unless it can be shown that the candidate or his election agent has authorised or consented to the committing of such illegal practice by such other agent, or has paid for the circulation of the false statement constituting the illegal practice, or unless upon the hearing of an election petition the election court shall find and report that the election of such candidate was procured or materially assisted in consequence of the making or publishing of such false statements."

[41] **County Councils (Ireland) Bill.** Dr. Fox (May 29th), moved second reading of a Bill for extending to Ireland the powers of local government which are enjoyed by England, Scotland, and Wales. In the subsequent discussion Mr. Shaw Lefevre supported the principle of the Bill, though he thought some modification in its machinery was desirable; and Mr. Balfour described the measure as one which no one approved, but as embodying a principle to which no one objected. An amendment which had been moved by Mr. Arnold

Forster, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Russell, having been withdrawn, the second reading was agreed to (=).

[42] **Court of Criminal Appeal Bill**, for the creation of a court of criminal appeal and revision of sentences, introduced by Mr. Hopwood, second reading agreed to, referred to a Select Committee. The committee reported (July 1st), that they had not sufficient time to conclude their investigation of the Bill, and had therefore agreed to report the Bill without amendment and to recommend that a committee upon the same subject should be appointed in the next session (=).

[43] **Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act (1887)**, Repeal Bill, to repeal what is known as the Coercion Act of '87. Second reading moved May 8th, by Mr. Knox, seconded by Mr. J. O'Connor, supported by Mr. J. Morley, opposed by Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Balfour, and others, but carried by 222 to 208—majority 14. In course of the debate Mr. O'Donovan Rossa rose from a place under the gallery, to which he had been admitted, and made some audible remarks, with the result that he was at once removed from the House.

[44] ***Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Bill**. Sir G. Trevelyan, in asking for leave (March 25th), to introduce a measure to amend the Acts relating to these holdings, explained that it proposed to remove restrictions upon the acquisition of land for this purpose, to raise from £15 to £30 the limit of combined holdings which could be enlarged, to admit leaseholders being genuine crofters to the benefits of the Acts, and to extend the Acts to the northern counties, which had been omitted from their operation. Mr. Balfour observed that the Bill would not confer the slightest benefit either on the cotters or the small crofters, and would do nothing for the overcrowded population in the island of Lewis. Bill brought in after further discussion (see Scotch Grand Committee, sect. 25). Discussed on second reading (June 11th), when Sir D. Macfarlane remarked that it was a very good measure as far as it went, but it did not go far enough in any direction. Second reading agreed to. (Dropped.)

[45] ***Cruelty to Animals Scotland Act (58 Vict., ch. 13, royal assent May 30th)**, amends the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Act, 1850, by extending the definition of the word "animal" in section 11 of that Act to "any game or fighting cock, or other domestic fowl or bird"; and enacts that every person who shall in any manner encourage, aid or assist at any cock fight, whether in a place kept for that purpose or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence under the said Act.

Distress Amendment Act (see Law of Distress Amendment Act).

[46] **Divorce Amendment Bill**. Introduced by Viscount Halifax; proposed to repeal section 58 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, and to enact that no minister of any church or chapel of the Church of England should be liable to any suit, penalty or censure, for refusing to permit the marriage of any person whose former marriage should have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery or crime to be solemnised in such church or chapel, or for refusing to permit the proclamation of the banns of marriage of any such persons. In moving second reading (May 28th), his lordship said the clause of the Divorce Act which it was sought to repeal provided that, although the incumbent

of the parish might refuse to give the blessing of the Church to a parishioner whose violation of the seventh commandment alone made another marriage possible, such parishioner, if he or she could pick up any stray clergyman who was willing to undertake the office, might intrude the stranger, against the will of the incumbent and of the parishioners, into the church for the purpose of giving a blessing to a marriage which was certainly not entitled to it. The Archbishop of Canterbury supported the second reading, which after further discussion was agreed to (=).

[47] ***Documentary Evidence Act**, presented by Lord Herschell, applies the Documentary Evidence Acts of 1868 and 1882 to documents issued from the Board of Agriculture (58 Vict., ch. 9—royal assent May 14th).

[48] ***Established Church (Wales) Bill**. Mr. Asquith, in moving (Feb. 25th) that leave be given to bring in a Bill to terminate the establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to make provision in respect of the Temporalities thereof, said it was to all intents and purposes identically the same as the measure of last year (see headed article WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT). Leave to bring in the Bill given, after debate on one evening and part of another (Feb. 28th). Second reading moved by Home Secretary (March 21st), and Sir M. Hicks-Beach proposed the rejection of the measure. Debate continued March 22nd, 25th and 26th, and April 1st, when second reading of the Bill was carried by 304 to 260. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. C. Corbett voted for the second reading; so too did seven of the Parnellites; at least a dozen Unionists were absent unpaired. In Committee Mr. Asquith on one of the amendments promised that if it could be shown that there were privileges and exemptions possessed by other bodies that would not be possessed by the Church after the passage of the Bill, he would undertake to see that the Church was placed on the same footing as those bodies were. On May 13th, clause 1, enacting disestablishment on Jan. 1st, '97, was carried by 192 to 173. Mr. Asquith announced (May 14th) that the Church Commissioners proposed were the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, Mr. William Napier Bruce, Assistant Charity Commissioner, and Col Hugh Robert Hughes, of Ystrad, Denbighshire. Mr. Lloyd George (May 20th), proposed that a Joint Committee of County Councils of Wales and Monmouthshire, instead of the Commissioners proposed by the Bill, should administer the transferred property of the Church. Mr. Asquith said the adoption of the amendment would be fatal to the progress of the Bill, but he was quite prepared on a later clause to discuss the question further. Mr. Lloyd George offered to withdraw the amendment, and leave being refused it was negatived by 198 to 188. Bill further considered May 21st, and clause 3 carried by 192 to 174. Clause 4 considered May 27th, and amendments made as regards Queen Anne's Bounty: clause carried May 28th by 221 to 194. Committee resumed June 17th, and in course of the evening clause 5 was so amended as to alter the date from which benefactions were to be considered private from 1703 to 1662, and the description of private benefactions was enlarged so as to include money raised by voluntary subscriptions since 1662. Clause as amended agreed to. Mr. D. Thomas moved an amendment to clause 6 with the object of creat-

ing a Welsh National Council, to be appointed by the various County Councils of Wales and Monmouthshire, in which the Welsh Commissioners should, save as otherwise provided by the Act, by order vest the property transferred to them by the Act, whether such property was attached to a parochial benefice or not. By this amendment he proposed that the temporalities of the Church should be vested in the National Council, but he did not propose that churches and burial grounds should be vested in the Council. Mr. Asquith opposed and the Opposition supported the amendment; so too did Mr. Illingworth. The amendment was rejected by 192 to 174. On June 18th an amendment moved by Professor Jebb, with the object of including the four Welsh cathedrals in the property which might be vested in the representative body of the Church, was accepted by the Home Secretary and agreed to. An amendment of Sir F. S. Powell for vesting burial grounds in the Church body was defeated by 169 to 149, but Mr. Asquith undertook to make an exception in regard to disused burial grounds. Sir F. Powell moved (June 19th), an amendment reserving all public chapels and chapels of ease to the representative church body. The Home Secretary accepted the amendment, and it was agreed to; and Mr. Asquith provisionally accepted an amendment of Mr. J. G. Talbot, by which not only the cathedral churches would be vested in the representative body, but all school-houses belonging thereto or used in connection therewith, together with any land occupied with such school-houses. An amendment of Visct. Cranborne to the effect that the Welsh Commissioners should provide a reasonable annual sum for the repair and maintenance of the cathedral churches and ecclesiastical residences was rejected by 197 to 171. On June 20th an amendment of Visct. Cranborne vesting closed burial grounds in the Church body was agreed to. A further amendment to include those closed hereafter was negatived by 206 to 184. Mr. D. Thomas moved to omit the subsection of clause 6 which provided that the Commissioners should vest any tithe rent-charge in the Council of the county in which the land out of which the tithe issued was situate. Mr. Asquith, with a view of providing for exceptional cases, was willing that the Commissioners should vest any tithe rent-charge in any parish in the County Council of the county within which the parish was situated. In the result the proposal to omit the subsection was defeated by 172 to 165, being a Government majority of seven only. (Bill still in Committee; dropped: see POLITICAL PARTIES.) The Bill contained 33 clauses, and of these five had been ordered by the committee "to stand part of the Bill" with certain amendments. The first of these clauses enacted disestablishment on Jan. 1st, '97, and prohibited future ecclesiastical appointments by virtue of any existing right of patronage; the second provided that after the date of disestablishment no bishop of the Church in Wales should be summoned to or be qualified to sit in the House of Lords as such, and that writs of summons should instead be issued to as many English bishops who were qualified to sit in the House. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th clauses, and the 6th, which was under discussion, made provision for the transfer to and disposition by the Commissioners of Church property.

[49] Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill. Two Bills proposing that the person charged with an offence should be allowed to give evidence on his own behalf, and that the wife or husband of the accused might be called as a witness, were brought forward in the House of Lords by Lord Herschell and Lord Halsbury; both were passed and sent to the Commons. (Dropped.)

[50] *Extradition Bill, presented by Lord Herschell, allows the Secretary of State, if satisfied that the removal to Bow Street would be dangerous to the life or prejudicial to the health of a fugitive criminal to make an order directing his case to be heard at any place in the United Kingdom named in the order before the magistrate named in the order. If the prisoner is committed to await his surrender, and is not in a fit state of health to be removed to prison, the committing magistrate may order his detention in some other place (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 33—royal assent July 6th).

[51] *Factories and Workshops Bill. Mr. Secretary Asquith (March 1st) explained the provisions of the ministerial Bill to amend and extend the law relating to factories and workshops. His proposals in brief were—first as to factories and workshops, where either the premises were unfit or any process or machine was dangerous, the Bill would make full provision for the safety of the workers, and it would be simple to apply and easy to enforce. For that purpose he proposed the compulsory registration of accidents, and the giving of power to the Secretary of State to make inquiry which would render the evasion of the law more difficult, and the hushing up of accidents impossible. As to overtime he proposed to prevent the present abuses, and ultimately to penalise the giver-out of work if he continued to send it to an unsanitary place. As to overtime, he prohibited it altogether for young persons, and reduced it in the case of women. As to home work, which he regarded as a peculiarly noxious form of overtime, he proposed to prohibit it for children and to regulate it as to women and young persons, so as to secure that no person protected by law should work during the twenty-four hours beyond the time the law at present permitted. As to new industries, such as laundries, docks, construction of buildings, tenement factories and bake-houses, he brought men for the first time within the scope of the law. He made special provisions for dangerous trades and textile industries, and by providing for the registration of workshops throughout the country took what he regarded as the best steps in his power to secure an efficient administration of the law. Discussed and second reading agreed to (April 22nd). Bill committed to standing committee on Trade. Considered as amended by the grand committee (July 3rd), after the change of ministry, when in course of the proceedings Mr. Asquith remarked that it would certainly be necessary next session to supplement the Bill in certain particulars, and he hoped steps would then be taken to consolidate the law on the whole subject. Numerous amendments were made before the Bill was read a third time, among them being an alteration of the docks clause, confining its application to the actual process of loading and unloading, and the insertion of words defining the conditions on which overtime may be worked by women in laundries. Discussed

in the Lords (July 5th), and passed without amendment. Bill received royal assent July 6th (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 37). For details see special article FACTORY LEGISLATION.

[52] **False Alarms of Fire Act**, brought in by Mr. Conybeare (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 28—royal assent July 6th), makes punishable by fine not exceeding £20 the practice of giving false alarms of fire outside the metropolis, and is in extension of the enactment passed in '93 in respect of the metropolis.

[53] **Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Bill**, to make provision for public inquiry in regard to fatal accidents occurring in industrial employments or occupations in Scotland; considered by the Scotch grand committee and reported with amendments (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 36—royal assent June 6th).

[54] **Finance Act**. (For *précis* of Sir W. Harcourt's Budget statement see headed article FINANCE, NATIONAL.) On the Budget resolution continuing the additional beer duty of 6d. per barrel as from July 1st, Mr. Quilter (May 10th) moved to limit the duty to beer brewed from substitutes for barley, malt, or hops. Sir W. Harcourt pointed out that, as four-fifths of the beer was brewed from malt and hops, the resolution would deprive him of four-fifths of the extra duty, not to mention the very large additional cost of supervision of breweries which the operation of the amendment would involve. The amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution carried by 230 to 206. On the second reading of the Finance Bill, giving legislative effect to the Budget resolutions, an amendment was (May 16th) moved by Mr. J. Lowther, calling for a re-adjustment of the beer duty with a view to the relief from taxation of home-grown barley and hops, but was withdrawn; and on an amendment of Mr. Jeffreys (which was also withdrawn) for the application of the Land Tax towards the reduction of local taxation in the counties where it is levied, Sir W. Harcourt said the tax required recasting and reconsidering, but he could not undertake to deal with it this year, because he had not a sufficient margin at his disposal to enable him to do so. Sir William subsequently stated that the present mode of remunerating assessors of land tax was not a good one, and ought to be amended, and the question was to be dealt with in the Inland Revenue Bill of next year. Second reading of the Bill agreed to. In committee on the Bill (May 23rd), Mr. Bartley moved an amendment with a view of providing that the relief afforded to the joint incomes of married persons under £500 a year by the Finance Act of '94 should cover cases where the wife was engaged in trade. Sir W. Harcourt opposed, and the amendment was rejected by 144 to 56. Bill passed without amendment, and as the Finance Act, '95 (58 Vict., ch. 16) received royal assent May 30th. By it the extra beer duty is continued from July 1st, '95, to July 1st, '96. Sect. 9 of the Act was brought forward, it was stated, to meet the practice of attaching to cheques and dividends a form of receipt stating that no stamp is required on this receipt. Thus a person who ought to give a penny receipt stamp has been told not to give it, and the revenue has consequently lost largely. Sect. 10 repeals the stamp duty on the M.D. degree in Scotland. Sect. 11 reduces the stamp duty on a power of attorney for the transfer of Government stock, where the

nominal amount of the stocks or funds does not exceed £100, to 2s. 6d. Sect. 12 provides for the collection of stamp duty in cases of property vested by Act, or purchased under statutory power, and in fact does generally what has been and would otherwise be done in local Acts. Sect. 13 removes doubts as to newspaper policies of insurance for sickness or incapacity from personal injury by specifically extending sect. 98 of the Stamp Act '91 to them. The Act also abolishes the limit of three months fixed by the Stamp Act of '91 within which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue might mitigate or remit any penalty payable on stamping, but after which the full penalty had to be paid on any instrument improperly stamped.

[55] **Fisheries Acts Amendment Bill**, introduced by Mr. Bryce; was based on the recommendations of the Select Committee of '93, and had the approval of the Sea Fisheries Committee throughout the country. Discussed on second reading (=). **Fisheries (Close Season) (Ireland) Act**, amends the Acts '42-'91, by providing a right of appeal to the Lord Lieutenant against a decision of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries altering the close time for salmon fishing: brought in by Captain Donelan (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 29—royal assent July 6th).

[56] **Friendly Societies Act**, introduced by Sir J. Hibbert, passed both Houses without amendment (royal assent July 6th, 58 & 59 Vict., ch. 26). The measure was introduced by the Government at the request of a conference which met in January '95, representing twenty-seven friendly societies, numbering over 2,600,000 members and possessing funds to the amount of nearly £10,000,000. Thirteen of the twenty-one clauses of the Bill were suggested by the societies themselves; five had been recommended by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, one by the National Debt Commissioners, and two by the Miners' Friendly Societies. The amendments proposed to be made by the Bill were principally intended to carry out improvements in the Friendly Societies Acts which a twenty years' experience of their working had shown to be necessary. But there are two proposals which were suggested by the Commissioners on the Aged Poor, one allowing children to be insured at the age of one year, the other to enable existing juvenile societies to be amalgamated with the adult societies with which they were connected. A child admitted at the age of one year could thus continue in the society without a break during his whole life, and the penny per week paid from that age would enable a person to obtain a pension of about 5s. at the age of 65. The clauses recommended by the miners' societies deal with a difficulty which had arisen when miners died in the pits and the bodies were not recovered, in which there was no legal claim to the money. In point of form the Bill followed the precedent of the Act of '87, by so framing the amendments that they could be fitted into the language of the Act of '75, and by authorising the Queen's printer to print that Act with the additions, omissions, and substitutions required by the amending measure. The Act comes into operation Jan. 1st, '96.

[57] **Funeral Expenses of Children Insurance Bill**, introduced by Sir R. Webster, proposed to increase the stringency of the law relating to the insurance of sums payable on the deaths of young children. Second reading agreed to May 22nd, but Bill subsequently withdrawn.—

Industrial and Provident Societies Amendment Act, brought in by Mr. Howell; one of its objects is to provide that if the Registrar refuses to register the society, or any rules or amendments of rules, the society may appeal from such refusal: (a) in England, to the High Court; (b) in Scotland or Ireland, to the Chief Registrar, and if he refuses to the Court of Session in Scotland or to the High Court in Ireland (royal assent July 6th—58 & 59 Vict., ch. 30).

[58] ***Intoxicating Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill.** Sir W. Harcourt, in asking for leave (April 8th), to introduce a Bill to establish local control over the traffic in intoxicating liquor, said the measure he had formerly introduced ('93) was in respect of its general principles similar to, he might almost say identical with, this Bill. Having enlarged upon the need for legislation upon the subject by reference to evils in poverty and crime arising from drink, he said the Government were deeply convinced that no really efficient and adequate reforming of the licensing system could be applied by mere improvement in that system, and that the magistrates had not shown themselves strong enough to deal with the powerful interests and deep-rooted prejudices by which the question was surrounded. The Bill was founded upon the principle of local option, which had been received with favour by both great parties in the State; but it was something more than a Local Veto Bill, as it offered other options besides that of total prohibition. A poll when demanded would be taken by the local authority, which would be the town council or parish council, or whatever might be the local authority in the particular district. The requisition would need to be made by not less than one-tenth of the parochial electors under the Act of '94, this being the largest existing franchise. The areas would be in the boroughs the wards, and in the rural districts the parish or the wards of the parish. In London it would be the sanitary district or ward within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, '91. In the case of very small parishes and wards provision was made for grouping them. The prohibitory resolution would be carried by a majority of two-thirds of the electors voting. The resolution would come into force at the general annual licensing meeting which occurred next after the expiration of three years from the commencement of the Act (which was to be on the 1st day of January "next after the passing thereof") or the expiration of one year from the date of the poll, whichever was latest. That would give a period of more than three and nearly four years. While the prohibitory resolution was in force no ordinary licence, meaning no licence granted by the justices, grocers' licences being included, would be granted within the area. When a poll had been taken no further poll would be taken for three years, whether the resolution had been carried or rejected; but after three years a poll might be taken for repealing a prohibitory resolution in force, and the majority for repealing was to be a simple majority. The new feature of the Bill was the limiting resolution. A requisition might be presented for reduction of the number of licences, and this limitation and reduction could be carried by a simple majority. While such a resolution was in force ordinary licences could not be granted within the area to a number in excess of three-fourths of the number

existing at the date of the poll. At the expiration of three years there might be a further limitation of another fourth; and in that way provision was made for a gradual reduction, by steps of one-fourth, in the number of existing licences. Where there had been a vote for a limiting resolution, the magistrates would deal with all the licences in that district as new licences—as if they were dealing with a district in which there were no licences at all; then to the extent they thought fit—not exceeding three-fourths of the previously existing number—they would give licences within that district just as they would in a new district altogether. The resolution would be subject to the same regulations as the prohibitory resolution, the machinery for taking the poll would be the same in each case, and a poll might be taken on either or on both by ballot paper. Where a prohibiting or limiting resolution was in force, and it was shown to the satisfaction of the justices that any premises were constructed, fitted, and intended to be used in good faith, exclusively for the purpose of an hotel or inn, eating-house or railway refreshment room, and not to be so constructed and fitted as to be suitable for the retail sale of intoxicating liquor otherwise than for such purpose, the justices might, in their discretion, grant a "restricted licence" to such premises; but in the Bill the purpose of an hotel or inn was defined to be the accommodation of travellers and of persons lodging therein, the purpose of an eating-house was the supply of meals to persons on the premises, and the purpose of a railway refreshment room was the supply of refreshments at railway stations to persons arriving or departing by the railway, and who were not travelling for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor. Furthermore these licences were to be restricted by any such conditions as the magistrates might see fit to impose on them, and the magistrates would specially examine each year whether they had been complied with. As to Sunday closing, the Government believed it would be impossible in this country to enforce a universal Sunday Closing Bill, but the principle could be locally applied by vote to be taken by a simple majority, and would come into operation at the end of the then current licences, and not be deferred for three years. The Bill provided no compensation, and did not apply to Ireland. After discussion the Bill was brought in and read a first time. (Dropped.)

[59] ***Inebriates Bill**, presented by Lord Herschell, who, in moving the second reading, June 21st, said it was a Home Office Bill founded in the main on the recommendations of a Home Office committee and a Scotch committee. There was at present no satisfactory way of dealing with those convicted of habitual drunkenness. The bill proposed that an habitual drunkard—that was to say, a person who, by reason of habitual intemperance or habitual use of any drug, was at times dangerous to himself or others, or incapable of managing himself or his affairs—might, by order of the Court, on application by the husband, wife, parent, brother or sister, or with the leave of the Court by any other person, be committed to a retreat for not less than six months nor more than two years. And in either of the following cases—(a) where a person was convicted of having been drunk in a public place or on licensed premises, and had more than once during the preceding twelve months been convicted of the like offence or of any other offence involving

drunkenness as part of the offence; or (b) where a person was convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment or penal servitude—the Court, if satisfied that he was an habitual drunkard, might, either in addition to or substitution for any other sentence, commit him to an inebriate reformatory for not less than twelve months nor more than three years. The Marquis of Salisbury criticised the Bill, hoping that the first three clauses at least would never appear on the statute-book. Read a second time (=).

[60] *Judicial Committee Amendment Act (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 44—royal assent July 6th) provides for the addition to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of judges of colonial experience.

[61] Justices of the Peace Bill, brought in by Mr. Owen, and second reading moved (March 20th) by Mr. Luttrell. It proposed that any justice who without due cause failed to attend sessions for one year should be disqualified from acting, that his name should then be returned to the Lord Chancellor, and, unless he made sufficient excuse within one year after receiving notice from the Lord Chancellor, it should be removed from the commission. Nominations for the magistracy might be made by town or county councils, through nominating committees, and the chairman of a district council might submit names to county and town councils. The property qualification was abolished. Sir W. Harcourt accepted the Bill, and the second reading was carried by 201 to 163 (=).

[62] *Land Law (Ireland) Bill. Mr. J. Morley moved (March 4th) for leave to introduce a bill to further amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto. It proposed generally that all improvements on the holding should be presumed to have been made by the tenant unless the contrary were proved, and contained provisions designed to secure the benefit of them to the tenant. It proposed further to abridge the statutory fair rent term to ten years, and dealt with other matters, including town parks, evicted farms, and arrears. Second reading was agreed to, though hostility to some provisions of the measure were foreshadowed. (Dropped.) (See sect. 122.)

[63] Land Tenure Bill, brought in by Mr. Lambert, its object being to extend, cheapen and simplify the law of compensation for tenants' improvements on agricultural holdings in England. Mr. H. Gardner, on behalf of the Government, supported the Bill; Mr. Chaplin opposed. A hostile amendment was rejected by 218 to 189, and second reading agreed to (=).

[64] *Land Transfer Bill, presented by Lord Herschell, the object being to simplify titles and facilitate the transfer of land in England. Passed Lords and sent to the Commons, where it was referred to a select committee, which, in view of the impending dissolution, simply reported such evidence as it had taken to the House (=).

[65] *Law of Distress Amendment Act (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 24—royal assent July 6th) amends the Act of 1888, under which certificates are granted to bailiffs, and enacts that no person may act as bailiff to levy distress for rent unless certified. Under the new Act a certificate so granted by the judge of a county court may at

any time be cancelled or declared void by a judge of that court. If any person not holding a certificate levies a distress, contrary to the provisions of the Act of '88, he shall, without prejudice to the civil liability, be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds. Rules may be made under which a certificate may be granted for a term, and so be subject to renewal. A court of summary jurisdiction, on complaint that goods or chattels exempt, under Sect. 4 of the Act of '88, from distress for rent, have been taken under such distress, may, by summary order, direct that the goods and chattels so taken, if not sold, be restored; or, if they have been sold, that such sum as the court may determine to be the value thereof shall be paid to the complainant by the person who levied the distress or directed it to be levied.

[66] *Law of Inheritance Amendment Bill. Lord Herschell (May 24th) moved second reading of this Bill, which proposed, on the death of a person intestate as to any real estate, that real estate shall be divisible among the same persons as if it were personal estate as to which he had died intestate. Nothing in the Bill was to affect the Intestates Act, '95. Earl Percy proposed the rejection of the measure, and on a division the Bill was thrown out by 107 to 52.

[67] *Light Railways Bill. Mr. Bryce, in asking (April 25th) for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the construction of light railways in Great Britain, said it was based upon the recommendations of the committee that considered the subject in the previous year, and which related mainly to two points—the cheapening of the method by which railways are now authorised, and the relaxing of the requirements of the Board of Trade in respect of construction and working. It was hoped that under this Bill the cost of construction would be reduced from an average of £10,000 per mile to £3,000 or £3,500 per mile, so that the great companies might be induced to make light branch railways. Bill brought in and read a first time after discussion, in which some of the agricultural members expressed disappointment at its proposals. Second reading moved June 10th. Debate adjourned. (Dropped.)

[68] *Local Government (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Sir G. Trevelyan (April 25th) and contained, subject to revision or slight alteration, clauses dropped from the Bill of '94, with new clauses dealing with sanitary and other matters. Read a second time and referred to the Scotch Grand Committee (=).

*Local Government Stock Transfer Act, amends the Act of '94, so far as regards the transfer of any stock, share, or security standing in the name of, or dividends payable to, a local authority (58 and 59 Vict., ch. 32—royal assent July 6th).

Local Veto Bill (see sect. 58).

[69] *Locomotives on Highways Bill, brought in by Mr. Shaw Lefevre (June 17th), who explained that its object was to exempt carriages propelled by other than horse power from the regulations of the Locomotives Act in cases where they were not used for traction purposes. It would permit light carriages propelled by petroleum, gasoline, steam and electricity to be run subject to the ordinary regulations of other carriages, or to other regulations the House might think fit should be made by the Local Government Board. (Dropped.)

[70] **London University Commission Bill.** Lord Playfair (May 9th) presented to the House of Peers a Bill for the purpose of reconstituting the London University. The object was to create a statutory commission to carry out the scheme recommended by the Royal Commission. After a short conversation the measure was read a first time (=) (See sect. 124, and headed article.)

[71] **Market Gardeners' Compensation Act** (58 and 59 Vict., ch. 27—royal assent July 6th). Two bills on the subject were laid before the Commons, by Col. Long and Mr. Channing; second reading was agreed to, both were referred to the Trade Grand Committee, who reported Col. Long's Bill with amendments, and Mr. Channing's Bill without amendment. Col. Long's Bill was, after further consideration and amendment, read a third time; sent to the Lords, and in due course became law. It extends and amends the provisions of the Agricultural Holdings Act, '83, so far as they relate to market gardens; enacting generally, that where land is used for this purpose with the knowledge of the landlord, improvements, such as the planting of fruit trees and bushes and the erection or enlargement of buildings, shall carry with them the same rights of compensation as are already possessed by other agricultural tenants with regard to ordinary and necessary improvements. The Act comes into operation on January 1st, '96.

Merchandise Marks (Files) Bill, to amend the Merchandise Marks Acts in respect of the marking of files, and brought in by Mr. Stuart Wortley; read a second time and referred to a select committee. Committee met, Mr. Hopwood appointed chairman, evidence taken; report presented (June 27th) that the committee were of opinion that it was not desirable to proceed farther with the Bill (=).

[72] * **Metropolitan Police Courts.** Mr. George Russell (May 6th) introduced a Bill for transferring the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Courts to the Metropolitan Police Fund, and for making provision with respect to the Courts of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Chatham and Sheerness. (Dropped.)

* **Metropolitan Police (Receiver) Act,** makes provision for the temporary absence of the Receiver (royal assent May 14th—58 Vict., ch. 12).

[73] **Midwives Registration Bill,** for the compulsory registration of midwives; introduced by Lord Balfour; second reading accepted by the Government (May 14th) subject to certain amendments being afterwards made in committee. In committee (June 18th) amendments made on lines agreed to as between Lord Balfour and the Privy Council. Lord Playfair then notified that at a subsequent stage it would probably be necessary to propose amendments which might not meet with equal approval from the promoters of the measure (=).

[74] **Mortgagees' Legal Costs Act** (53 and 59 Vict., ch. 25—royal assent July 6th), was introduced by Mr. Haldane, and deals with a technical point in the law relating to mortgagees. The Chancery judges had declared that if the mortgagee was a solicitor of the court he was not to receive any remuneration for his labour in investigating the title and completing the mortgage, and the Act abolishes this rule.

[75] **Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill,** proposed to effect a reform which has been advocated for many years, originally by Mr. Butt; second reading moved by Mr. T. M.

Healy (March 20th), who explained that the central idea of the measure was to give every ratepayer in Ireland a vote in the borough or municipality in which he was paying rates. Second reading agreed to. Bill passed standing committee without amendment, and there was consequently no report stage in the House. On third reading (June 12th) Mr. Macartney moved, and Mr. Ross seconded the motion, that the Bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole House. This was supported by Mr. Balfour (among others), and opposed by Mr. T. W. Russell and Mr. J. Morley, being in the result negatived by 239 to 177. Third reading of the Bill was then agreed to. In the Lords, where Lord Herschell took charge of it, second reading was (July 2nd) agreed to, his lordship undertaking to omit the second part of the measure, which dealt with extra-municipal places. Earl Cadogan accepted the second reading on behalf of the new Government. On Lord Herschell moving (July 5th) that the House do go into committee on the Bill, Earl Cadogan said this Bill embodied a principle on which they were all agreed. There could be no doubt whatever that it would be absolutely necessary before long to deal with this question, but the present measure came before them in a most undigested and ill-considered form, there was no time to consider the amendments drafted to remedy its defects, and it would be well to decline to urge the House to proceed with it. Lord Herschell, though willing to make large concessions, could not assent to take the course proposed. On a division the motion to go into committee was negatived by 77 to 17. The Bill was therefore lost. The Marquis of Salisbury afterwards stigmatised the course which had been pursued in the grand committee on the Bill as a fraud on parliamentary procedure. Mr. Knox in the Commons (July 6th) said the new Government had betrayed them.

[76] * **Naturalisation Act,** presented by Lord Herschell (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 43—royal assent July 6th) provides that the children of any naturalised British subject who, though in the service of the Crown, is resident out of the United Kingdom, shall themselves be deemed to be naturalised British subjects.

[77] * **Naval Works Act,** makes provision for the construction of works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purpose of the Royal Navy. In introducing the Navy estimates, Mr. Robertson (March 12th) explained the details of a large scheme (part of which had been accepted by the House in '94) of dock and harbour improvements and extension, naval barracks extension, etc. The total expenditure contemplated was about £8,500,000, and it was to be met by way of loans, provided for in annual Bills, such loans to be repayable by annuities extending over a period not exceeding thirty years. The Bill was introduced, and contained a schedule simply giving the works proposed and the amounts to be expended on them during the financial year up to the sum of £1,000,000; in its passage through the Commons the schedule was amended by the insertion of Dover Harbour, among other proposals. The Act (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 35—royal assent July 6th) also confers powers by provisional order upon the Admiralty for the purchase of land in the United Kingdom for the purposes of the Act or for any purpose of the Navy.

[78] *Outdoor Relief (Ireland) Bill. To make temporary provision for the relief of distress in Ireland. Mr. J. Morley, in moving for leave (March 18th), said the measure would authorise the Irish Local Government Board to empower guardian boards to grant out-relief until September to persons otherwise disqualified from receiving it, and would impose no electoral disability on the person receiving such relief. Motion carried by 158 to 38. Bill passed both Houses (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 22—royal assent July 6th).

[79] *Parliamentary Elections (Plural Voting, etc.) Bill. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in asking for leave (April 30th), to introduce this Bill, said it proposed that persons who had more than one qualification in different constituencies should be prohibited from voting more than once at a general election. The day of the poll was, according to the Bill, to be the same day in all constituencies (except the universities), and to be the second or third Saturday after the proclamation, according as was fixed by the proclamation, but was not to be less than eight nor more than thirteen clear days after the issue of the writs. The time appointed for the meeting of Parliament might be at any time not less than twenty clear days after the proclamation. Bill read a first time (April 30th). (Dropped.)

[80] Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill. Mr. Macdonald moved second reading (May 1st), but the debate had only proceeded a few minutes when the time arrived for ceasing opposed business. (Dropped.)

[81] Peers Disabilities Removal Bill. To remove the disabilities of peers on succeeding to their titles, in respect of sitting in the House of Commons. Introduced by Mr. Curzon, and proposed in effect that a peer on succeeding might still be eligible as a member of the House of Commons, but that he would not be so eligible if he had once sat in the House of Lords. The Bill was harked by Mr. Brodrick and Viscount Wolmer (now Lord Selborne) (see sect. 26). Bill withdrawn May 20th.

Pistols Bill. The Marquis of Carmarthen (Feb. 27th) moved second reading of his Bill to regulate the sale and use of pistols; second reading was in the result carried by 204 to 25, and the Bill sent to a grand committee. Reported with amendments (=).

[82] Post Office Amendment Act, brought in by Mr. Strachey, and extends to parish councils, or to the parish meeting where there is no such council, the powers given by an Act of '91 to rural sanitary authorities to arrange with the post office for increased postal and telegraphic facilities, the department being guaranteed by the local authority against loss (58 & 59 Vict., ch. 18—royal assent June 27th).

Rating of Machinery Bill. Second reading moved (Feb. 20th) by Sir W. Houldsworth. Major Rasch proposed the rejection of the measure, contending that it would relieve the manufacturing at the expense of the rural districts. Mr. Shaw Lefevre left the matter to the decision of the House, but expressed himself as personally favourable to the Bill. On a division the second reading was carried by 185 to 134, the Bill being afterwards referred to the grand committee on Trade; reported without amendment (=).

[83] Rural Advertisements Bill, introduced by Mr. Boulnois, and proposed to authorise county

councils to frame bye-laws for regulating advertising display in rural localities (=).

[84] Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill, proposed to extend the general Irish Sunday Closing Act to the five large cities now exempted from its operation, that licensed houses should close at nine o'clock on Saturday evenings, and to increase the *bona-fide*-traveller limit from three miles to six. Second reading moved by Mr. T. W. Russell (April 14th), and rejection of the measure proposed by Mr. W. Redmond. Mr. J. Morley accepted the second reading, remarking that if in the grand committee it was decided to give the five cities special treatment the Government would not consider this a reason for withdrawing their active support from the measure. Second reading carried by 168 to 69. Motion to refer bill to Trade Grand Committee carried by 151 to 63 (=).

[85] *Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, presented by Lord Tweedmouth, provides for the reconstitution of the Scottish Fishery Board from and after Jan. 1st, '96. The Board is to consist of seven members (viz., three members, of whom one shall be the chairman of the Board, a second shall be the sheriff of a county in Scotland, and the third shall be a person of skill in the branches of science concerned with the habits and food of fishes, and four members who shall be representative of the various sea-fishing interests of Scotland), to be appointed by her Majesty from time to time after the passing of this Act on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, and to hold office for five years, unless they sooner die or resign office. Provision is also made for the establishment of sea fisheries districts and of fishery district committees, which may, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Fishery Board, impose penalties, and also make bye-laws for the regulation of sea fisheries (royal assent July 6th—58 & 59 Vict., ch. 42).

[86] *Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Bill. Sir E. Grey, in introducing a measure to provide for prohibiting the catching of seals at certain periods in Behring Sea and other parts of the Pacific adjacent thereto, and for regulating the seal fisheries in those seas, explained that it resembled in the main the Act passed in '93, but which would expire in the course of July '96, and would enable the Government to carry out an agreement with Russia as regarded sealing or the catching of seals in certain parts of the Pacific (royal assent June 27th—58 & 59 Vict., ch. 21).

[87] *Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Act, '95 (royal assent March 14th—52 Vict., ch. 2), was introduced by Mr. J. Morley, the object being to give the guardians of any Poor-law union power to apply to the Local Government Board for a sum out of the Local Loans Fund, in order that advances might be made to small occupiers and cultivators for the purchase of seed potatoes, where those persons were unable to find the money themselves.

[88] Shop Hours Act. This Act makes no change in the law, but is merely a supplement to the Act of '92. Sect. 4 of that Act provides that the owner or occupier of the shop shall exhibit in a conspicuous place in the shop an abstract of the Act, but does not fix any penalty to the failure to do so. This statute enacts that a penalty not exceeding 40s. may be imposed for such failure (royal assent April 4th—58 Vict., ch. 5).

Shops Early Closing Bill, introduced by Sir J. Lubbock (and backed by Mr. Chamberlain among others), proposed to provide for the earlier closing of shops. Second reading was agreed to (Feb. 19th), and the Bill referred to a select committee. As reported, the first or principal clause was as follows:—“(1) If an application in writing is served on the local authority of any district, praying that, as regards all shops within the district or any part of the district, belonging to any class or classes not mentioned in the schedule to this Act, an order may be made for the closing of such shops on each day or any specified day or days of the week at such hour or hours, not earlier than the hours hereafter in this section mentioned, as the local authority may determine; the local authority shall give such public notice of the application as will enable those interested to appear before them, and on being satisfied that not less than two-thirds in number of the occupiers of shops within the district or the part thereof belonging to the class or to each of the classes to which the application relates have signed the application, the local authority may, if they see fit, make an order giving effect to the application. (2) The hour to be fixed for the closing of shops in pursuance of this section may on any one specified day of the week be any hour not earlier than *two* o'clock in the afternoon, but, save as aforesaid, shall not on any day be earlier than *seven* o'clock in the evening.” The bill also made provision for the amendment or revocation of the order; there was a saving clause for chemists supplying medicines, etc., though their shops were not to be open save so far as might be necessary for that purpose; and the exemptions in the schedule were to “premises on which any intoxicating liquor is sold by retail for consumption on or off the premises, refreshment houses and places where cooked provisions are sold, tobacconists' shops, and news agencies.” Bill recommitted to a committee of the whole House; in progress (=).

[**Speaker's Retirement Act** (see sect. 27.)]
 [89] **Sport Regulation Bill**, brought in by Mr. Alpheus Morton, and backed by Mr. J. Burns among others, proposed to prohibit the hunting, coursing and shooting of animals kept in confinement. Mr. Morton moved second reading (Feb. 19th). Debate adjourned. (Dropped.)

[90] **Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill**. Mr. W. Allan (April 3rd) moved second reading of this Bill, which proposed in substance that persons in charge of engines and boilers in mines, mills, and other factories should be required to obtain a certificate of competency. Certain exemptions, including agricultural machinery, were proposed by the mover. Read a second time, and referred to a select committee. The committee being met, it was moved (May 22nd) by Mr. J. Wilson (Durham) that no evidence should be taken on the subject of agricultural engines, public railways, or steamships; the voting was equal, there being seven on either side, and the chairman declared himself with the ayes. It was then moved by Mr. Brunner that the committee do proceed no further with the Bill, and this was carried by 9 to 4. Bill reported without amendment (=).

[91] **Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act**, introduced by Mr. Byrne (royal assent July 6th—53 & 59 Vict., ch. 39). Does not extend to Scotland and Ireland; comes into operation Jan. 1st, '96. Subjoined are the leading pro-

visions of this extremely important statute:—
 “Any married woman whose husband shall have been convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her within the meaning of Sect. 43 of the Offences against the Person Act, '61, or whose husband shall have been convicted upon indictment of an assault upon her, and sentenced to pay a fine of more than five pounds or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or whose husband shall have been guilty of persistent cruelty to her, or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children whom he is legally liable to maintain, and shall by such cruelty or neglect have caused her to leave and live separately and apart from him, may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order or orders under this Act; upon indictment she may apply to the court before whom her husband has been convicted. The court to which any application is made may make an order or orders containing all or any of the provisions following, viz.:—(a) A provision that the applicant be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband (which provision while in force shall have the effect in all respects of a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty). (b) A provision that the legal custody of any children of the marriage between the applicant and her husband, while under the age of sixteen years, be committed to the applicant. (c) A provision that the husband shall pay to the applicant personally, or for her use to any officer of the court or third person on her behalf, such weekly sum not exceeding two pounds as the court shall, having regard to the means both of the husband and wife, consider reasonable. (d) A provision for payment by the applicant or the husband, or both of them, of the costs of the court and such reasonable costs of either of the parties as the court may think fit. No orders shall be made under this Act on the application of a married woman if it shall be proved that such married woman has committed an act of adultery: Provided that the husband has not condoned, or connived at, or by his wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to such act of adultery. The court of summary jurisdiction in which any order under this Act or the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto, or either of them, has been made, may, on the application of the married woman or of her husband, and upon cause being shown upon fresh evidence to the satisfaction of the court at any time, alter, vary or discharge any such order, and may upon any such application from time to time increase or diminish the amount of any weekly payment ordered to be made, so that the same do not in any case exceed the weekly sum of two pounds. If any married woman upon whose application an order shall have been made under this Act or the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto, or either of them, shall voluntarily resume cohabitation with her husband, or shall commit an act of adultery, such order shall upon proof be discharged. The payment of any sum of money directed to be paid by an order under this Act may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation. If in the opinion of a court of summary jurisdiction the matters in question between the parties or any of them would be more conveniently dealt with by the High Court, the court of summary jurisdiction

may refuse to make an order under this Act, and in such case no appeal shall lie from the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction: Provided always, that the High Court or a judge thereof shall have power by order in any proceeding in the High Court relating to or comprising the same subject-matter as the application so refused as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to direct the court of summary jurisdiction to re-hear and determine the same. Save as is hereinbefore provided, an appeal shall lie from any order or the refusal of any order by a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice."

[92] **Sunday Bill**, to amend the Act passed in 1781 "for preventing certain abuses and profanations on the Lord's Day," brought forward (March 21st) by Lord Hobhouse, the immediate occasion for the amendment of the law proposed being the prosecutions by the Lord's Day Observance Society in the well-known Leeds case, in which the actions broke down only by the accident that the wrong persons were sued. The Bill sought to relieve the giving of Sunday lectures and music not got up for the private gain of the givers from the stigma of the law. The Archbishop of Canterbury thought the Bill might be considered by a select committee. Viscount Cross undertook to move for a committee to consider what amendments should be made in the Act of 1781, and with this view the debate was adjourned. (See sect. 101.)

***Supreme Court (Officers) Bill**, to amend certain provisions of the law respecting officers of the Supreme Court. (Withdrawn.)

[93] **Tramways (Local Authorities) Bill**. Mr. Schwann (April 24th) moved second reading of a Bill for enacting that where local authorities are unable to demise or lease any tramway they may have constructed or acquired at an adequate rent and under fair and proper conditions, they may work the line themselves. Mr. Bryce said this power had been given to several corporations, and thought the Bill was entitled to favourable consideration; and in the result the measure was read a second time. In committee (=)

[94] ***Truck Acts Amendment Bill**. Mr. Secretary Asquith explained (March 1st) the provisions of the Bill to amend the Truck Acts. The Government proposed to provide that in future every contract between a workman and his employer for any deduction from the workman's wages, or any payment by the workman to the employer, whether for fines, materials, tools, or machines, light, heat, or any other matter, should be illegal and unenforceable unless these conditions were fulfilled—namely, that the contract should be a contract in writing signed by the workmen, and, what was more important, that it should be held to be reasonable in all the circumstances of the case. Every instance of hardship would be met by these provisions. It would be the duty of the inspectors, when such cases were brought before them, to take them before the court. Read a first time (=).

[95] ***Trusts Administration Bill**. The Attorney-General (Sir R. Reid), brought in (June 13th), a Bill to provide for the appointment of judicial trustees, and otherwise to amend the law respecting the administration of trusts and the liability of trustees (see sect. 106) (withdrawn)

[96] ***Volunteers (Military Service) Bill**, introduced by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, May 27th. As the Volunteer Act, received royal assent July 6th (58 and 59 Vict. ch. 23). The Act enables the Secretary of State to call out any specified part of a volunteer corps when any contingency arises in which he may now, under the Volunteer Act, 1863, call out the whole corps; and to accept, when an order embodying the militia is in force under section 18 of the Militia Act, 1882, the services of any members of the volunteer force who signify their willingness to be called out under such circumstances.

[97] **Wild Birds Protection Act 1880 Amendment Bill**, introduced by the Earl of Jersey, was brought forward at the instance of the Middlesex County Council with the object of extending the close time during which certain birds might not be killed; passed and sent to Commons (=).

[98] **Workmen's Accidents Compensation Bill**, brought in by Mr. Forwood, and backed by Mr. Matthews, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir E. Hill, Mr. Elliott Lees and Mr. Tomlinson. Clause 1 proposed, "Where after the commencement of this Act personal injury is caused to any workman while engaged in the execution of the work of his employer within the scope of his employment, the workman, or, in case the injury results in death, his legal personal representatives, shall be entitled to receive compensation from the employer subject and according to the provisions of this Act, unless the accident was caused by the wilful act or wilful default of the workman himself." The amount of compensation was, in cases of death or permanent total disablement, to be the sum equivalent to the wages of the workman during the three years preceding the injury, or the sum of £150, whichever of such sums should be the larger; the amount in cases of permanent partial disablement was, in default of agreement between the parties, to be settled by the judge of the County Court, but was not to exceed one-half of the amount which would have been payable in the case of death or permanent total disablement. In cases of temporary disablement, the compensation was to be a weekly allowance of such amount, not exceeding two-thirds of the workman's wages, and of such duration as should in default of agreement be settled by the judge. There was a provision against any contracting-out beforehand by which the amount of compensation payable under this Act would be reduced. The definition of "workman" was very wide, and included every railway servant, every person employed in or about a public conveyance by land, or in or about a vessel engaged in inland navigation, every person serving on board a British ship, otherwise than in the capacity of master officer, engineer, purser or chief steward, and every person employed as a domestic or menial servant. No opportunity of discussing the Bill could be found.

COMMITTEES.

[99] **Distress for Want of Employment**. Sir W. Harcourt informed Mr. Dalziel on Feb. 7th, the day after Mr. Jeffreys had moved his amendment (see section 6), and while it was still before the House, that the Government proposed to appoint a committee of inquiry into the above question. Mr. J. Morley (Feb. 13th) moved the appointment of the committee.

Mr. Keir Hardie proposed that the committee should make an interim report, on or before Feb. 25th, on what steps should be taken to meet the distress in that winter. In the result it was ordered "That a select committee be appointed to consider and report as to (a) the extent to which distress, arising from want of employment, prevails; (b) the powers at present possessed by local or central authorities in relation to such cases; (c) any steps which may be taken, whether by changes in legislation or administration, to deal with the evils arising therefrom; and (d) to make an interim report to the House at the earliest possible date on what steps should be taken either by Parliament, the Departments of State, or local authorities, to meet the distress this winter." The committee chose Mr. Campbell Pannerman to be their chairman, and after taking evidence presented an interim report (March 11th). In it they stated that, through the medium of the Local Government Board, a circular letter was addressed to the mayors of towns and the chairmen of district councils requesting information on the following points: (1) "Whether there is any exceptional distress in the district, and how far this is due to circumstances peculiar to the locality or to the severe weather? (2) What is being done to meet the distress by public authorities or by voluntary agencies, and the average daily number relieved by each of the agencies during the week ended Saturday, Feb. 16th? (3) Is an unemployed register maintained, and with what result? (4) Have you any suggestions to make for the purpose of relieving such distress?" The substance of the replies, so far as received, and so far as they concerned the nature and extent of prevailing distress, was summed up, but is given more completely in the third report of the committee. The committee stated that they had heard the evidence of several witnesses, and went on to say: "It is abundantly clear that, while over a great part of the country no lack of employment has prevailed beyond that which might be expected as a consequence of an unusually severe winter, there is, and has been during the present severe winter, much grave distress affecting workmen ordinarily in regular work, as well as those whose employment is always liable to be intermittent, and that much suffering has been caused by this distress in many parts of the country; and there are, without doubt, many places where, underlying the distress due to weather, there exists a want of employment of labour which will remain in force after milder weather has opened the outdoor trades. Your committee, therefore, feel that it would have been most desirable had they been able, apart from the general inquiry which you entrusted to them, to make some recommendations applicable to the present juncture. But any such recommendation must satisfy two conditions: (a) it must be immediately applicable during the remaining weeks of the winter season; (b) it must be such that Parliament might be reasonably expected to accept it, or even take it into serious consideration without further inquiry into the facts upon which it is founded or the principle it embodies. It is with regret that your committee find that no plan has been suggested to them which fulfils these conditions." The committee stated the nature of the principal suggestions which had been made to them,

and in conclusion expressed the opinion that they best discharged their duty by stating the nature and general purport of the evidence they had, up to that point, received; by explaining why no immediate recommendation could be made; and by proceeding with the further investigation of the great subject remitted to them. In a second report, presented May 7th, the committee submitted abstracts of the returns they had received from local authorities in England and Wales as to the extent of the distress prevailing, together with certain other documents laid before the committee. After taking further evidence the committee presented their third report on July 2nd. They began by expressing regret that, "owing to the sudden dissolution of Parliament now impending," they were unable to do more than present an incomplete report on the evidence they had had before them. They considered, however, that it was desirable to communicate the substance of the replies received in answer to the letter addressed to the mayors of towns and chairmen of district councils in England and Wales, referred to in the First Report, in so far as they concerned the nature and extent of prevailing distress. This might be summed up by saying that, out of 1,574 replies received from districts representing 26,591,394 persons, in 920 localities representing a population of 10,291,600 persons there was at that time no exceptional distress; in 475 localities with a population of 11,792,527 persons there was exceptional distress due solely to the severity of the winter; and in 172 localities with a population of 4,507,267 persons there was, apart from the want of employment due to the weather, an exceptional want of employment owing to slackness of trade, depression of agriculture, or to particular local or industrial causes. A more complete analysis of these figures is given in an appendix published with the report, together with a special statement of the localities affected by slackness of trade, etc. Having explained that, for the reason already stated, it was impossible to discuss in the report the various preventive and remedial measures which had been suggested by them, the committee notify the inclusion in the appendix, under the second (b) clause of their reference, of a statement from the Local Government Board setting forth the powers at present possessed by local or central authorities in relation to the relief of distress, with additional notes as to out-relief to aged poor and other matters. The committee point out that there exist statutory powers under which boards of guardians might set poor persons to work at wages, but that such powers cannot be used until rules are made by the Local Government Board; and recommend that the Local Government Board should consider the application of such powers, and make rules for the use of boards of guardians in relation thereto. On the question of the law which deprives any recipient of poor-law relief of the franchise, the committee did not see why in cases of exceptional distress it should be difficult to discriminate between the deserving man forced to become dependent upon public aid and the ordinary claimant for parish relief, and were of opinion that it would be both humane and wise to exempt the former class from the disability as regards the franchise, whether local or Parliamentary. Sufficient evidence having been

brought before the committee of the desirability of encouraging continuity of employment, they were of opinion that orders for indoor repair work and for new work, where feasible, should be given out by public bodies with reference to what are now the slack months, generally January and February, in so far as this course is consistent with efficiency of execution and with reasonable economy. As regards London, the committee made the following recommendation:—"The guardians of any metropolitan union should be empowered, with the sanction of the London County Council, to agree with any sanitary authority within their union that, in consideration of the latter employing such number of persons and during such period as may be agreed upon, the guardians will make a contribution to the sanitary authority of an amount not exceeding one-half of the cost incurred in the employment of such persons, such contribution to be a charge on the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund." The committee expressed the hope that in another Parliament the House would renew this inquiry, in order that the Legislature might be guided to the adoption of some palliative for the evils to which many of the best and most industrious among our people are at present exposed.

Food Products Adulteration. The select committee appointed in '94 to consider this matter was reappointed, but the inquiry was not completed at the dissolution.

House of Commons (Vacating of Seats). This committee, which was first appointed in '94, was reappointed, but the only report it presented will be found under Selborne, Earldom of (sect. 26). The committee on the Leicester Writs (sect. 100) and this committee consisted of the same members.

[100] **Leicester Writs.** Sir H. James, at the opening of Parliament, submitted that there had been an irregularity in the return of the new members for Leicester which caused the return not to be complete or valid. He suggested a committee; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer assenting, he proposed (Feb. 13th) that a committee be appointed to inquire and report on the returns made to this House to the two writs issued on Aug. 22nd, '94, for the return of members to serve for the borough of Leicester, and the circumstances attending the holding of the election, and whether the case was such as to require further action in respect of such returns on the part of the House. The motion was opposed, but was agreed to (Feb. 27th) in an amended form, the latter clause of the reference reading "and whether, as the time for petitioning has expired, the case is such as to require further action in respect of such returns on the part of the House." The committee was nominated of the same members who had been appointed to serve on the House of Commons (Vacating of Seats) Committee, and at their meeting they chose Mr. Sec. Asquith to be their chairman. In their report, dated May 3rd, '95, the committee said: "Leicester is an undivided borough returning two members to Parliament. Prior to Aug. 22nd, '94, the members for the borough were Mr. J. A. Picton and Sir James Whitehead. On Aug. 22nd, '94, two resolutions were moved and carried in the House of Commons: one ordering a new writ on the acceptance by Sir James Whitehead of the office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead; the other

ordering a new writ on the acceptance by Mr. Picton of the office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds. In pursuance of these resolutions the Speaker on the same day issued two warrants to the clerk of the Crown. Upon receipt of such warrants the clerk of the Crown, upon the same day, issued and forwarded to the mayor of Leicester two writs, one for an election in the place of Mr. Picton; the other for an election in the place of Sir J. Whitehead. Upon receipt of such writs the mayor of Leicester, after consulting the town clerk, issued a notice of nomination for Aug. 27th, '94, and of poll, if any, for Aug. 29th. In arriving at the determination to hold a single election, the mayor and town clerk were guided by considerations of economy and convenience. These gentlemen appear to have acted throughout with perfect good faith. Four candidates were nominated—Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Hazell, Mr. Rolleston, and Mr. Burgess. Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Hazell were joint candidates in the same interest, having the same agents, staff, and committee-rooms. Mr. Rolleston and Mr. Burgess stood in separate interests, and were not joint candidates. On the day before the poll, a question having arisen as to whether a single election would be a sufficient compliance with the two separate writs above mentioned, the authorised representatives of all the candidates met and agreed to waive any objection on this score, and undertook, so far as was within their power, to accept the result of the election about to be held as binding upon them and the political parties which they represented. The following was the result of the poll held on Aug. 29th, '94:—Broadhurst, 9,464; Hazell, 7,184; Rolleston, 6,967; Burgess, 4,402. Thereupon the Returning Officer made to each writ a separate return. 'In the mode of holding the election and of making the returns the electors of Leicester appear to have acquiesced. No petition against the election or returns has been presented.' Direct precedents or authorities as to the proper course of holding an election or elections under circumstances identical with those above described do not appear to exist. The conclusions to be derived from a consideration of the precedents, and of the reasons upon which they might be presumed to be founded, appeared to be as follows: (1) That, according as the House thinks it right that the two vacant seats for an undivided constituency should be filled by a single election or by separate elections, it orders a single or two separate warrants and writs to be issued. (2) That in cases where there has been no sufficient compliance with a single writ for the simultaneous return of two members, or where both the members returned, in compliance with such a writ, have been simultaneously disabled from sitting by a common cause, such as death, which affords no ground for discriminating between them, the practice of the House has been by a single order to direct the filling of the vacancies by a single election. But where the joint disability of the two members returned has resulted from causes—such as the acceptance by each of a place in the Government—which may be regarded as entitling the constituency to discriminate between them, as, for instance, by determining that the one shall, and the other shall not, be opposed on re-election, the House has been accustomed by the machinery of two

separate orders, followed by two separate warrants and writs, to give the constituency the opportunity of so doing . . . There can, we think, be no doubt that when two or more separate writs are issued for the same constituency, it is the duty of the Returning Officer to hold a separate election and make a separate return in respect of each. The House of Commons alone has the power of determining whether separate or combined elections shall be held; and the intention of the House might be defeated by local and personal influences if it were to be conceded that, where two writs have been issued in pursuance of the orders of the House, it rests in the discretion of the Returning Officer whether he shall hold two elections or one. We are therefore of opinion that the course pursued by the Returning Officer in this case was erroneous in point of procedure, and that the election was not duly held. But inasmuch as the proper conduct of elections is as a rule sufficiently safeguarded by the right of petitioning, the House, in our opinion, is not called upon to interfere where there is no allegation either of personal disability in the member returned, or of malpractice or bad faith in the conduct of the election. We are satisfied, as above stated, that the Returning Officer acted in the exercise of an honest judgment, for the convenience and with the consent of all parties directly concerned in the election, and without any intention of influencing the result. We therefore recommend that the House take no further action in the matter."

[101] **Lord's Day Act** (see sect. 92). On the motion of Viscount Cross it was resolved (April 2nd) that a Select Committee be appointed to consider what amendments it is expedient to make in the Lord's Day Act (21 Geo. III., ch. 49). The committee reported the evidence given by the numerous witnesses they had examined, expressing the opinion, under date June 27th, that it would be better to put off the consideration of their report, and the hope that they might be reappointed next session for the purpose of making a full report on the evidence.

[101a] **Retired Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment.** A Commons committee was (March 1st) appointed "to inquire and report what results have followed upon the recommendations made by the select committee of '76-7 for the employment of meritorious soldiers, sailors, and marines in civil departments of the public service, and to inquire whether any, and if so what, further measures are desirable for the purpose of extending the employment of this class in those departments, and also for helping them to obtain service, to such extent as they may be fitted for it, with private employers of labour." The inquiry had been commenced in '94, and the report presented (June 27th, '95) was the result of the whole investigation. With regard to the recommendations made by the committee of '76-7, it did not appear to this committee that the results had been on the whole commensurate with the necessities of the case. They state in detail what had been done; noticing, however, that after a meeting of railway representatives, held at the War Office in '92, under the presidency of the Under Secretary for War, very gratifying action was taken by some of the great companies whose co-operation had been invited. "In '85 the National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers was estab-

lished. This organisation has its headquarters in London, and branch or district associations in nearly every part of the country. Entirely due, in the first instance, to private enterprise, the Association has, in the last few years, received increased recognition and assistance from the State, and has exercised, your Committee believe, a most beneficial influence in providing retired soldiers with employment and in persuading the civil community to regard these servants of the State from a more just and patriotic standpoint." The committee went on to say that, although occasional attempts had been made to carry out, in the spirit rather than the letter, the recommendations of the '76-'77 committee, the State had not yet adopted any sufficient and continuous policy for the employment of reserve and discharged soldiers, the most important movement in that direction having been the result of private enterprise. The committee regarded this condition of things as much to be regretted. They also expressed regret that the experiment of passing a certain number of telegraph messengers through the military service appeared to have been considered impracticable. They were, however, strongly of the opinion that every inducement should be held out to telegraph messengers to pass through the ranks, which hardly appeared to be the case at present. The committee heard much evidence as to the suitability of soldiers, sailors and marines for employment as policemen, prison warders, caretakers, timekeepers, watchmen, storemen, etc., etc. The general testimony was strikingly favourable as to the satisfaction given by ex-soldiers and sailors in the capacities thus enumerated; and although one police witness expressed the opinion that army training tended to make a man lose his individuality to an extent which might interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a country constable, the evidence given on behalf of the Metropolitan Police, as well as the information supplied to the committee by the other great cities to which application was made, was unanimously favourable to the ex-soldier and sailor. As park-keepers, too, they appeared to give general satisfaction; and the committee was glad to understand that this class of situation in connection with the Royal Parks is now, practically speaking, set apart in favour of those who have served. The committee believed that the example of the Metropolitan Police in reserving a definite proportion of appointments for retired soldiers and sailors, might well be more generally copied. The importance of stimulating the employment of ex-soldiers and sailors in other than official capacities should be prominently kept in view; and the National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharge Soldiers, as it is at present constituted and managed, and local authorities as well as private employers should receive all possible encouragement from the State. All necessary steps should be taken to ensure the absolute reliability of all documents purporting to be the "characters" of reserve or discharged soldiers. Every soldier or sailor, upon discharge or retirement to the Reserve, should be given a printed paper setting forth in plain language the civil appointments for which he is eligible, the conditions which he must fulfil, and the person or persons to whom or through whom any application of his should be made. Wherever it might be practicable to do so, the pay or pension of an

ex-soldier or sailor should be included in or added to his weekly wage, and handed to him at the same time. The committee were glad to learn that this practice was already in operation in one department of the Post Office, and that an extension of the arrangement was likely to be favourably considered and facilitated by the War Office. The evidence showed that there were many men in the army well qualified, on leaving the colours, to perform clerical work such as is now allotted to the "abstractor" class in the public offices. The experiment should be tried of reserving a certain number of appointments of this class for competition among soldiers leaving the colours, subject to the existing limit of age, which would at present apply in their case, and subject also to the successful candidates' passing a standard to be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners. Lastly, the committee recommended that the recommendations of the select committee, '76-77, as regards permanent messengers, should be forthwith carried into effect; and that with regard to civil appointments for which soldiers and sailors of superior education might be suited, a definite proportion of such places should be reserved, and considerable latitude as to age, and rules as to marriage, and conditions of examination, etc., given to those who have been serving the State, at sea or with the colours. Sir G. Chesney was chairman of the committee until his decease. Lord Wolmer was then called to the chair and acted until he succeeded to the peerage, when Mr. Brookfield was chosen chairman.

[102] **Royal Patriotic Fund.** A Commons committee was (Feb. 21st) appointed to inquire into and report on the administration and financial position of the several funds controlled by the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, and of such other funds as may be administered by other bodies or persons for the relief of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, sailors, and marines. The inquiry was not concluded at the dissolution.

[103] **Rule of the Road at Sea.** A Commons committee was (May 1st) appointed to consider the objections which had been raised to the adoption by Order in Council of Rule 15 of the revised International Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, dealing with sound signals in fog, as suggested by the Washington Conference, and considered by the Maritime Powers (including any objections which might be taken to that rule, having regard to the sound signals prescribed by Rule 28). The inquiry was not concluded at the dissolution.

[104] **Stationery Office (Printing Contracts).** A Commons committee was (May 13th) appointed to inquire whether the present system of issuing invitations for tenders and of making contracts for Government printing and binding sufficiently secured compliance with the terms and spirit of the resolution of the House of February '91 in respect of government contracts, and whether any, and, if so, what, improvements of the system were called for. Mr. Courtney was chosen chairman of the committee. They reported (July '95) that they had met to consider the matters to them referred, but seeing that it was not possible for them to commence the inquiry at that period of the session, they recommended that the ten years' existing contracts be not renewed till the committee reported, and that the committee be

reappointed next Parliament with fuller powers to continue the inquiry.

[105] **Telephones.** Mr. Benn (March 1st), moved that a committee be appointed to consider the proposed draft agreement between the Postmaster-General and the National Telephone Company, and report with reference to the monopoly which may thereby be created; the granting of telephone licences to municipalities; and generally on the future policy of the Post Office with reference to the extension of the telephone service. Mr. A. Morley said he felt morally bound by the agreement entered into by his predecessor, and could not accept the motion, but was willing that a committee should be appointed to consider and report whether the provision now made for the telephone service in local areas is adequate; and whether it is expedient to supplement or improve this provision either by the granting of licences to local authorities or otherwise." Mr. Benn's motion was withdrawn, and a motion in the terms suggested by the Postmaster-General agreed to. Committee appointed (March 1st); Mr. Arnold Morley called to the chair. The Committee reported (June 25th), that they had examined numerous witnesses upon the matter referred to them, and had completed their evidence, but had not, in view of the approaching dissolution, had sufficient time to consider their report. They had therefore agreed to report evidence, and to recommend that a committee on the same subject be appointed in the next session to consider and report on the evidence already taken, and, if necessary, to take further evidence.

[106] **Trusts Administration.** A Commons committee was appointed on Feb. 18th, on the motion of Col. Howard Vincent, to inquire into the liabilities to which persons are exposed under the present law as to the Administration of Trusts, and whether any further legislative provision might be made for securing adequate administration of trusts without the necessity of subjecting private trustees and executors to the risks which they now run. Conformably with this order, the committee, of which the Attorney-General (Sir R. T. Reid) was chairman, took evidence and reported on May 6th. In regard to Scotland they say that a special practice, the creation of statute, has been in force some time, that the existing law works well, and that no desire exists for change, except on two points, as to which they make suggestions. "In England," the committee went on to say, "it is undoubted that serious grounds of complaint exist. An enormous amount of personal property, as well as a great deal of land, is held upon trusts, some of which last for a considerable number of years. All these trusts are administered by private persons, often members of the family, who receive no remuneration, and are not allowed to make any profit, while the law imposes upon them a very serious responsibility." The committee recommended that the Court be empowered to relieve any trustee from personal responsibility when satisfied that he has acted honestly, reasonably, with the intention of carrying out the terms of the trust, and ought fairly to be excused for having acted without the directions of the Court. They also recommended that the Court be empowered to give sanction beforehand to such departures from the terms of any trust as have become expedient owing to altered circumstances, and are for

the advantage of those beneficially interested. They also consider that the practice in obtaining the direction of a judge, which has been described as a litigation in miniature, ought to be cheapened and simplified. . . . The evidence puts it beyond question that large sums of money are annually misappropriated by private trustees. Under the present law a single trustee who misappropriates property to his own use is not liable to criminal proceedings unless the trust is constituted by some instrument in writing; whereas a person entrusted with property for safe custody in his capacity of banker, merchant, broker, solicitor, or other agent of a like character, who misappropriates it, is liable to criminal proceedings. The committee recommended such an alteration of the law as shall end this anomaly. It appeared, however, to the committee that no extension of the criminal law would be sufficient to provide a remedy for existing evils, and "that a case had been made out in favour of the establishment of a system under which private trusts could be administered, if so desired, by or under the control of some official or judicial authority, which should also have the custody of the funds. . . . It did not appear desirable that the persons appointed to administer trusts under judicial control should of necessity be officials. There ought, indeed, to be in every district an official whose duty it should be to undertake that function when required to do so; but it ought to be possible to appoint a professional or other suitable person, such as a solicitor or accountant, preferably on the recommendation of those interested, of whose probity and capacity the Court was satisfied. A commission would be paid for these services, so that the scheme should be self-supporting. Accounts should be rendered at fixed periods by all persons appointed, and audited officially. The scheme should not be compulsory, and the Court should be at liberty to decline an administration. The committee recommended legislation for England and Wales upon the lines above indicated (see sect. 95).

[107] **Weights and Measures.** A committee was (Feb. 13th) appointed to inquire whether any and what changes in the present system of weights and measures should be adopted. Sir H. Roscoe was appointed chairman. The committee (July 1st) reported recommending—“(a) That the metrical system of weights and measures be at once legalised for all purposes; (b) That after a lapse of two years the metrical system be rendered compulsory by Act of Parliament; (c) That the metrical system of weights and measures be taught in all public elementary schools as a necessary and integral part of arithmetic, and that decimals be introduced at an earlier period of the school curriculum than is the case at present.”

SECOND SESSION (Aug.—Sept. '95).

[108] The old Parliament was dissolved by proclamation July 8th, and the new Parliament, which is the fourteenth of her Majesty, met Aug. 12th, being the very earliest date allowed by the statute for so assembling. The Commons having been summoned to the House of Lords, and her Majesty's pleasure having been signified by the Lords Commissioners that members should proceed to the choice of a Speaker, they returned to their own House, where Sir J. Mowbray—who in the previous April had proposed Sir M. White

Ridley (sect. 27)—proposed the re-election of Mr. Gully. Mr. John Ellis seconded the motion, and, there being no opposition, Mr. Gully was conducted to the Chair, where he made his acknowledgments and was congratulated by Mr. Balfour (Leader of the House) and Sir W. Harcourt. On the following day (Aug. 13th) her Majesty's approbation of Mr. Speaker-elect was signified by the Commissioners, and he laid claim to the privileges of the Commons, which were thereupon duly confirmed as fully and as amply as heretofore. The Speaker and a large number of members then took the oath in the Commons, and many other members were sworn on the next day (Aug. 14th).

[109] On Thursday, Aug. 15th, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech to the joint assembly of Lords and Commons as followeth: “MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,—The communications which I receive from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter which is calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last Session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which I trust will be enduring. I have observed a strict neutrality during the war, and have taken no action in respect to it except such as appeared to me likely to be favourable to the termination of hostilities. I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported from the province of Fukien in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese Government by my directions, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and of all persons who are in any degree responsible for these crimes. Internal troubles have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey, and have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally, and of my people especially. My ambassador and the ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and of the President of the French Republic, acting together, have suggested to the Government of the Sultan the reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent a recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by his imperial Majesty the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision. A resolution has been passed by both Houses of the Parliament of my colony of the Cape of Good Hope, proposing that the adjacent Crown colony of British Bechuanaland should be incorporated with the Cape Colony. I have, in reply, signified my willingness to consider favourably an Act passed for that purpose, provided it contains proper safeguards for my interests and for those of my native subjects, especially in the matter of their lands, the liquor traffic, and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I have received satisfactory assurances on these points, and an Act has been passed by the Cape Parliament which I have every reason to expect will be found to fulfil my requirements. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The estimates for the service of the year which were not voted in the last Parliament will be laid before you. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—At this season of the year it will probably be found more convenient to

defer to another Session the consideration of any important legislative measures except those which are necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year." The Address in the Lords was moved and seconded by the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Amphil, and, after speeches by the Earl of Rosebery and the Marquis of Salisbury, was agreed to. In the Commons the proposer and seconder were Mr. Legh and Mr. T. H. Robertson. Sir W. Harcourt having spoken, Mr. Balfour, in course of his reply, said they did not intend at those sittings to introduce any controversial legislation, and there was no pressing necessity for bringing forward Irish Land Legislation before next Session, though it would undoubtedly be brought forward then, when it would also be their duty to lay before the House a substantive programme dealing with some of the projects which they had raised in the country. The debate on the Address was by closure brought to an end on Monday (Aug. 19th) or after barely three nights' debate. On the last-mentioned day a resolution confining the labours of the session to Government business and abrogating the twelve o'clock rule was carried, and on Aug. 20th the House proceeded to vote the supplies remaining ungranted by the previous Parliament. This duty was proceeded with day by day until the 31st, thus occupying ten days in all, some of the sittings being very prolonged. On the Address, or in committee of supply, or at question time, a large number of matters of interest were raised, some of which are touched upon below. The few Bills passed during the short session received royal assent, and Parliament was, without any speech from the throne, prorogued, on Sept. 5th.

[110] **Aged Poor Commission** (see headed article). Mr. Channing having (Aug. 16th) asked whether the Government proposed to take immediate steps to institute a further inquiry, by Royal Commission or otherwise, into the various schemes and proposals for making provision for the aged poor, Mr. Balfour said the Government were entirely in favour of the further investigation asked for by the hon. member. An investigation was recommended by a large majority of the Commission which sat on the subject. The principle upon which the further investigation should be conducted was then under the consideration of the Government.

[111] **Agricultural Depression** (see sect. 6). Mr. Price (Aug. 16th) moved on the Address an amendment drawing attention to the existing widespread depression in agriculture, and submitting that it would be expedient to pass remedial measures this year. Mr. W. Long said at the proper time the Government would introduce measures for relief of the heavy burdens falling upon the agricultural interest; meanwhile the department would devote itself to the careful administration of existing laws. The amendment was (Aug. 19th) rejected by 236 to 105.

[112] **Armenia, Atrocities** (in see sects. 2 and 109). Replying to observations made by the Earl of Rosebery in the debate on the Address, the Marquis of Salisbury (Aug. 15th) said the Government had accepted the policy on this question which their predecessors had initiated, and had done their best to carry it out. They had received a certain amount of assurance that reforms would be established in the districts

wherein the suffering had been most severe, and that at present there was no danger of the atrocities being renewed. But they had up to that time not succeeded in obtaining what they regarded as an adequate guarantee for the carrying out of these reforms. In the demand for such guarantee they had the most loyal and complete support from the Governments of France and of Russia. If the Sultan had interposed delay, procrastination, excuses, which did not seem to them valid or wise, it was unfortunately in obedience to the delusion by which Turkish Governments had long been guided. How long the present state of things would go on appeared to be more doubtful than it was twenty years ago. If, generation after generation, cries of misery came up from various parts of the Turkish Empire the Sultan could not be blind to the probability that Europe would at some time or another become weary of the appeals made to it, and that the factitious strength which European guarantees give to his empire must wane and finally disappear. The Sultan would make a grave and calamitous mistake if, for the sake of maintaining a merely formal independence, for the sake of resisting a possible encroachment of nominal prerogatives, he refused to accept the assistance and listen to the advice of the guaranteeing European powers in extirpating anarchy and weakness from his dominions. In discussing foreign affairs, Sir C. Dilke (Aug. 21st) purposely excluded the questions of Armenia and China, because, according to the language of the Prime Minister, the Government were, in his view, acting in a manner satisfactory to the House. Mr. Bryce said the reforms which had been demanded in Armenia were the minimum that could be required. He relied on the ministerial statements regarding Armenia, and assured the Government that they would have the hearty support of the Opposition in doing everything they thought necessary in the interests of humanity. Mr. Curzon informed Mr. G. Bowles (Sept. 3rd) that the communications received from the Turkish Government could not be considered as satisfactory. Although the project of a new organisation for the provinces inhabited by Armenians had not been officially supported by the Governments of Germany, Austria and Italy, it was believed that they had unofficially advised the Porte to favourably consider it.

[113] **Army** (see sect. 7). The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for War, replying to Lord Monkswell (Aug. 19th), said Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in announcing that the Duke of Cambridge was to retire on Oct. 1st, had explained certain changes which it was proposed to introduce concurrently with the Duke's relinquishment of office. The present Government desired ample time to consider the proposals then explained before adopting them as their own or submitting alternative proposals in lieu of them; but he was now in a position to announce that the Duke of Cambridge would relinquish his chief command of the Army, not on Oct. 1st, as was originally proposed, but on Nov. 1st, and that when he relinquished the chief command he would be succeeded by Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley. The conditions under which the latter would hold his appointment were still under consideration. The Marquis of Lansdowne (Aug. 26th) explained the arrangements which were to be carried out in connection with the

impending retirement of the Duke of Cambridge. On the question of principle there was, he said, no material difference between the Government and their predecessors. The late Secretary for War stated that it was his intention to proceed upon the main principles of the report of the Hartington Commission. The present Government would do the same to this extent at all events: that they regarded that report as a sufficient and authoritative exposition of the defects presented by the then existing system of military administration. The present Government provided for a commander-in-chief, but not for a chief of the staff of the kind proposed by the Hartington Commission. Lord Lansdowne further explained the ministerial scheme, the nature of which is dwelt on more fully in the headed articles ARMY and WAR OFFICE. Mr. Balfour (Aug. 19th) informed Sir C. Dilke that it was the fact that the President of the Council (Duke of Devonshire), had recently been brought into new relations towards the great spending departments concerned in imperial defence, but he was not in a position to give a more detailed answer at present. Mr. Brodrick (Aug. 31st), in committee on the Army Estimates, said the title of Commander-in-Chief was to be preserved to the successor of the Duke of Cambridge; but Lord Wolsley would not hold the position under patent, and his tenure of office would be for the term of five years, that being the ordinary term for a staff appointment. Mr. Brodrick explained other details of the proposed re-organisation scheme. Mr. Woodall said the ministerial scheme was substantially in accordance with that of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (who was absent through ill health). Mr. Brodrick afterwards proposed a supplementary estimate of £70,000 for small arms ammunition, which would make in all £110,000 to spend this year for the purpose; with that amount they hoped, by March 31st, '96, to have the regulation equipment for every rifle and carbine that would be called out on mobilisation.

Chairman of Ways and Means, Election of. The House having (Aug. 20th) resolved itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. Balfour moved that Mr. James William Lowther do take the chair, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

[114] **Chinese Massacres** (see sect. 109). Replying to the Earl of Rosebery in the debate on the Address (Aug. 15th), the Marquis of Salisbury said the Emperor of China had expressed his resolution to bring the guilty parties to justice. Their duty at present was to support the Chinese Government in adopting that course, and if any lukewarmness or neglect should afterwards be discovered in punishing the perpetrators of the crimes it would be necessary to take further action in the matter. Mr. Curzon informed Mr. Carson (Aug. 16th) that in the opinion of the Government it was not advisable to raise the question of money compensation for the families of the persons murdered in China until after the punishment of the individuals implicated in or responsible for the massacres.

[115] **Chitral.** In course of the debate on the Address the Earl of Rosebery (Aug. 15th) adverted to the policy announced as that to be pursued by the Government in reference to the question of Chitral and the retention of a military post there, remarking that the mountain tribes had been assured that the forces would retire as soon as the object of the campaign had

been accomplished. The Marquis of Salisbury replied that there was no intention in reference to this matter of increasing the military expenditure of India, or of increasing the strength of the military force which was at the command of the Indian Government. The present ministry held that the abandonment of the Chitral country was indefensible and unwise from the point of view of physical and moral strategy alike. Sir H. Fowler (Sept. 3rd), on the Indian Budget accounts, called attention to the question, and Mr. Maclean proposed and Mr. Bhowanagsee seconded a resolution declaring that the House viewed with apprehension the increased burdens on Indian tax-payers caused by the annexation and military occupation of large areas of unproductive territory on the land frontier of British India. Lord G. Hamilton said if we left Chitral we should light a fire by our departure, and no one could tell the area over which it would spread. The amendment was rejected by 137 to 28.

[116] **Daly, John, Return of.** The Attorney-General (Aug. 15th) moved for a certified copy of the conviction, judgment and sentence in the case of John Daly, and also for copy of a certificate from the Governor of Portland Prison that Daly was still imprisoned under sentence. The motion was strongly opposed by Mr. J. Redmond, but carried by 314 to 77. The return having been duly laid, the Attorney-General (Aug. 20th) moved that John Daly, returned as a member for the city of Limerick, having been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to penal servitude for life, and being now imprisoned under such sentence, was incapable of being elected or returned as a member of that House. Mr. Harrington proposed an amendment for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the precedents and report on the steps that ought to be taken under the circumstances. This was rejected by 261 to 85, and the Attorney-General's motion carried by 256 to 74. A new writ for Limerick City was afterwards issued.

[116a] **Distress for Want of Employment** (see sects. 6 and 69). Mr. Pickersgill, on the Address, moved an amendment expressing regret, especially in view of the urgent representations recently made by Lord Salisbury, that the Government had not intimated an intention to take steps to mitigate the evils arising from want of employment. Mr. Chaplin, in opposing the amendment, promised that any scheme holding out the slightest possibility of giving relief to the unemployed should receive his most cordial and sympathetic consideration. The amendment was negatived by 211 to 79. Mr. Herbert Lewis asked (Aug. 29th) whether the Government intended to take any, and if so what, practical steps to obviate distress arising from want of employment during the coming winter. Mr. Chaplin replied that the Government fully appreciated the importance of this question. They would watch very closely any evidence of the increase of destitution due to want of employment, with every desire to render such assistance as circumstances might admit, when any of the conditions foreshadowed by the hon. gentleman arose.

[117] **Foreign and Colonial Affairs (Egypt, East Africa, etc.)** (see sect. 11). Sir C. Dilke (Aug. 21st), in discussing foreign affairs, expressed his belief that the occupation of Egypt was at the root of most of our difficulties in foreign policy, and was a weakness to the country in a

military sense. Mr. H. M. Stanley said we could not evacuate Egypt until we had restored her to her former strength, and the key to the problem of the recovery of the Soudan was the construction of the Uganda railway, which Sir C. Dilke opposed. The construction of this line would largely aid in the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Sec., said with regard to Egypt the Government accepted and continued the policy of the late administration. In the opinion of the Ministers the conditions which had been laid down under which evacuation might be possible had not yet been fulfilled, nor had the time arrived for a reconsideration of the question. He was in perfect agreement with Mr. Stanley's views as to the advantages, political and commercial, which might be expected to result from the construction of the Uganda railway. There had not been sufficient time since the return of the British Commissioner to go into the question of the proposed buffer state on the Upper Mekong. As to the general policy of the Government with regard to Siam they would be guided by two main principles: the vindication of the political and commercial interests of Great Britain, and the procuring of safeguards for the continued autonomy and territorial integrity of the country. Assurances on these points had been given by responsible representatives of the French Government. The text of the commercial treaty between France and China was not yet in the possession of the Government, but strict watch would be kept over the interests of British trade. Slavery in Pemba and Zanzibar were a question in which hurry was impossible, but the matter, so far as it lay in the power of the Government, would not be lost sight of. The latest information regarding French movements on the Niger was that the expedition had returned to France; and in connection with our own rights in that region we had made the fullest reservations to the French Government.—On the Colonial Office vote (Aug. 22nd) Mr. Chamberlain, answering Sir C. Dilke, said that on the question of extension of railways in West Africa the Government were generally of opinion that wherever it was possible railways in such circumstances should be made either by the Colonial or Imperial Government, instead of being handed over to private speculators. He regarded many of our colonies as being in the condition of undeveloped estates, and as estates which could never be developed without imperial assistance, and he should therefore be prepared to consider and to submit to the House any cases where, by a judicious investment, those great estates could be developed for the benefit of their own population and of the population at home. He was sincerely anxious to prevent the excessive extension of the trade in spirituous liquors in these uncivilised countries, but this was not so easy a task as it appeared to be. Every effort would be made to reduce the trade to a reasonable extent.—Mr. Curzon, on the vote of £20,000 towards the cost of constructing the Uganda railway, said the line was to be made the whole distance from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 650 miles. The original estimate was £2,250,000, but this could be brought down by reducing the width of gauge, weight of rails and rolling stock to £1,755,000. No final decision on these points had been come to, but the cost would be less than the original estimate. Nothing was more

certain, said Mr. Curzon, than that if England did not construct the line Germany would, and its construction would do more than anything else to put down slavery in East Africa.

[118] **House of Lords Offices** (see sects. 10 and 15). On the vote for the salaries of the officers of the House of Lords, Mr. Hanbury (Aug. 22nd), in reply to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, said it had been agreed that in the case of future appointments of officials in the House of Lords the salaries should be on the same scale as those in the Commons. The emoluments of Black Rod and of the Clerk of the Parliaments would be considerably reduced when the next vacancies occurred.

[119] **Indian Cotton Duties** (see sect. 16).—Lord G. Hamilton informed Mr. P. Stanhope (Aug. 26th) that he had received a memorial from various cotton industries in Lancashire stating fully and clearly their objections to the present Excise duty levied on cotton yarns in India, and pointing out that in their opinion such a duty did not remove or counterbalance the protective character of the Customs duty to which imported goods are subject. This memorial would be sent at once to India, and the Indian Government would be requested to state their side of the case. The noble lord added that he adhered to his speech of the previous February. He had then stated that the objection to the imposition of the duties was much more serious than the majority of the House believed, and that there was great difficulty in framing a satisfactory Excise duty to counterbalance the Customs duty. The noble lord assured Mr. Buchanan (Aug. 27th) that nothing in connection with the duties would be done hastily or surreptitiously. Mr. P. Stanhope reverted to this subject (Sept. 3rd) on the Indian Budget, and Lord G. Hamilton said that while it would be impossible for him in the present condition of Indian finance to pledge himself to an early repeal of these duties, he would do everything in his power to eliminate everything savouring of protection. Mr. Balfour, in course of a further discussion (Sept. 4th), said he greatly feared that until something in the direction of currency reform was accomplished it would be very difficult to entertain any proposal to abolish these duties. He, however, agreed that whatever duties it might be necessary to impose they should not carry with them exceptional favour for the Indian manufacturer.

[121] **International Monetary Conference** (see sect. 17).—Mr. Balfour informed Sir J. Leng (Aug. 22nd) that he was, as he had always been, strongly in favour of an international currency; but he had no right to pledge his colleagues on the subject, nor had he any ground for thinking that such an agreement would at present be the result of an international conference.

[122] **Irish Policy**. Mr. J. Redmond, on the Address (Aug. 15th), moved an amendment calling for a declaration of ministerial policy regarding the questions of Home Rule, Land Law Reforms, Reinstatement of Evicted Tenants, and the Industrial Condition of Ireland. Mr. Dillon submitted an alternative amendment calling upon the Government to propose immediate legislation to carry out the recommendations of the previous year's committee on the Land Acts; for the revision of excessive judicial rents, and to make provision for the restoration on equitable terms of certain evicted tenants. Mr. G. Balfour said

the attitude of the Government on Home Rule was, and would continue to be, one of unchanged and inflexible opposition. He was informed that the Land question could be safely left until the spring of next year. There was much in Mr. Morley's Land Bill which the Government regarded with approval, and the Government were prepared to deal with questions affecting the interests of the tenants and to facilitate the working of the Land Purchase Act passed by the Unionist Government. The principles which would actuate the Government in their Irish legislation and administration were identical with the principles which animated the Government of 1886. Mr. Dillon's amendment was (Aug. 16th) rejected by 257 to 123, the Parnellites and Ministerialists being in one lobby and the Anti-Parnellites and Liberals in the other. Mr. Redmond's amendment was next defeated by 243 to 113, the Nationalists of both sections voting on this occasion in one lobby. In committee on the Irish estimates (Aug. 27th) Mr. G. Balfour, replying to Mr. Healy and Major Jameson, said it was the wish of the Government to administer the law in accordance with the desires of the Irish people so far as the general principles of statesmanship would allow. He hoped his offer to re-enact the thirteenth clause of the Land Act of 1891 would, in the interest of the evicted tenants, be accepted (see sect. 130); but no such urgent condition of affairs was reported to him as would justify the proposal to re-enact a sliding scale for rents.

[123] **Liquor Traffic.**—Sir W. Holdsworth having (Aug. 20th) inquired if the Government would be favourable to the appointment of a select committee to consider the laws relating to the licensing and control of the liquor traffic with a view to their amendment, Mr. Balfour said it would be impossible for a committee, if one were appointed, to do any effective work this Session, but the Government would give the question their best consideration during the recess.

[124] **London University** (see sect. 70). Replying to Earl Cowper (Aug. 15th), the Duke of Devonshire said the Government, like their predecessors, were strongly convinced of the desirableness and even the necessity of meeting the views that had been expressed in favour of a teaching university for London, but it would be premature to commit the Government to a scheme in the shape proposed by the Commission.

[125] **Maybrick, Mrs.** The Home Secretary, in reply to Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Aug. 22nd), said he knew nothing about the case of Mrs. Maybrick, but he had been made aware by the hon. member of the interest it excited in the minds of many, and it would be his duty to give the case his best consideration.

[126] **Prison-made Goods, Importation** (see sect. 24). Mr. Ritchie informed Col. Howard Vincent (Aug. 23rd) that he hoped to receive the report of the Departmental Committee before the end of the session. The Government were in communication with other Governments upon the subject. Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Pickersgill on the Board of Trade vote, said the Government were endeavouring by amicable arrangement to induce foreign governments to discontinue the exportation of prison-made goods to this country, but this was not the time to indicate what further steps they would take if their friendly representation to

foreign powers failed (see headed article PRISON-MADE GOODS).

[127] **Prison Reform** (see headed article). The Home Secretary (Aug. 28th), on the Prisons Vote, stated that he had just received an exhaustive report from the Prison Commissioners dealing most sympathetically with the report of the Departmental Committee. He proposed to carry out a great many of the recommendations of that Committee immediately; there were others, such as an increase in the number of warders, and a decrease in the number of hours worked, which could only be carried into effect by consent of the Treasury. He had called for reports on the questions of diet, staff classification of prisoners, and treatment of weak-minded prisoners, and upon the receipt of them would be in a position to know how to proceed.

[128] **Teachers' Superannuation.** On the vote for public education (England and Wales), after speeches by Mr. E. Gray, Mr. Acland and Mr. Yoxall, Sir J. Gorst (Aug. 28th) said the House might feel a tolerable amount of confidence that next session a measure of teachers' superannuation would be laid before the House, differing in no essential particular from that prepared by the late Government.

[129] **Treason-Felony Prisoners** (see sect. 29). Mr. Clancy (Aug. 16th), moved on the Address an amendment identical in terms with that proposed by him on Feb. 13th. The Home Secretary said he considered it to be his duty to go thoroughly and impartially and with an open mind into all these cases on the principles which guided the Home Office in periodically considering all long sentences. He could give no encouragement whatever to the idea of a general amnesty. The motion was withdrawn.

[130] **Acts and Bills.** The following are the only measures that received the royal assent at these sittings: **Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '95**, session 2 (59 Vict., Sept. 5th, ch. 1); **Public Works Loans Act, '95**, session 2 (59 Vict., ch. 2); **Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy) Act, '95** (session 2, 59 Vict., ch. 3); **Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, '95** (session 2, 59 Vict., ch. 4); **Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95** (session 2, 59 Vict., ch. 5); **Appropriation Act, '95** (session 2, 59 Vict., ch. 6).—The **Canadian Speaker, etc.**, Act, simply removes doubts as to the validity of an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament, providing for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker of the Senate.—On the **Expiring Laws Continuance Bill**, Mr. Healy (Sept. 2nd) moved the omission from the schedule of the Arms Act, but the amendment was negatived by 136 to 22.—The **Public Offices, etc.**, Act (see sect. 21) authorises the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of such sums, not exceeding in the whole £450,000, as may be required by the Commissioners of Works for the purchase of certain lands in Westminster between the Foreign Office group of buildings and Westminster Abbey for a site for public offices, the amount to be repaid out of the estimates by instalments extending over fifty years. The scheme involves the widening of Parliament Street, so that the new offices could be erected in line with the existing public buildings.—The **Public Works Loans Act** provides for the appointment of Public Works Loans Commissioners for a further period of five years; authorises the issue by the National Debt Commissioners of sums, not exceeding in the whole £2,000,000, for the purpose of loans by the

Public Works Loans Commissioners, and of sums, not exceeding in the whole £800,000, for the purpose of loans by the Irish Public Works Commissioners, and remits certain loans.—**Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act** enacts that sect. 13 of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, '91, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act, with the modification that agreements thereunder may be entered into at any time within six months of the passing of this Act. The section in question runs as follows: (1) "Where the tenancy of a holding has been determined since the first day of May '79, and the former landlord or his successor in title is in occupancy of the holding, it shall be lawful for the former landlord or his successor in title, within six months of the passing of this Act, to enter into an agreement under the Land Purchase Acts, or the said Acts as amended by this Act, for the sale of the holding to the former tenant or his personal representatives. (2) An advance for such purpose may be made by the Land Commission in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the purchaser was at the date of the agreement in possession of the holding as tenant, and thereupon all the provisions of the Land Purchase Act as amended by this Act shall apply to such agreement and advance. (3) If the Land Commission are of opinion that the holding would be sufficient security for the advance but for its having become temporarily deteriorated in value, they may make the advance upon the purchaser providing such security as they may deem sufficient to meet any risk arising from such temporary deterioration.—**West Highland Railway Guarantee Bill**, to authorise the Treasury to guarantee the interest on certain capital of the West Highland Railway Company, and pay a sum of money to that Company: introduced by the Government, but, being strongly opposed, was withdrawn.

Sewer Navigation Improvement. See ENGINEERING.

Seychelles Islands, or Mahé Archipelago, are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 1000 miles north of Mauritius, of which British colony they are politically a part. The chief and largest island is Mahé, upon which is Port Victoria, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African squadron. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. **Exports:** cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, sperm, vanilla, coffee, and cloves. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Shah of Persia. See NASR-ED-DIN.

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, re-organised 1870. Accommodation for 350 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for **Huish Exhibitions** of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. **Headmaster**, Rev. E. M. Young, M.A. **Clerk to Governors**, Mr. J. A. Ffooks. **Motto** (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. **Some Alumni**, Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, Rt. Hon. Montague Bernard, Lewis Morris, Dr. J. M. Neale, Sir D. Forsyth, Wm. Forsyth, Q.C., etc.

Shipbuilding. See TRADE, '95.

Shipping of the United Kingdom, The Chamber of. This consists of twenty-five Shipowners' Associations, located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom.

Its work is largely parliamentary, and consists in watching bills affecting shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a president and vice-president, who are annually elected at a meeting held in London in February. **President**, Mr. Walter Glynn, Liverpool; **Vice-President**, Mr. T. V. S. Angier, London; **Secretary**, Mr. W. H. Cooke. **Offices**, 1, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Shop Hours Act and Early Closing Bill. See SESSION, sect. 88.

Shorthand. Recent educational legislation has given a remarkable impetus to shorthand teaching. Included in the Technical Instruction Act, '89, and adopted as a specific subject in the Code of '90, shorthand also participates in the improved conditions of teaching in evening continuation schools under the Code of '92. In many higher grade schools and colleges there are facilities for learning, and shorthand schools meet the needs of different classes of students in all towns of importance. The College of Preceptors includes shorthand in the list of subjects for its certificate examinations. The system almost universally taught is Pitman's shorthand, which is employed for nearly the whole of newspaper reporting—4300 reporters in the United Kingdom using Pitman's system, and 190 twenty-three other systems—for the bulk of legal and commercial work, and by 34 of the shorthand writers in the law courts, Taylor's, Gurneys, Mavor's, Purton's, and Lewis's systems being employed by a total of 36 writers; while the system used by the historic house of Gurney is employed for official note-taking in parliamentary committees. The knighting of Sir Isaac Pitman in '94, on the ground of his "great services to stenography, and the immense utility of that art," was received with general approval. Of periodicals published in the interests of shorthand, the oldest extant is the weekly **Phonetic Journal**, established by the veteran Sir Isaac Pitman in '42, and still edited by him. Throughout the country about 100 associations exist for the practise and propagation of Pitman's system, and shorthand writers are represented by the following societies:—The **Phonetic Society**, established '43, of which Professor Max Müller is president and Sir Isaac Pitman secretary. About 6000 persons receive certificates of membership annually. The **National Phonographic Society**, established '90, with Sir Isaac Pitman as president, the late Earl of Albemarle, Dr. Gladstone, etc., as vice-presidents, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to over 400 shorthand teachers. The headquarters are at 1, Anien Corner, E.C., and the secretary is Mr. Guilbert H. Pitman. The **Institute of Shorthand Writers**, practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (registered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. The hon. secretary is Mr. M. Levy, and the office 5, Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (covering an area of 50 acres) in '82. Since '82 its numbers have

increased from 170 to 300. **Head Master, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A.** *Motto, Intus si recte, ne labora.* **Distinguished alumni** include, among others: Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brooke, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the present century, Charles Darwin, Dr. Fraser (Bishop of Manchester), Professor B. H. Kennedy, Dr. Scott (Dean of Rochester), Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York), the Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D. Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C. T. Newton, Earl Cranbrook, and many others.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing the greater part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. The boundaries are, even now, ill-defined, though a definite line was drawn in '93, when the French in Annam compelled Siam to recognise the Mekong river as the boundary between Siam and Annam. Part of the higher course of the same river serves as the boundary between N.W. Siam and Burmah. **Area**, about 220,000 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at 5,000,000, including Siamese 2,000,000, and Chinese and Malays, 1,000,000 each. **Capital, Bangkok**, pop. about 600,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn. **Legislative power** is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, who have charge of the departments of war and marine, finance, foreign affairs, justice, agriculture, and the royal house. The Council of State consists of the Ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. There are forty-one provinces, each administered by a governor. The country is very inadequately developed, chiefly owing to the condition of the inhabitants, who are virtually serfs, and to a system of debt-slavery which obtains. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. The first railway in Siam—the Bangkok-Paknam line, 25 miles long—was opened by the King in April '93. The line is being extended to Korat, a distance of not more than 140 miles. In Sept. '95 it was stated that a further extension to the right bank of the Mekong river, *viâ* Nongkhai and Bassac, was contemplated. The Bangkok Zimmé line was practically at a standstill, but others were to be constructed by private enterprise, among them being the Singora-Kedah, which will cross the peninsula. **Chief exports:** rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish. The King's revenue amounts to about £2,000,000 a year, and is raised by customs dues, and taxes on land, fruit trees, spirits, opium, gambling, tin mines, edible birds' nests, and fisheries. There is no public debt. The standing army is small, but there is a general enrolment of males as militia. Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths sent to Europe for their education. **Imports, '94, £2,260,000; exports, £4,450,000.** See DIPLOMATIC AND INDU-CHINA (map).

History, '95.—The Crown Prince of Siam died at Bangkok of kidney disease (Jan. 4th). He was only in his seventeenth year. Prince Thawn Kramon Tho was declared to be his successor as Crown Prince (10th). The institution of a Legislative Council, consisting of

the ministers and at least twelve nobles, was proclaimed by special decree (15th). The duty of the Council was stated to be to pass new laws, with the royal sanction. An affray was reported between a body of French soldiers and the Siamese on the left bank of the Mekong, near Kam-umon (Feb. 14th).

Siberia. A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. Valuable gold-fields have been discovered in the Government of Yenisseisk, and in the basins of the Obi Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been lately opened up, chiefly by English enterprise, Captain J. Wiggins being the pioneer. The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway scheme in the world. After considerable deliberation the Government Railway Commission decided in favour of a complete railway, the length of which will be over 4700 miles, or about twice as long as the Canadian Pacific. The total cost, including rolling stock, etc., has been variously estimated between 53 and 55 millions sterling. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91. There has all along been considerable difficulty in compiling anything approaching a general summary of the progress of the work on this great undertaking, but the following concise statement, sent by an Odessa correspondent on Sept. 12th, '95 (*Times*, Sept. 18th), was described as official: The northern portion is almost 40 per cent. finished, and the work of laying the rails between Station Gafsky to Khabarovsk is advancing with such rapidity that it will be completed by the end of next year, and the Amour district—about 900 versts—will be commenced next January. The clearing of the land between Irkutsk and Sraetensk was commenced last spring. The Zabaikal portion cannot be finished before '99, whilst the line between Krongo and Baikal will not be completed till one year later. In Central Siberia, from the river Obi to Irkutsk 300 versts of line is already completed, and the other portion of the work is going on rapidly, although it is not officially expected to be finished before '98. In Western Siberia the railway from Tchelyabinsk to the river Obi will be finished during the present year, and at the present time the line from Tchelyabinsk to Omsk is open. The portion between Perm and Kattassky has just been commenced, and will be finished by July 1st, '98. The remaining portion from Tchelyabinsk to Perm, nearly 3000 versts, will be rapidly pushed forward, as all the necessary engineers, workmen, and tools are now in that part. A telegram from Vladivostok (St. Petersburg, Sept. 10th) reported that it had been decided to establish, as a starting point, a commercial and a naval port in the bay of the Golden Horn, but that later on the commercial port would be transferred to Amour or Ulysses Bay. Amid rumours of a deviation of the line in consequence of the results of the Chino-Japanese War, it transpired in April that a special commission of inquiry was to be formed to investigate certain allegations of gross mismanagement and waste of money. It was afterwards announced that

General Petrow had been appointed president, and that the scope of the inquiry had been enlarged to include the probable utility of the line, the mineral resources, etc.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. It includes two districts called British Quiaha and Sherbro, the Isles de Los and Mannah. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 square miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 180 miles in length, and its area is about 15,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from the French settlements, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by the agreement mentioned below, which is illustrated in the map given on the opposite page. Half the inhabitants are liberated Africans and their descendants, for whom the settlement was in the first place formed in 1787. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 40,000. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, hides, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and four nominated members. Education is denominational, and fees are levied. See AFRICA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.—**History**, '95. An agreement between Great Britain and France as to the *hinterland* of Sierra Leone was signed at Paris (Jan. 22nd). It provided that France should have control of the basin on the Upper Niger, the post of Erimankono, and the route, *via* Walia, Lusenja, and Walia, connecting the French settlement on the coast with the interior. All possibility of British extension to the East was by this agreement done away with; the Colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became enclosed on every side. The commercial arrangements made at the same time provided that the caravans and traders of the two countries should be placed on a footing of perfect equality as to the roads, etc., in Sierra Leone and the adjoining French possessions. It was settled also that custom-houses should be established at fixed points on the frontier, conveniently placed with regard to the usual trade routes. A joint Commission was appointed in September to delimit the frontiers of Sierra Leone and French Guinea, and commenced work in November.

Silver Question, The. See BINETALLISM.

Simplon Railway. See ENGINEERING.

Singapore. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Skating. The presiding body in this branch of sport is the National Skating Association, the metropolitan branch of which was established in '90. The President is H.R.H. the Duke of York; the Secretary, Mr. J. Drake Digby, M.J.L., Cambridge House, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '47; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '47. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford '50, Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '61. **Regius Professor of History** ('58 to '68) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North

in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary **Professorship of History** at Cornell Univ., New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '31 he published "Canada and the Canadian Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," and "Essays on Questions of the Day" in '94.

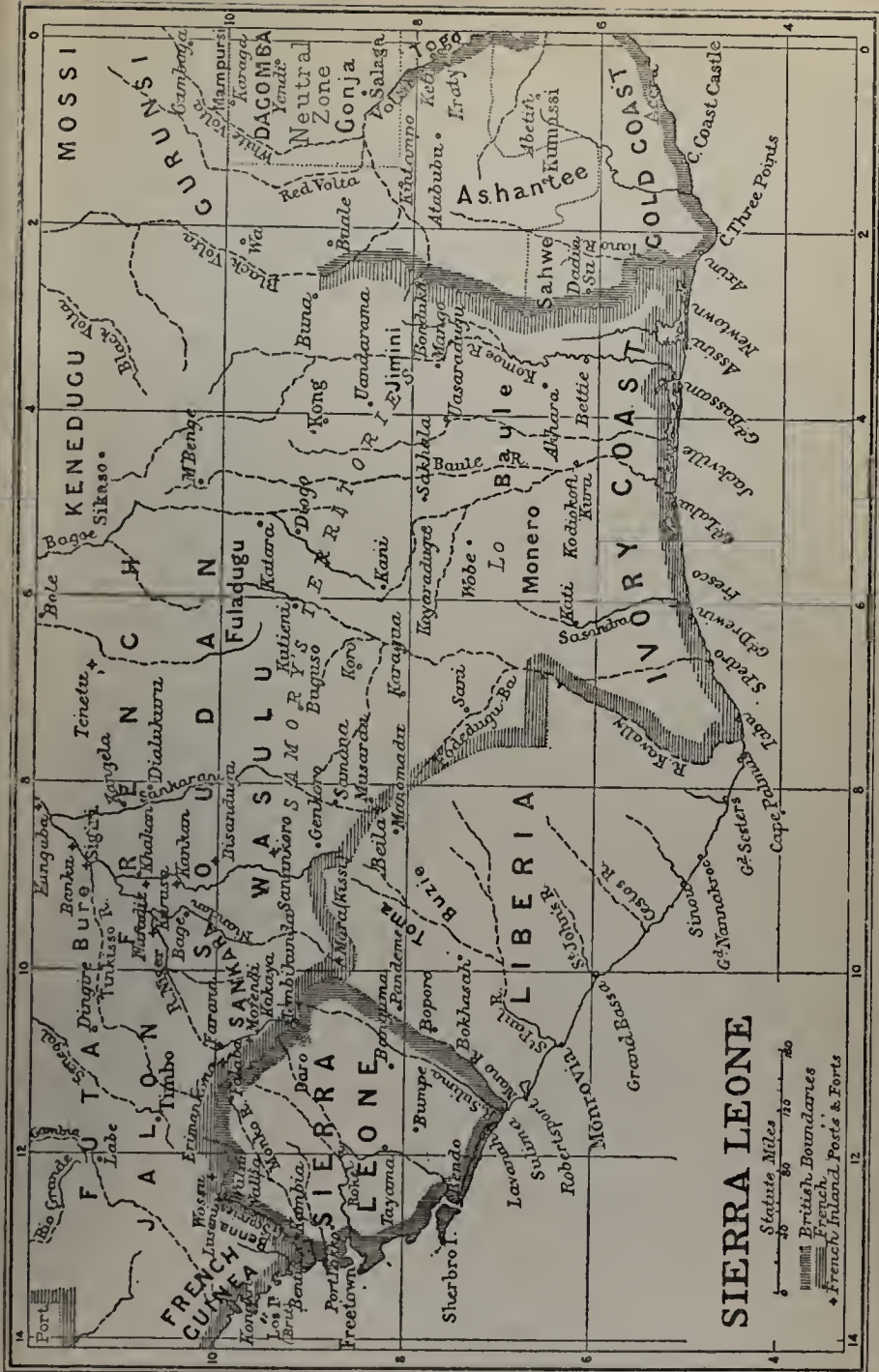
Sobranje. See BULGARIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

SOCIALISM.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abroad are briefly reviewed.

England.—The English societies representative of Socialism are: **Social Democratic Federation**, Sec., W. H. Lee, 337, Strand, W.C.; **Socialist League**, Sec., T. Cantwell, 273, Hackney Road, E.; **Fabian Society** (*q.v.*), Sec., E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.; and the **Hammer-smith Socialist Society**. The Social Democratic Federation, the Fabian Society, and the Hammer-smith Socialist Society formed a joint committee in '93 for the promotion of their common aims. The Social Democratic Federation had in '95 100 branches in existence, with a membership of 4500. Four Parliamentary candidates were in the field at Burnley, South Salford, Northampton, and Watworth, but failed to get returned at the '95 election. At the '94 School Board election it was claimed, however, that 44,586 votes were cast for Socialist candidates. *Justice*, however, the organ of the Federation, seemed to be in a bad way, the editor stating that it was being carried on at a loss of £2 a week. A discussion in '94 on the relations of the Federation to the Independent Labour party resulted in the carrying of a resolution to the effect that there was no need for the separate existence of the Independent Labour party, the proper place for conscientious Socialists being inside a revolutionary Socialist organisation like the Social Democratic Federation.

Independent Labour Party.—At the Trade Union Congress in Glasgow a number of delegates met and decided to convene a meeting of all "organisations favourable to independent political action." This conference was held in Bradford early in '93, and was attended by delegates from the various Independent Labour organisations already formed, from branches of the Social Democratic Federation, and from the Fabian Society. Mr. Keir Hardie presided, and after a two days' conference a constitution and



programme were elaborated. The object of the party was defined as "the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange." At the '95 conference the realisation "of an industrial commonwealth, founded on the socialisation of land and capital," was stated to be the object of the party. The methods by which it is proposed to realise this object are "the education of the community in the principles of Socialism; the industrial and political organisation of the workers; and the independent representation of Socialist principles on all elective bodies." There is also a programme of social and industrial reforms, which includes (1) restriction by law of the working day to eight hours; (2) abolition of overtime, piecework, and the prohibition of the employment of children under the age of fourteen years; (3) provision for the sick, disabled, aged, widows and orphans—the necessary funds to be raised by a tax on unearned incomes; (4) free, unsectarian, primary, secondary, and university education; (5) remunerative work for the unemployed; (6) taxation to extinction of unearned incomes; (7) the substitution of arbitration for war and the consequent disarmament of the nations. The political creed of the party is summed up in the single sentence, "The Independent Labour Party is in favour of every proposal for extending Electoral Rights and Democratising the system of Government." Stringent regulations have been drawn up for the guidance of candidates elected to the House of Commons, and also to guard the movement against being financed in the interests of any other party. Over the greater part of Lancashire and in other parts of the country branches have for part of their constitution a clause prohibiting members from voting for any candidate other than those put forward by the Independent Labour Party. The organisation claims to have over 300 branches and 40,000 members. President, Mr. Keir Hardie; Treasurer, Mr. John Lister, Halifax; General Secretary, Mr. Tom Mann; Financial Secretary, Mr. F. Brocklehurst.

Germany.—The Socialists of Germany are known as the Social Democrats, and are led by Herren Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. They form the strongest political party in the empire, and their aim is avowedly to replace the existing capitalistic order of society by one in which land, capital, and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all its members. They polled 1,786,738 votes, 25 per cent. of the total votes recorded, at the last election, an advance of 359,440 since '90, and secured the return of 44 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76, 22 of which are dailies. They denounce the so-called State Socialism as a system of half-measures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives. State Socialism, they say, is Conservative; Social Democracy essentially revolutionary. Therefore the two are irreconcilably opposed. An attempt was made to enlist the party on the side of the Agrarian movement in '95, but it failed. Numerous prosecutions were instituted against the leaders for *lèse-majesté* during the year, and Herr Liebknecht was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. See GERMANY.

France.—French Socialists are organised

into at least four distinct bodies. The first of these is called the Workmen's party, and is led by M. Jules Guesde, who is an ardent follower of Marxist and collectivist theories. It took its rise from the National Workmen's Congress at Marseilles in '79, and its programme is "the political and economical expropriation of the capitalist bourgeoisie and the socialisation of all the forces of production." It recognises no national obligations that would interfere with its objects, and is at one with most of the Socialists on the Continent. It claims to include 450 associations, with about 300,000 members, and its strength has been proved in municipal and parliamentary elections. Twenty of the deputies returned to the Chamber in '93 it claims as its candidates, the most prominent amongst them being MM. Guesde and Jaurès. M. Paul Lafargue is also one of the leaders of the party, which controls about a score of papers. The Possibilist party derives its numbers almost entirely from Paris, and is practically a segment of the Workmen's party, from which it separated in '82. Its leaders are MM. Brousse and Allemann, but latterly a divergence of opinion between these two has divided the party into two camps, represented by the *Proletaire* and the *Parti Ouvrier*. The Blanquist party is also a Parisian society, and derives its title from the old revolutionist Blanqui. It professes itself "atheist, materialist, transformist, republican, revolutionist, communist, and finally internationalist." Its organ is the *Parti Socialiste*, and its members call themselves Communists, as a distinctive title from the collectivist Workmen's party. MM. Vaillant and Baudin are the most prominent of the members, of whom there are about 10,000. The Socialist Republican party consists of Radicals who have evolved into Socialists, and is quite a new development. MM. Millerand and Goblet are its most prominent members, and its organ is the *Petite République*. At the '95 municipal elections the Socialist candidates did not do at all well; but the advent of a Radical ministry at the close of the year was regarded by them as an event of favourable import.

Austria.—In Austria the Socialist party is strongly organised. There is a powerful propaganda carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts. The party is split up into two sections—one led by Dr. Adler, with the *Gleichheit* as its special organ, and the theories of Karl Marx as its creed; and the other led by Herr Hanser, with the *Volkspreste* as its organ. It should be said that a great incentive to the spread of Socialism is the sense of oppression and the determination to improve their material condition which exists in all parts of the empire. Therefore Socialism in Austria is very much of a political force, rather than a theoretical adherence to Communistic principles.

Belgium.—The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of the country into great and unexpected prominence at the general elections in Oct. '94. No less than 29 Socialist and Radical candidates were returned, and between them and the Clericals the moderate Liberals and the Progressionists were almost annihilated. The Socialist victories were won chiefly amongst the Walloons. The

Socialists more than maintained their ground in '95, in spite of the efforts directed against them by the Clericals.

Denmark.—Socialism in Denmark is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section being very small in numbers.

Sweden and Norway.—The Socialist movement has made little impression on these countries, but the party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private ownership of land and of the instruments of production. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway, but it languishes for lack of funds. A tacit alliance existed between the Socialists and the Radicals of Norway during the general election of '94, and Dr. Brunchorst, the first Socialist to enter Parliament, was returned for one of the four seats at Bergen.

Netherlands.—The Socialist Revolutionary party is the leading body in this country. By a decree of the Cour de Cassation the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal association; but 52 branches of it united to form the new body. An official organ was established in '95, with M. Domela-Nieuwenhuis as editor.

Consult "Socialism: An Examination of its Nature, its Strength, and its Weakness," by Prof. Ely (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.); "The History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup; "Socialism, its Growth and Outcome," by W. Morris and E. Belfort Bax; "Fabian Essays in Socialism" (Fabian Society); Sidney Webb's "Socialism in England"; Karl Marx's "Capital"; Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Socialism in England"; Bax's "Religion of Socialism"; Prof. Graham's "Socialism, New and Old"; John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism," etc.

Society of Accountants and Auditors. The, was incorporated in '85. Its objects are to provide a central organisation for accountants and auditors, and generally to do all such things as from time to time may be necessary to elevate the status and procure the advancement of the interests of the profession, and to provide for the better definition and protection of the profession by a system of examinations. Candidates for membership (unless they have been in public practice since '85) must pass the examinations prescribed by the Council. **President,** Frederic Walmsley (Russell, Walmsley, Lord, & Co.), Manchester and Bolton; **Vice-President:** Percy Hamilton Sainsbury (Cooper, Wintle, Sainsbury, & Co.), 57, Moor-gate Street, London, E.C.; **Secretary:** James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.; **Solicitors:** Norton, Rose, Norton, & Co., 57, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This Society was founded in 1698, and has during the last 197 years originated and supported a number of agencies in this country and abroad for promoting Christian knowledge. The following are some of the chief departments of its work: the Society is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; it is a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual

Aid Society. The expenditure by way of free grants of money and books for the year ending March 31st, '95, was upwards of £41,877. The Society's liability for grants promised amounted at that time to more than £71,400. The Society has founded a training college for one hundred schoolmistresses, at Tottenham, and maintains a Training College for Lay Workers in the East of London. Over £24,300 were voted last year for Home Education work. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of Medical Missions and for the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. **Secs.,** Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Organising Secs.** (Northern Province), Rev. W. Robinson, 9, Hampton Place, Bradford; (Southern Province) Rev. W. B. Taylor. **Office,** Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Sociology is the science of human society. Of individual workers in sociology Herbert Spencer undoubtedly stands first in this country. Unfortunately ill health is delaying the completion of his great systematic work. In America Major Powell, Lester Ward, and the Rev. Samuel Dyke are active workers. Apart from individual workers and the teaching of the Positivist societies, respectively headed by Dr. Congreve and Mr. Frederic Harrison in this country, and the special societies concerned with anthropology and economics—apart from these there are as yet few successful attempts to found schools of sociology. Of these the Paris and the Edinburgh Schools were fully described in the '94 ed. (*q.v.*), and the American School in '95 ed. (*q.v.*). The Edinburgh School began in '95 the issue of a quarterly publication called *The Evergreen*. Details of the American scheme can be learned from A. C. Reiley (Registrar), 625, Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. The General Secretary of the International Institute of Sociology is René Worms, 35, Rue Quincampoix, Paris.

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. Formally annexed by England ('86). Capital, Tamarida. Products: aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Sodor and Man, Bishop of. See under PEERS.

Somali Coast Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since '85, is known by this name. It consists of a territory with about 400 miles of coast, and an average extent inland of 200 miles, its total area, therefore, being about 80,000 sq. miles. Within this territory lie the ports Zeilah, Bulhar, and Berbera, that give the natural outlet to the products of the country. A protocol was signed at Rome (May 5th '94) fixing the boundary between the British territory and the Italian sphere of interest in this region. Starting from Gildessa, on the coast, it follows the eighth parallel of N. latitude to its intersection with the forty-eighth meridian of E. longitude, and thence proceeds to the intersection of the ninth parallel of N. latitude with the forty-ninth meridian of E. longitude, proceeding along this meridian to the coast. Reciprocity in commercial matters was agreed upon. The chief town of the district is Berbera, which has about 30,000 inhabitants. The imports for the protectorate in '93-4 were £360,107, and the

exports £391,159. The products are chiefly cattle, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum.

Somaliland. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. Zeilah, Bulhar, and Berbera are the chief ports on the Gulf of Aden, and with a strip of coastland have been British since '85 (see SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE). The rest of the territory is under the protection of Italy, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of '91. The coastline begins at the mouth of the Juba, which forms the boundary between British East Africa and the Italian protectorate, and runs northward to the Cape Ras Hafun, 11° N. latitude. The boundary line inland follows the Juba to 6° N., then runs east to 35° E., and thence turns due north to the Blue Nile. The area of Somali and Gallaland together is 70,000, and the population about 200,000. In Sept. '93 the Italian Government sent a special official to take charge of the administration of the district. See AFRICA (map), and COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Somerville Hall. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

South African Republic. See TRANSVAAL.

SUDAN.

The Soudan is that section of Africa which lies immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by Senegambia on the W. Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq. m., and a pop. estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N. lat., it is entirely within the tropics. Western and Central Soudan are divided into the independent or protected states of Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Baghirmi, and Wadai. Rabah, the conqueror of Bornu, was defeated by Sandah, the rightful Sultan of Bornu, and killed (Nov. 21st, '95).

Eastern Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, Taka, the Equatorial Province, and the Baahr-el-Ghazal Province. The whole territory, covering an area of 950,000 sq. miles, with a population of over 10,000,000, was under Egyptian rule more or less until '82, when the revolt of the Mahdi alienated it, and broke it up into various districts. After the death of the Mahdi, one of his lieutenants, known as the Khalifa, succeeded to his power, and with Omdurman as his capital, has since ruled over the revolted provinces, though Darfur and other districts have asserted their independence of him. Of the prisoners captured at Khartoum by the Mahdi, the Khalifa still holds several in durance at Omdurman, but one of the most distinguished of them, Slatin Bey, the former Governor-General, of Darfur, escaped in March '95. British influence by agreement extends over the great part of the Equatorial Province, and indeed the Anglo-German agreement of '90 recognised the British sphere as extending from Uganda as far as the confines of Egypt. But France has not recognised this claim, and rumours were prevalent during '95 that from her possessions in French Congo and in the French Soudan an expedition was being pushed forward by her into the Nile valley. Such an expedition, said Sir Edward Grey, in the

House of Commons in March '95, England would regard as an unfriendly act. Nothing further, however, has since been heard of this expedition. A map completely showing the present state of affairs will be found under the heading, NILE, THE VALLEY OF THE UPPER.

French Soudan. French influence in this region covers the whole *hinterland* of Senegal and Senegambia, and includes the countries to the north of the Niger Territories, while by an agreement made with Germany in '94 a line of communication with French Congo has been secured. See article on FRENCH CONGO for particulars. Moreover, as is shown above, an attempt is now apparently being made to push French influence further eastward, and to gain a footing in the Lower Nile. The territory is by no means organised, and consists chiefly of protectorates, covering an area of about 300,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 3,000,000. Colonel Archinard was in '92 appointed Military Commandant of the western region under the authority of the Government of Senegal. He drove back Samory's forces in the south-east and on the Upper Niger, and acquired the Kissi country. Ahmadou was driven from Masina, and Aguibu, a chief devoted to the French cause, placed on the throne, and the whole district was divided into three *cercles*—the Niore *cercle*, the Segu *cercle*, and the Sigiri *cercle*. But in Nov. '93 M. Grodet was appointed Civil governor of the Soudan, superseding Colonel Archinard. In '94 the French reached Timbuctoo, and established themselves there. M. Chaumemps, the French Colonial Minister, accepted an amendment on the Soudan vote which was moved with the express object of instructing the Government to recall M. Grodet (March 11th), '95. M. Grodet was charged with having occasioned the Timbuctoo disaster by falsifying a message from Colonel Bonnier, and interfering with the military officers of the colony. M. Chaumemps promised a strict inquiry into these charges. See AFRICA (map), NIGER TERRITORIES, FRENCH CONGO, and SIERRA LEONE (map).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia is a colony comprising the central section of Australia, and stretching across the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the Northern Territory (*q.v.*), lying between 129° and 138° E. long., and stretching up to the Indian Ocean. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. m. (South Australia 379,805 sq. m., Northern Territory 523,620 sq. m.), extending 1850 m. N. to S. and 650 m. W. to E.; pop. 347,720. Capital, Adelaide, pop. with surrounding suburbs, 133,252. It is a beautiful and well-built city, with many fine buildings and institutions. Palmerston is a chief town in Northern Territory. The settled part in the south of the colony is divided into 37 counties, and the remainder into 4 divisions called the eastern, the western, the northern, and the north-eastern. The Northern Territory is not subdivided. The country around St. Vincent Gulf, on which Adelaide stands, is very rich and fertile. Extensive pastoral regions farther back. About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse

this part. Interior not entirely sterile, for artesian water has been struck in the neighbourhood of Hergott springs. Very many salt lakes exist. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. It was the copper of the famous Burra Burra mine that was said to have made the colony. **Executive** the Governor and responsible Ministry. **Parliament** consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members, who sit for four electoral districts, and are elected for 9 years, two from each district retiring every 3 years. £50 freehold or £20 annual leaseholds, or £25 annual rent with a 6 months' registration qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 54 members, representing 27 electoral districts, and is elected triennially by manhood suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. **Northern Territory** ruled by a Resident and staff. Religion and education are well provided for. **Army**, 2202; **Navy**, 170. There are 1815 miles of railway 4500 miles of good main road, and 12,178 miles of telegraph. **Revenue**, '94, £2,496,544; **expenditure**, £2,526,786; **imports**, '94, £6,226,690; **exports**, £7,301,774; **public debt**, £23,101,800. See AUSTRALIA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95.—The session of Parliament which closed on Dec. 21st witnessed the passage of a Women's Suffrage Bill and of Conciliation, Factories, and Increased Taxation Bills. The Government decided (April 3rd) to effect an annual saving of £10,000 by abolishing the militia. Sir Thomas Buxton arrived at Adelaide, and was sworn in as Governor (Oct. 29th).

Southwell, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XII. of the House of Bourbon, the late monarch, died in '86, and his posthumous son, Alfonso XIII., born May 17th, '86, will, when he comes of age, be King. Meanwhile the kingdom is under the Queen Regent Maria Christina, who governs during the minority of her son. By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. Cortes consists of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of birth or official position, of members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and of 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. The Congress contains 431 deputies, elected by citizens of 25 years of age who pay taxes. Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico represented in Cortes. Each province has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento presided over by the Alcalde for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. **Area**, including the Balearic

and Canary Isles, each considered a province, 197,670 sq. m.; estimated pop. 17,650,234. **Revenue**, '93, £28,295,926; **expenditure**, £30,177,784; **public debt**, £278,793,963; **imports**, £34,021,233; **exports**, £30,380,158. See CUBA, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

History, '95. The Finance Minister in Señor Sagasta's Cabinet, Señor Salvador, moved a resolution which was defeated (Dec. 15th). Thereupon, owing to the loose cohesion of parties in the Cortes, a serious crisis supervened which was eventually solved by the retirement of Señor Salvador, who was succeeded by Señor Canalejas. Señor Zorrilla, the famous Republican leader, returned to Spain (Feb. 17th), but issued a manifesto renouncing the leadership of his party, and declaring his retirement from political life. The Cabinet resigned office (17th). A number of officers had broken into and pillaged the offices of various newspapers which had made insinuations against the conduct of officers engaged in suppressing the Cuban revolt, and the War Minister seemed to support the officers, whereas the Premier, Señor Sagasta, ordered the journalists to be protected. This led to the retirement of the Ministry. Marshal Campos was temporarily made Captain-General of Madrid, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Finally Señor Canovas da Castillo formed a Ministry, although he lacked the support of a section of the Conservative party. He had at once to deal with a serious insurrection in Cuba, full particulars of which will be found in the article on CUBA. The Government were defeated on a vote of censure (June 3rd), but did not resign. A Bill authorising the Colonial Minister to raise, if necessary, as much as 60,000,000 pesetas for dealing with the Cuban insurrection, passed the Senate (12th). The Captain-General of Madrid, the Marquis of Estilla, was fatally shot by an infantry captain (June 3rd). The captain complained of being persecuted by the Marquis. He was tried by court martial and shot (5th). Another loan for £3,000,000, necessitated by the Cuban insurrection, was arranged for (Oct. 9th).—**Commercial.** There was a little improvement in the trade of the country during the year, and the mining industries did better; but both imports and exports were very poor, and the drain of the military operations in Cuba was severely felt. There are no present signs of the policy of Protection being abandoned, though the best prospect of prosperity lies in the lowering or abolition of the existing duties. **Spain, Political Parties of.** The Cortes or Parliament of Spain consists of two bodies, a Senate and a Congress (see SPAIN). Political parties have been for years much broken up and intermingled. The Conservative and Monarchical Ministry of Señor Canovas del Castillo was overthrown in Dec. '92, and was succeeded by a Liberal Administration under Señor Sagasta. A general election was afterwards held, and resulted (March '93) in the return of 322 Liberals, supporters of Señor Sagasta, 48 Conservatives, led by Señor Canovas del Castillo, 15 dissident Conservatives, led by Señor Silvela, 23 extreme Republicans, 16 moderate Republicans, or Possibilists, led by Señor Castelar, and 6 Carlists. A remarkable feature of the election was the success of the Republicans at Madrid, where they took the first six places on the poll. In May the adhesion of the Possibilists to the Liberal policy of Señor Sagasta was announced,

and soon after Señor Castelar decided to give up politics and retire into private life. An event referred to in the above article on SPAIN led to the accession to office of Señor Canovas del Castillo in '95.

Spanish Colonies. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Speaker. The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament members of the House of Commons are summoned from their own chamber to the House of Peers, where Her Majesty's pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that they shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker. On their return the Commons proceed to the election accordingly, the Clerk acting the while as chairman. On the following day the Speaker elect, with the House, is summoned to the House of Peers, and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies Her Majesty's approval of the choice made by the Commons. The Speaker then, in the name and on behalf of the Commons, lays claim to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, which being confirmed, he and his fellow-members return to their own chamber, and the ceremony of taking the oath is proceeded with, he being the first to go through it. (See COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. There was no contested election for Speaker from 1839 to '95. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), 33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. Gully since April '95 (see SESSION, sects. 27 and 108). The Chairman of Ways and Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

Spencer, Herbert, was b. at Derby 1820. Ed. by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. Became a civil engineer, subsequently devoting himself to literature and journalism. He was for five years sub-editor of the *Economist*. His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first developed," appeared in '51. In '55 appeared the "Principles of Psychology," and in '61 "Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," which has run through over forty editions. In '82 he visited the United States. Among his many important works are: "First Principles"; "Principles of

Biology," 2 vols.; "Principles of Sociology," 2 vols.; "Ecclesiastical Institutions," "Principles of Ethics," 2 vols.; "The Study of Sociology"; "Essays," 3 vols.; "The Man versus The State."

Spiritualism. The London Spiritualist Alliance was founded in 1883, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it. The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism, viz., a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits embodied and spirits disembodied. While it has listened to other investigators who expound other views, and has offered a free platform at its meetings to those whose opinions, however interesting, it does not feel able to accept, it has been the nucleus of old spiritualists, who have proved their faith, and desire to maintain it. To their body has been added year by year a gradually increasing number of new inquirers. The Offices of the Alliance are at 2, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C. The organ of the Society is *Light*, founded in 1881, the recognised exponent of educated thought in this country on the subjects of which it treats. Circulating in every country, the world through, it conveys an impression, which nothing else can, of the rise and progress of Spiritualism. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of *Light* was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon.), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known. The present President of the Alliance, and Editor of *Light*, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at Duke Street. Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. In the United States, according to a '92 census report, the number of Spiritualists has increased till there are now 334 organisations in the States, with 30 regular church edifices and 45,030 members. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are in Great Britain, but there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance. In July '93 was published the first number of *Borderland*, a new magazine founded by Mr. W. T. Stead, and devoted to spiritualism and other subjects of an occult character.

"S. P. G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 719 ordained missionaries, including 9 bishops, and of these 233 are labouring in Asia, 173 in Africa, 18 in Australasia, 209 in North America, 38 in the West Indies and South America, and 39 (Chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 2900 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions. Nearly 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa. Income for '94 was £122,327. Office, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. Secretary, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A.

"Standard, The." First published in 1827. It is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty ('61). Its political principles are Conservative; but it reserves, and often exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were very popular. Among its war correspondents have been Mr. G. A. Henty and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert. The present editor is Mr. W. H. Mudford. *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Standing Orders. This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force be classified under three heads. (1) Standing Orders, which are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—e.g., in order to the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. (3) Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. The Commons Standing Orders relative to public business were revised and reprinted in '88 (see PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE), and the Lords Standing Orders were considered and amended in '80.

"Star, The." A Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the advanced Democratic movement both in Great Britain and Ireland. It first appeared Jan. 17th, '88, and has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information, its outspoken articles, large size, and large circulation. The daily sale in '95 exceeded 150,000 copies. One of its most popular features is the column entitled "Mainly about People." Office, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

State, Great Officers of. (1) The Lord High Steward, (2) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Treasurer, (4) The Lord President of the Council, (5) Lord Privy Seal, (6) Lord Great Chamberlain, (7) Lord High Constable, (8) Earl Marshal, and (9) the Lord High Admiral. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See CHANCELLOR, TREASURY, and other articles.

State Pensions. For an exhaustive article on this subject, giving summaries of twelve English schemes of old-age pensions, and an account of what other countries have done and are doing in the matter, see eds. '93 and '94.

Stationery Office (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with

books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them. In Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright, the property of Her Majesty. Controller, T. D. Pigott, C.B. (£1500); Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman (£675).

Stationery Office Publications. The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The following are a few of the most important books issued since our last edition: Vol. vii. of *The Revised Statutes*, covering the years 1843 to 1846, and containing all the unrepealed Acts of that period; *Statutory Rules and Orders* of a Public and General Character issued during 1893; and the cheap edition of the *Public General Acts* passed in 1892. On *Geology* we have *The Jurassic Rocks of Britain* in 4 vols; *The New Infantry Drill*. Papers and books of passing and permanent interest, from all departments, have been constantly appearing. The *Board of Trade Journal* (monthly) contains useful information for merchants and others, while the *Kew Bulletin* (monthly) ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on *Economic Produce and Plants*; and the first quarterly number of the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* has recently appeared. Of the Record Office publications we have *Calendar of the Reign of Charles II.*, vol. viii.; *The Colonial Series*, vol. ix.; *The Cartularium Monasterii de Romesia*, vol. iii.; *The Calendar of the Close Rolls*, Edward II., 1318-23; *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, vol. viii., 1571-6. The publishers, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, are Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. Free Public Libraries are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices. The *Admiralty Charts* and other *Hydrographic Publications* are obtainable from Mr. J. D. Potter (sole agent for the sale of the Admiralty Charts), 31, Poultry, E.C. The *Geological and Ordnance Survey Maps* are published by Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross, London, S.W., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. *Patent Specifications* are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Stead, William Thomas, is the son of Rev. W. Stead, Congregational minister, Howdon-on-Tyne, and was b. July 5th, 1849; married '73; ed. privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed ('63) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay.

Appointed editor of the *Northern Echo* '71; and assistant-editor ('80) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*); succeeded him as editor-in-chief '83; interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. '84); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. '84), "The Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon" (July '85), "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of '86, "The Langworthy Case" ('87), "Truth about Russia," written after a visit to that country in May and June '88, and "A Guide to the Paris Exhibition" ('89). Went in October to Rome, to gather material for a series of "Letters from the Vatican," published in book form under the title of "The Pope and the New Era." Resigned the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on his foundation of the *Review of Reviews*, of which he is the editor, and which he has made such a great success. His attitude towards Spiritualism has latterly attracted a great deal of attention, and in July '93 he published a new periodical, *Borderland*, entirely devoted to the subject of Psychical Research. He visited Chicago about the end of '93, and recorded his impressions in his books, "If Christ came to Chicago," published in the spring, and "Chicago To-day, or the Labour War in the United States," published in the summer of '94. In '95 he began the publication of the "Masterpiece" Library, with a weekly issue of the Penny Poets, of which in the first four months two million copies were disposed of. This idea was suggested to him in '88 by Count Tolstoi. The poets will be followed by other masterpieces in prose.

Steel. See **TRADE**, '95.

Stock Exchange Law, Cases in '95. See **LAW** in '95.

Stock Exchange. (For a full history of the Stock Exchange, and the official list, see ed. '87.) For the purposes of business the Stock Exchange is regulated by a committee of thirty members, including the chairman and deputy chairman, called the "Committee for General Purposes." This committee is appointed by a ballot of the members, and holds office for twelve months from the 25th March in each year. The Stock Exchange contains upwards of 3000 members, who are either **Jobbers** or **Brokers**. The former are dealers who buy and sell at the market prices, while the latter deal with the jobbers on behalf of the public, and are remunerated by commission for transacting the business. The Stock Exchange recognises no transactions with any other parties than its own members, and all must be in accordance with the usages of the "house." The transactions are liquidated twice a month, called the settlement, which extends over three days. The dates are fixed by the committee every month, some accounts being longer than others. In the case of **Consols**, however, it is different, the settlement in English government securities taking place but once, at the commencement of each month. **Stock Exchange holidays**—January 1st; Easter Monday; May 1st; Whit Monday; the first Monday in August; November 1st; December 26th; unless specially ordered otherwise by the committee.

Terms. **Scrip** is an abbreviation of the term subscription, and is applied to the certificates of payment of deposits and calls prior to the issue of the definitive certificates or bonds. **Time Bargains** are transactions entered into by speculators who have no intention of either

paying for the stock or shares they have bought, or delivering those they may have sold. If at the time appointed the stock they have bought stands above the price named the seller pays the difference. If below he receives it. The term is, however, now obsolete. A **Bull** is one who has bought stock. A **Bear** is one who has sold. **Contango** is a sum paid by the purchaser, per share or per cent., for the privilege of deferring payment till the next settlement. **Backwardation** is a fine paid by the seller to postpone delivery of stock or shares till the following settlement. **Continuation rates** embrace both contango and backwardation. **Options** are transactions where the speculator pays a sum for the right to buy or sell at a named price within a certain period. They may be either a "put and call," a "put," or a "call." A put and call option enables an operator to sell or purchase at a fixed price. A put is the transaction where a speculator has the option of selling stock at a fixed price. A call is a transaction where stock can be claimed at a named price. **Carrying over** signifies the postponement of payment or delivery of stock or shares till the next settlement day. **Hammering** is the declaration of a defaulting member, which is announced by the "head waiter" striking three blows with a mallet. **Cornering** is an operation by which a scarcity of stock is created, thus producing a fictitious market and preventing operators from buying back what they have previously sold except at greatly enhanced prices. **Arbitrage** is an operation whereby identical securities are bought in one market and sold in another at a small profit. **Long and Short** are American terms synonymous with **Bull and Bear**. **Spread** is also an American term for the option to either Put or Call stock. **Straddle** is the same option at one price whether stock is "put" or "called."

Paris Bourse. Of the Paris Bourse there are sixty recognised official brokers (*Agents de Change*), known as the **Parquet**. There are also non-official dealers under the name of **Coulisse**; which include many high-class firms and arbitrage houses. The settlements are arranged each fortnight in Foreign Government and Miscellaneous Securities, and Monthly in Rentes, and occupy five or six days. The monthly liquidation really commences on the last day of each month, as **Options** are declared on that day. **Rente "continued,"** 1st of month; **Other Securities "continued,"** on the 2nd; **Accounts made up,** 3rd; **Clients pay brokers and deliver securities,** 4th; **Brokers pay clients,** 5th, and **Brokers deliver securities to clients,** 6th. The fortnightly settlement commences on the 15th of the month and finishes on the 20th, and is conducted after the manner already described, omitting the Rente day.

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS IN '95.

The history of the Stock Exchange for the year is little more than a record of the Mining Market, for the attention given to that department overshadowed everything else. During the great part of the time the demand for high-class investment securities continued, and all the better classes of bonds were well supported. Money remained almost a drug during the whole year, the banks and discount houses only allowing half per cent. on deposits, while the bank rate remained at 2 per cent., at which it was fixed on Feb. 22nd, '94. Under this influence **Consols** advanced to 108½, **French**

threes to 107½, and German threes to 99½. Colonial Bonds also achieved record prices, and all the new issues were readily subscribed at well over the issue prices, although there was not such a rush for the bonds as during the previous year. Events in the Far East, the Chinese-Japanese war, created some little disquietude at one time, but their effect on prices was not great at any time. In June the outbreak of trouble in Armenia caused some uneasiness, which culminated in a severe fall in International bonds in November, but this drop was as much due to a crisis in the stock markets as to any fear of European complications. Spanish stock fluctuated a good deal between 79 and 64, the market being weak and depressed owing to political troubles, and also to the revolution in Cuba which the Government were quite unable to put down. Portuguese stock, on the other hand, was inclined to be buoyant, hopes being formed that within a short time the Government would be able to redeem their promise to increase the interest. In Italy also things looked brighter until towards the end of the year, when the price of Italian Reiste, which had recovered to 90, gave way again to 83. In Turkish stocks the A series rose to 66 in the expectation of an early redemption at that figure, and the B series to 48½, but those prices could not be maintained. South American issues did not attract particular notice, and nothing particular occurred in relation to these loans, beyond the fact that a much better feeling existed as regards the outlook, especially as regarded Argentines, but here, as elsewhere, prices could not hold, in view of the troubles, which were solely of European origin. Of the cheaper lots Costa Rica bonds gave way on the passing of the dividend, and Uruguay, after rising to 54, fell back to 44, although every payment was made regularly.

Home Railways.—The year opened with rather a buoyant tendency, which was well maintained as the dividends were announced, which were fairly up to expectation, although not at all remarkable. This feeling continued throughout the early part of the year, but the dividends for the first half of '95 were not quite so satisfactory, expenses in most cases quite eating up what was derived from the increased traffics. Chatham and South-Eastern Stocks improved considerably on the announcement of the retirement of Sir Edward Watkin from the chairmanship of the latter, and negotiations were at once entered into to arrange for a more harmonious working, and under this influence Dover Deferred Stock rose to 95, Chatham ordinary to 21½, and the preference to 125½. Some record prices were also reached in the heavy stocks, North-Western touching 187½, North-Eastern 169½, and Lancashire and Yorkshire 131. Metropolitan stock also reached 96½, but a disappointing dividend sent the price down again. After a very good first half year the Scotch Railway Stocks were quite upset by the troubles in the shipbuilding trade, which, beginning with a strike in Belfast, spread to the Clyde, and soon brought both Caledonian and North British stocks, which were just recovering from the effects of the Coal Strike of the previous year, down about 10 points. In the railway market as elsewhere the middle of November was a most disastrous time, prices falling indiscriminately, although but little selling took place, the cause, in

addition to the Clyde strike, which mainly affected the Scotch stocks, being the collapse of the mining boom.

American rails were a disappointment during the whole year. Trade was dull in the States, and speculation in the shares was almost at a standstill, the various reorganisation schemes hanging fire. Occasionally there was a slight spurt, but the activity did not last long, and in many instances record low prices were marked, Atchison shares touching 3½, Erie 7½, and Wabash 5½. At all times the currency question was a cause of disturbance, but later in the year a better feeling was shown on the announcement that the presidents of the different roads had met and agreed upon a scheme by which the excessive rate cutting was to be abandoned, and a working system of pooling arranged. At no time was there much interest shown in the Yankee market. Bonds were, however, well supported, and, generally, improved in price.

Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics mostly followed the American lead, but they had special features of their own. In the first named the most important movement was the retirement of Sir Henry Tyler, from the chairmanship, and the appointment of Sir C. Rivers Wilson in his place, an event which was followed by a change in most of the principal staff. Traffics were fairly good throughout the year, and at the same time great savings were effected in the working expenses. The Canadian Pacific Report showed a disastrous state of things. The interim dividend paid for the first half of '94 had not been earned, and in order to pay the preference dividend a large sum had to be taken from the reserve, and it was generally expected that more capital would have to be raised. Under these circumstances the price fell to 35, and although there was afterwards a rally to 71, this figure soon gave way on the appearance of fresh trouble in other directions. Mexican rails were very uncertain, but on the whole showed some improvement. Argentine rails were in request on the better outlook in the country, and improved considerably. Nitrate rails fluctuated a good deal, and after advancing to over 20 gave way again to under 13. In the miscellaneous department Trust shares were decidedly better, and Breweries, both home and American, were in considerable demand. Allsopp's reached 150, but the dividend being rather disappointing some reaction occurred, while Guinness at one time marked 49½ at a 20 per cent. dividend. It was in Mines, however, that the real business of the year was centred. The boom, which commenced in the September of the previous year, continued and gained strength, until a check occurred towards the end of September last. In the meantime a very large business in South African shares had been developed in Paris, and it was in this quarter that the trouble arose. Falls then commenced which culminated almost in a panic on Nov. 9th, when the dealers actually refused to make prices. The upward movement was, however, a most remarkable one. Shares which at the corresponding period of the previous year were quoted in shillings, rose to as many pounds, and still the demand was greater than the supply. Amongst the rest East Rand shares rose from 13s. to nearly £13. Rand Mines from 13 to 45½, and Chartered from 30s. to £8 15s., although no dividend was paid, and half a million new shares had been created

American Railroad Shares.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '95.	Price Nov. 22nd, '95.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half '94.	1st half '95.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Central Pacific (\$100).	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milwaukee	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	80	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2
Denver Preferred	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Illinois Central	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	82	5	5
Lake Shore	139	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	6	6
Louisville	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Mexican Central	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
New York Central	102	102	107	96	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Erie	10	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Ontario	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	—	—
Norfolk and Western Pref.	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Northern Pacific Pref.	17	15	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Pennsylvania (\$50)	52	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5
Reading (\$50)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Union Pacific	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Wabash Preferred	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

Home Railway Stocks.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, '95.	Price Nov. 22nd, '95.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends paid.	
					2nd half '94.	1st half '95.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Eastern Ordinary	76	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
" Northern Deferred Ordinary	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western Ordinary	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and Brighton De- ferred "A"	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hull and Barnsley	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Chatham Ordinary	18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
London and North-Western " South-Western Deferred Ordinary	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan	70	69	74	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" District	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheffield Deferred	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Midland	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
North-Eastern Consols	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	154	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Staffordshire	105	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Eastern Deferred	128	125	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caledonian Ordinary	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	—	—
North British Deferred	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glasgow & South-Western	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	—	—
	115	110	115	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Consols and Government Securities.

Stock.	Price Jan. 1st, '95.	Price Nov. 22nd, '95.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Consols 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Local Loans 3 %	103	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 1931	115	117	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Rupee	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of England Stock	330	330	336	328
Canada 4 % 1904	109	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cape of Good Hope 4 % 1909	116	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales 4 % 1913	102	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand 4 % 1929	106	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland 4 % 1913	102	104	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Victoria 4 % 1899	100	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Western Australia 4 % 1934	111	110	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	110

Foreign Stocks.

Stock.	Price on Jan. 1st, '95.	Price on Nov. 22nd, '95.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Egyptian Unified 4 %	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
French 3 %	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	103	99
Greek 1884 5 %	31	29	36	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungarian 4 %	102	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian 5 %	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	84 $\frac{5}{16}$
Portuguese 3 %	24 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russian 4 %	103	100	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Spanish 4 %	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Turkish "A" 1 %	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	66	60
Argentine 1886	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazil 4 %	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	68
Buenos Ayres 6 %	26	33	35	20
Chilian 5 % 1892	98	101	101	93
Columbian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	18	16	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paraguay 2 %	18	17	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uruguay 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venezuela 3 %	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{8}$
Mexican 6 %	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$
Costa Rica "A" 5 %	32	23	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
Guatemala 4 %	27	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Honduras 10 %	9	6	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Colonial and Foreign Railways.

Company.	Price on Jan. 1st, '95.	Price on Nov. 22nd, '95.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends paid.	
					2nd half, '94.	1st half '95.
Canadian Pacific	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	65	35	—	—
Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—
1st Preference	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—
Mexican Railway Ordinary Stock	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	—	—
1st Preference	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lombardo-Venetian	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3s. 2d. for '94	
Nitrate	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	104	121	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5
Central Argentine	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2

South African Mines.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Price, Nov. 22nd, '95.
Buffelsdorn	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
City and Suburban	8	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coetseestroom	11s. 3d.	1s. 9d.	$\frac{1}{2}$
East Rand	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ginsberg	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gold Fields Deep	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kimberley Diamond	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Knights	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Modderfontein	18	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nourse Deep	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Randfontein	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rand Mines	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Simmer and Jack	27	11	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Augustine	17s.	3s. 9d.	8s. 5d.
Sutherland Gold	25s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
African Gold Companies	11s.	2s.	9s. 6d.
Balkis Land	10s. 9d.	3s.	6s. 9d.
Chartered	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold Fields	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Consolidated London and W. A. Exploration	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

and issued at £3 10s. In the meantime several banks had been created, notably Robinson's and Barnato's, the latter, however, proving an unfortunate concern, the shares which were quoted at one time at 4½, falling, on the day which the Stock Exchange had named for the settlement, to 1½. Coincident with the boom in Kaffir shares as they were called, came a boom in Western Australian mine shares, new companies being announced every day. Few of these, however, did more than commence operations during the year, but in many cases most extraordinary results were obtained. One mine may be mentioned as a conspicuous failure—viz., The Londonderry, which was brought out under very distinguished patronage, and with announcements of fabulous riches—so rich, in fact, the mine was sealed until the company was ready to commence work, but when the mine was opened hardly a trace of gold could be found. **Bayley's Reward, Hannans Brownhill,** and others showed great riches. Considerable enterprise was also exhibited in other parts of Australia and in New Zealand, which would, no doubt, have attracted more attention but for the Kaffir boom. The output of gold from the Witwatersrand for '94 was 2,024,159 oz., and for '95, for eight months to end of September, was 1,711,337 oz. The total nominal capitals of the new Companies brought out during the year amounted, by the end of November, to £73,660,000, of which £52,537,000 was offered for subscriptions, and the amount of new capital issued by old Companies amounted to £18,800,000, while the new loans issued amounted to £39,300,000.

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector,** the Rev. H. Walmesley, S.J. The course of studies includes classics, mathematics, science, philosophy, modern languages, preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations, and the London University degrees. **The Observatory** attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. The centenary of the College's existence at Stonyhurst was celebrated in July '94.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which separate the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra, and form the great trade route between India and China. **Area** about 1,472 sq. m.; **pop.** 512,342. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. **Government.** The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second, of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. The colony is well ordered and extremely valuable. For full details as to the past history and dates of acquirement see previous eds. The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore** is an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., **pop.** 139,208. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products are pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval

forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery.—**Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island,** lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. **Area** 107 sq. m., **pop.** 123,886. The port and capital is **Georgetown**, better known as Penang. The Governor of the colony appoints a Resident Councillor to control the administration.—**Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. **Area** 500 sq. m., **pop.** 108,117.—**The Dindings,** about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. **Area** 659 sq. m., **pop.** 92,170. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.—Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos (or Keeling) Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java. **Area** 9 sq. m., **pop.** 560. **Christmas Island** lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.—**The Protected States.** On the mainland there are several protected Malay States which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of the Governor. The internal administration of these states is in the hands of the British Residents. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years Perak and Selangor have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations. But mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. **Perak,** on the western coast of the peninsula; **area** 10,000 sq. m., **pop.** 214,254. **Capital Taiping;** 33 miles of railways open and 34 under construction. The sultan is Idris Mersheil Aathim Shah, K.C.M.G. The ports are Taluk Anson and Port Weld. **Selangor;** **area** 3000 sq. m., **pop.** 81,592. The sultan is Abdul Samat, K.C.M.G., and the capital is Kwala Lumpur. **Sungei Ujong and Jelebu;** **area** 1160 sq. m., **pop.** 23,602. Jelebu is a collectorate attached to Sungei Ujong. **Negri Sembilan** is the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca. **Area** 2000 sq. m., **pop.** 41,617. **Pahang,** the latest acquired of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. **Area** 10,000 sq. m., **pop.** 64,000. **Johore** is an independent Malay State under Sultan Abubakar, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. **Area** 9000 sq. m., **pop.** about 300,000. **Capital Johore Bharu.** See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table), **DIPLOMATIC**, and **SIAM** (map).—**History, '95.** The discontent prevailing in the colony, because of the attitude of the Home Government on the question of the colony's contribution to military expenses for its defence, was strikingly illustrated (Jan. 5th) by the resignation of four members of the Legislative Council, and of thirty-five English and Chinese residents in Singapore holding unpaid offices. The Imperial Government had decided that, instead of the usual sum of £100,000 a year, the contribution of the colony should be £80,000 for '95 and £90,000 for '96, provided that if prosperity should return in '97 and '98, the contribution should then be £110,000 and £120,000. The colony, on the other hand, claimed a permanent reduction of the amount

to £72,000 a year. The Sultan of Johore died in London (June 4th). The irritation as to the military charges was much allayed by a despatch from the Colonial Office fixing the charges at 17½ per cent. of the Straits revenue (July 25th). Later in the year there was a report that a scheme for federating the Malay States, except Johore, was being contemplated.

Strauss, Johann, known in Vienna as the "Waltz King," was born in that city in '25. He was the son of Johann Strauss, who practically made the waltz, and was in his day a famous musician. His musical talent showed itself early, and in spite of the curious opposition of his father he managed to obtain suitable tuition, and in '44 he made his *début*, at once leaping into fame and popular favour. He then joined his father's famous orchestral band, and began composing. His first operetta, "Indigo," was performed in '71, the "Carnival in Rome," in '73, and the fine "Fledermans," with a number of other works, including the opera "Ritter Payman," followed. The jubilee of his musical *début* was celebrated with great enthusiasm on Oct. 15th, '94, and a new operetta by him, entitled "Jabuka, or the Feast of Apples," was specially performed at Vienna for the occasion. In '95 he came to England, and his orchestra played at the Imperial Institute during the season.

Street Ambulance. See HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION.

Stubbs, The Very Rev. C. W., Dean of Ely, comes of the same family stock as his kinsman Bishop Stubbs, and was born at Liverpool in '45. He was educated at the school of Liverpool, Royal Institution, and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitor in '68. He also took the Le Bas University prize for an English essay. He was ordained in '68, and became a curate at St. Mary's Church, Sheffield. In '71 he was appointed vicar of Granborough, Bucks, in '84 vicar of Stokenham, Devon, and in '88 rector of Wavertree, near Liverpool. He was select preacher at Cambridge in '81, and has attracted much attention by his sympathy with the workers of the country and his sermons on social subjects. He is a Broad Churchman and a well-known Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," a volume of selections from the writings of Mazzini, "Village Politics," "Christ and Democracy," "For Christ and City," "Christ and Economics," and "Christus Imperator."

Suez Canal. (For history of the canal see previous eds.) On Dec. 12th, '93, the Khedive opened the company's steam tramway connecting Ismailia and Port Said, a distance of 50 miles. It has a gauge of 2 ft. 6 in., and will be used only for mails and passengers. In Feb. '94 M. Ferdinand de Lesseps resigned, and the directors resolved that he should have the title of honorary chairman. On the 13th M. Guichard, senator, was elected president, and Prince d'Arenberg deputy, vice-president. At the same meeting Mr. Austin Lee, of the British Embassy, and one of her Majesty's representatives on the board, was, along with M. Patinot, editor of the *Journal des Débats*, elected on the managing committee in the place of MM. Charles and Victor de Lesseps, resigned. A fresh issue of Three per Cent. obligations, at 470 fr., redeemable by annual drawings till 1901, was announced on the 18th. From Paris, May 17th, it was reported that the Court of Appeal at

Cairo had confirmed the decision authorising the company to permit the passage of vessels carrying petroleum in bulk. Three thousand three hundred and forty-one ships, of 7,659,000 tons, passed through the Canal in '93, yielding 68,000,000 fr. in dues. Three thousand and eighty-two of the ships, or 92½ per cent., passed through by night. The average duration of transit was 20 h. 44 min.; of actual motion 16 h. 53 min. As to the nationality of the vessels, the English were 2405, German 272, French 190, Dutch 178, Austro-Hungarian 71, Italian 67, Norwegian 50, Ottoman 34, Spanish 29, Russian 24, Portuguese 10, Egyptian 5, American 3, Belgian 1, Brazilian 1, Japanese 1. At the annual meeting which was held at Paris on June 5th, '95, M. Guichard, senator, presided, and repelled what has become an annual attack on the directorate and general management of the canal, which was led on this occasion by Baron Delort de Gleon. It was stated in the reply that the expenses of management were only 10.45 per cent. of the receipts, and the report was adopted, the dividend (as reckoned in London) being at the rate of 19½ per cent. MM. Austin Lee, Viellard, Herbet, and Donkin were re-elected directors, and the appointment of M. de Bresson in the room of the late M. de Lesseps was confirmed. During the year some interesting statistics were published, showing that the average size of vessels using the canal was constantly increasing. The maximum draught allowed is 25 ft. 7 in., and in '94 no less than 172 vessels drawing more than 24 ft. 6 in. passed through, as compared with 164 in '93 and 127 in '92; representing a percentage of 3.20 in '91, 3.57 in '92, 4.91 in '93, and 5.11 in '94.

Suffragans. See BISHOPS and DIOCESE.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, was b. in London, 1842. His father was a military bandmaster. As a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal he gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in '56, and there continued his musical education. He went to Leipzig from '58 to '61. His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted public favour on his return in '62. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," '64, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," '69; "Light of the World," '73), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of *burlesque operetta*, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos. The first of these was "Trial by Jury" ('75), followed by "The Sorcerer" ('77); "H.M.S. Pinafore" ('78), which ran for 700 consecutive nights, and had probably the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind; "Pirates of Penzance" ('80); "Patience" ('81); "Iolanthe" ('82); "Princess Ida" ('84); "Mikado" ('85), revived in '88; "Ruddigore" ('87); and "The Yeomen of the Guard" ('88). For the Leeds Festival, in Oct. '86, he wrote the "Golden Legend." "Ivanhoe" was produced in '91, and in Sept. '92 a new opera, "Haddon Hall," the libretto of which was written by Mr. S. Grundy, was brought out at the Savoy, and gained fresh distinction for the great composer. The association with Mr. Gilbert was resumed in '93 in "Utopia Limited," and in '95 "The Chieftain" was produced at the Savoy, the libretto being by Mr. F. C. Burnand. Sir Arthur was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in '78, and

knighted in '83. He is Mus.D. of both Oxford and Cambridge.

"Sun, The." Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new Radical evening paper, made its first appearance on June 27th, '93, and has firmly established itself. The editor announced, on the first anniversary of the paper, that it had achieved a financial success during the first year of its existence. It has made a specialty of signed articles. **Offices,** Tudor Street, E.C.

Sunday School Association was founded in 1833, and exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sunday Schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday School Education. It seeks to teach the young that the discoveries of modern science, and the results of the best Biblical criticism are not foes to be resisted but friends to be welcomed. **President,** Rev. James Drummond, M.A., LL.D. **Hon. Secretary,** Mr. Ion Pritchard; **Business Manager,** Mr. B. C. Hare. **Office,** Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Sunday School Union. This Union was founded in 1803, and its objects are to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday-schools are most needed, and promote their establishment; to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools at reduced prices. **President for '96,** Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S.; **Chairman of Council,** F. F. Belsey; **Secretaries,** E. Towers, J. Edmunds, W. H. Groser, and C. Waters. **Treasurer,** Mr. S. Hope Morley. **Organ,** *Sunday School Chronicle* (Benevolent Department), 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Departments), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

Sunday Society, The, was founded in '75, to promote the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sundays for the moral and healthful enjoyment of those who during the other days of the week were unable to go to them. The society, whose president is Canon Barnett, M.A., has worked hard since its foundation, and at present the museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens are open every Sunday at Kew, Hampton Court, Greenwich, Dublin, Edinburgh, Battersea, Birmingham, Bradford, Chelsea, Fulham, Gateshead, Halifax, Hammersmith, Kensington, Leicester, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Oldham, Oxford, Rochdale, Salford, St. Helens, Sheffield, Stockport, Wigan, Wolverhampton. **Offices,** Princes' Rooms, 26, Regent Street, S.W. **Hon. Secretary,** Mark H. Judge. **Assistant Secretary,** Herbert Freeman.

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although votes on account are sometimes granted early in the session for parts of the year, the whole sum voted during the session, or in a case like that of '95 in the two consecutive sessions, for any service is for the full period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each

session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. For the Civil Service estimates for '95-6 see FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty; (d) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (e) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(a) the Queen's Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president, and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division, and Master of the Rolls, who are members *ex officio*, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—(a) The criminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division: (i.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (ii.) actions for the dissolution of

partnerships; (iii.) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; (viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix.) actions concerning infants and their estates. (o) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Rules of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building. See also JUDGES, and JUDICATURE ACTS.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor—viz., the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth and of measuring and estimating artificers' work. The Institution consists of fellows (F.S.I.), professional associates (P.A.S.I.), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and of £5 5s. by fellows. President, Mr. Daniel Watney; Secretary, Mr. Julian C. Rogers. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Swaziland. A small native state in South Africa, almost surrounded by the Transvaal on the north, west, and south, but bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. Area, 10,000 sq. m. ;

pop. 60,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it, while its agricultural and pastoral resources are also great. The Swazi are a section of the warlike Zulu race, and, during our campaign in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, and afterwards in Zululand, were our firm allies. At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to. The Transvaal, however, claim that the country was theirs by a convention made in '81, whereby it was ceded to them in consideration of their preventing all Boer *treks* into Mashonaland; and in any case, the greater part of the public revenue of the country goes to the Transvaal under concessions legally granted by the late King Umbandine. A Convention was signed in Nov. '93, making the country a protectorate of the Transvaal, subject to the formal consent of the Swazis. To this the Queen Regent assented, but afterwards she withdrew her assent, and the convention, which expired in '93, was renewed for a time, and the dual control of Great Britain and the Transvaal continued. Ultimately, by a convention concluded in Dec. '94, the Transvaal Government was secured "in all rights and powers of protection legislation, jurisdiction, and administration over Switzerland and the inhabitants thereof." The young King Ubbu, however, was recognised as paramount Chief, and it was agreed that the management of the internal affairs of the natives should be administered by the native chiefs in accordance with their own laws and customs, and the natives were guaranteed in their continued use and possession of their land and of all their grazing and agricultural rights. Provision was also made against the imposition of any excessive hut tax and against the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to the natives. The capital is Embekelwini. See AFRICA (map), NATAL, CAPE COLONY, etc.—History, '95. Sir Henry Loch and President Kruger met in conference at Volksrust over the Swazi question (Dec. 6th), and the final result was (11th) that a new convention was signed and the '90 convention was extended pending the ratification of the new convention. The Swazis were given till May to assent to the organic convention which it was arranged should then come into force with or without their consent. The Transvaal Volksraad unanimously passed the Convention (Feb. 13th), and President Kruger publicly acknowledged the friendly treatment of the Transvaal by Great Britain. Queen Victoria's reply to a deputation to her, stating that she was precluded by treaty engagements from accepting the allegiance of the Swazis, was delivered to the Swazi Queen by Colonel Martin (16th). She, however, with the King and the Queen Mother, refused to sign the organic proclamation. A proclamation was therefore issued at Pretoria, announcing that the Transvaal Government would at once take over the administration of Swaziland (19th), which thenceforward must be regarded as a protectorate of the Transvaal. Mr. T. Keogh became the administrator. Colonel Martin resigned his post on the Joint Commission of Government, and became British Consul. The young King Ubbu, by the terms of the con-

vention, became paramount chief, and arrangements were made for dividing the country into four districts, each controlled by a Justice of the Peace (April 24th). After the change of government in England, a deputation, headed by Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett and other M.P.s, waited on Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office (Aug. 20th), urging that the rights of the Swazis should be clearly defined, and that the Boers should be prevented from commanding them against any other native race. Mr. Chamberlain replied that almost all their rights had been parted with by the Swazis under conventions, but he would be ready at any time to deal with authenticated complaints of any breaches of the convention committed by the Boers.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, in 1815, the kingdom of Sweden was indissolubly united with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If the throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by Council of State, on which both nations are represented.

—Sweden. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 10,000 of the population. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Area, 170,979 sq. m.; estimated pop. 4,824,150; estimated revenue and expenditure, '96, £5,585,000; debt, £16,200,000; imports, '93, £17,927,000; exports, £18,240,000.—Norway. The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 114 members, who are elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storting. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. Area, 124,495 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,000,000. Revenue, '94, £3,480,000 (including a loan for £210,000); expenditure, £3,348,000; debt, £8,500,000; imports, '94, £11,443,000; exports, £7,333,000. See DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

History. '95. 1. Sweden.—The Riksdag was opened by the King in person (Jan. 17th). In his speech the King referred to the Union of '74 between Sweden and Norway, as in certain respects necessarily restricting the independ-

ence of the individual countries, but also affording them reciprocal support and increased strength. Twelve members from each of the two Houses of the Riksdag were elected to advise the King on the Norwegian question (March 20th). 2. Norway.—Two outstanding elections having been held, the final composition of the Storting was found to be 59 Radicals and 55 Conservatives (Nov. 27th). The Conservative Ministry resigned (Jan. 31st), and after conferences with many political leaders King Oscar gave the Radical Left the opportunity of forming a Ministry (Feb. 11th). This condition, however, was attached—viz., that the consular question should be submitted to the Joint Council of State of Sweden and Norway, after it had been considered by both Norway and Sweden, inasmuch as it was a matter equally affecting both countries. The Radical leaders having failed to come to an agreement with the King, and declined to confer with the Swedish representatives, His Majesty requested the Conservative Ministry to withdraw their resignations (27th). They declined, and the leader of the Moderate Left, M. Sverdrup, also declined to attempt the task of forming a Ministry. Eventually M. Stang, the Conservative leader, remained in office, his resignation and those of his colleagues not being accepted by the King. The deadlock continued for some time, but finally, the Storting, by 90 votes to 24, passed a motion introduced jointly by five members of the Left, three of the Right, and two of the Moderate Party, in favour of the Storting, while maintaining complete independence in all non-unionist questions, initiating immediately, with the co-operation of the cabinet, negotiations between Sweden and Norway for the satisfactory settlement of the consular question and the appointment of a separate Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs in addition to a Foreign Ministry common to both States (June 7th). A Coalition Cabinet was at length formed with Dr. Hagerup, a member of the Right, as Premier (Oct. 14th). Altogether three members of the Right, three of the Left, and one Moderate were included in the Cabinet. The Government appointed its 7 members on the Joint Commission for settling the questions pending between the two kingdoms. They consisted of 3 Radicals, 3 Conservatives, and 1 moderate. The Commission is to sit alternately in the two capitals, presided over in the one case by a Swede and the other by a Norwegian (Nov. 14th).

Sweden and Norway, King of. See OSCAR II.

Swedenborgians. See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Swimming.—Aquatic sports have made a great advance in public favour within the past few years, and the season of '95 saw the foundation of many new clubs and organisations in different parts of the kingdom, many open competitions being started. Water polo has become very popular, and the contests for the championship were keenly followed. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the splendid swimming of J. H. Tyers, of Manchester, the amateur champion. In the previous season Tyers won all the championships, and he proved equally successful in the past summer, with the exception of the long distance race, which was declared void. At Brighton, in July, he won the 500 yards championship by 50 yards from W. Buckett, York S.C., in 6 min. 47½ sec., only

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. slower than his own record. In the **One Mile Championship** at Bradford, also in July, he covered the first half mile in 13 min. 20 sec., beating record for that distance by 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., R. Derbyshire, Manchester, who was only 16 sec. behind Tyers, also beating the previous record; Tyers finally won in 27 min. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., or 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. outside the existing best time. By winning this event Tyers secured the cup outright. Derbyshire's time was 27 min. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. On Nov. 14th Tyers swam 1000 yards in 13 min. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., thus beating all records for that distance. The final tie in the **English Water Polo Championship** was played at the Westminster Baths, on September 7th, between Manchester Osborne, the holders, and Leicester. The former club, for whom Tyers was a player, won by 8 goals to 1. In the **National Diving Competition** at the West India Docks, on July 13th, no fewer than eighteen entries were received for the Challenge Shield. H. S. Martin, St. James's S.C., won with 21 points; E. Hyland being second with 20 points. The Pacific Club won the 100 yards Rescue race.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay"; "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies "Pantheism and Republicanism"; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" ('88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," and "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94).

Switzerland. A Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for federal purposes since 1848. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. **Area**, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.**, '95, 2,986,848. The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton for three years by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation; and (2) a National Council of 147 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly, one deputy

for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are the first magistrates of the republic. The principles of the Referendum (*q.v.*) and of the Initiative are in force. Education is free and compulsory. No standing army is permitted by law, but all citizens are liable to serve, and in turn undergo annual military training. The State maintains a highly trained staff and colleges, and in addition military training forms part of the curriculum of every school. It is estimated that in case of war the Confederation could put 250,000 men in the field. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make alliances, and even to declare war. In case of war the citizens, all trained soldiers, are prepared to protect their territory from any attempted invasion. To this end also they have fortified the Gothard Pass and Rhone Valley. **Revenue**, '94, £3,260,000; **expenditure**, £3,600,000. The various cantons have their own budgets of revenue and expenditure, and their own debts, the latter always covered by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The **aggregate cantonal debts** amounted, in '94, to £2,341,000. **Imports** '94, £34,480,000; **exports**, £26,935,500. See **FOREIGN ARMIES**; and for Council see **DIPLOMATIC**. — **History**, '95. A proposal to alter the diplomatic arrangements of the country, and to appoint professional consuls, being submitted to the referendum, was rejected by 222,396 votes to 171,732 (Feb. 4th). A commercial agreement with France was concluded (June 25th) by which each nation conceded its lowest tariff to the other, and France made special reductions on various articles imported from Switzerland. The Chambers passed a Bill taking away from the cantons all their powers in regard to the control of the army, which was placed entirely in the hands of the Federal authorities. This measure formed part of a scheme for dividing the country, for military purposes, into nine arondissements independent of the cantonal governments. It was proposed that the barracks, arsenals, and military depôts which had hitherto been the property of the cantons, should be acquired by the Government. The measure was submitted to the referendum, and rejected by about 252,000 to 185,000 votes, and in the cantons by 173 to 41 (Nov. 3rd).

Sylviculture. See **AFFORESTATION**.

T

Taaffe, Count. See under **PEERAGE**.

Tasmania. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass's Straits, 160 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east, containing 26,375 sq. m., with a pop. of 154,424. Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 24,905, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 17,208. The chief rivers are the Derwent,

with Hobart at the mouth, and the Tamar, which is navigable up as far as Launceston, 40 miles inland. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruce Islands. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are gold, tin, coal, and silver, which is now largely worked at Zeehan and Mount Dundas.

Agriculturists are turning their attention from cereals to fruit and hops. As to religion the Church of England and the Roman Catholics come first, with 79,196 and 27,932 adherents respectively. There are also Wesleyan Methodists 18,560, and Presbyterians 10,562. Education is unsectarian, and compulsory for all children between seven and fourteen. Small fees are levied upon those able to pay. There are very many private schools. Tasmania is divided into eighteen counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Two elective Houses of Parliament, Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, House of Assembly of 36 members elected for five years. Members are paid £50 per annum. Colony represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Revenue '94, £666,795; Expenditure, £789,805; Imports '94, £980,000; Exports, £1,490,000; Public debt, £7,782,770. See AUSTRALIA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table); and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95. An informal meeting of the Premiers of Australia was held at Hobart prior to the opening of a conference to discuss the question of federation (Jan. 28th). The Conference commenced (30th), and a motion was carried declaring federation to be the greatest and most pressing question in Australasian politics. A Bill providing for universal suffrage passed the House of Assembly, but was thrown out by the Legislative Council (Sept. 4th).

Tea. See TRADE, '95.

Teachers' Guild, The, was established as a registered society in 1885. The members of the Guild number about 4250, of whom about 1800 are in the Central Guild and the rest in the 30 local branches. The work upon which the Council are at present especially engaged is the attempt to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession through registration, and the establishment of an efficient test of teaching power, and to provide for the organisation of Secondary Education in harmony with the views of teachers. **Chairman,** The Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton, M.A., **Head Master** of Haileybury College; **General Secretary,** H. B. Garrod, M.A.; **Registrar of Women Teachers,** Miss A. G. Cooper; **Assistant Registrar and Manager of Information Bureau,** Miss C. R. Lloyd. **Offices,** 74, Gower St., W.C.

Telephones. For the proposals made by the Treasury in May '92 as to the acquisition of the existing and the construction of new trunk wires by the Post Office see eds. '93 and '94. In the same article the provisions of the Telegraph Act, '92, which authorised the purchase by the Government of the trunk lines owned by the various private companies, and propounded a scheme for the construction of a government system to connect the chief business centres of the kingdom, are given. An agreement for carrying out these provisions, so far as the purchase of the trunk lines of the Company is concerned, has long been pending between the Government and the National Telephone Company, which has gradually absorbed all other telephone companies into itself. The arrangement proposed was that the Post Office should acquire all trunk wires already constructed, and have the sole right of constructing new ones, so as ultimately to have in their hands a complete system of communication between all the important towns in the kingdom, leaving the telephone communication with the towns to

the National Telephone Company. The objection to these proposals was that virtually the National Telephone Company would be given a monopoly of telegraphic communication in towns, and that a kind of partnership would be set up between the Company and the Post Office. It has been suggested that the only two reasonable courses are that the Government should either give the Company an absolutely free hand to develop its business, and furnish it with every facility for so doing, or purchase its stock and interest outright, and do the work itself. During '95 considerable opposition to the proposed agreement between the Postmaster-General and the Company was manifested, specially by the London County Council and by the Association of Municipal Corporations. As to the Parliamentary proceedings in the matter and the Select Committee appointed to consider the question, see SESSION, sect. 105. It will be seen that, owing to these proceedings, no decision had been come to as to the fulfilment of the agreement by the Government. The Company now have more than 540 exchanges and 1283 call offices in the United Kingdom, with about 100,000 miles of conductors. The completion of telephonic communication with Scotland and Ireland was inaugurated in June '95, and messages were exchanged between the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Belfast.

The following table gives the telephone rates in the different countries of Europe, and states whether the telephones are in the hands of private companies or of the state:—

Country.	Whether Private or State.	Price of yearly subscription.
		£ s. £ s.
Austria-Hungary	State.	5 0
Switzerland . .	State.	3 3
France	State.	8 0 to 6 0
Italy	State and private.	6 0 to 5 0
Sweden	State.	4 10 to 1 10
Norway	Private.	4 9 to 2 4
Spain	Private.	11 0 to 3 0
Holland	Private.	10 0 to 3 10
Belgium	State and private.	6 0 to 3 0
Denmark	Private.	8 0 to 1 10
Germany	Mostly State.	High prices.
England	Private.	20 0 to 8 0

Temperance Legislation. On Feb. 27th, '93, Sir W. Harcourt introduced into the House of Commons the Direct Veto Bill. On April 8th, '95, he introduced the Intoxicating Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill, as to which, and on the subject generally, see under heading LOCAL OPTION.

Tenant and Landlord. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Tenniel, Sir John, artist, was b. 1820. Showing the possession of artistic taste at an early age, he may be considered as entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions for the decoration of Westminster Hall ('45), and painted a fresco for the Palace at Westminster. His illustrations of books, although not comprising many, have always been characterised by great taste.

When "Alice in Wonderland" made its appearance, some portion of the notice it obtained may fairly be attributed to Mr. Tenniel's illustrations. In '51 he joined the staff of *Punch*, with which newspaper he has ever since been connected, and for which he draws the cartoon. Knighted in '93. He lives at 10, Portsdown Road, Maida Hill, W.

Terry, Miss Ellen, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She made her *début* in London, March '63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. '64 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. '67, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," Henrietta Maria in "Charles I.," Camma in Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram," as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' "Faust" (revived in '94), as Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth," as Lucy Ashton in "Ravenswood," as Queen Catherine in "Henry VIII.," as Cordelia in "King Lear," and as Rosamonde in "Becket" ('93). She accompanied Mr. Irving on his American Tours in '87, '93, '94, and '95. Miss Terry's son plays under the name of "Gordon Craig."

Thames Conservancy. Among the private or local Acts passed during the session of '94 was one, containing some three hundred sections, to amend the constitution of and consolidate, amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators of the river Thames, to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the river for purposes of navigation for profit and pleasure, and as a source of water supply for the metropolis and the suburbs thereof, and for other purposes. The Act not only amends the constitution of the Conservators, but increases their powers in several respects, especially with a view to the prevention of pollution. They have now for this purpose jurisdiction over all the tributaries of the river within its catchment area, except a part of the river Lea; meaning, as it was generally put in committee on the Bill, powers extending from the Cotswold Hills to below Gravesend, and from Warwick to Winchester. And in pursuance of this same end they may board and inspect vessels on the river above the county of London. All the provisions of the existing law as to rights of navigation, removal of obstructions, piers and landing-places, beacons and lights, pleasure boats, steam launches, house boats, etc., are re-enacted and in some cases strengthened; and power to dredge as far as the Nore is conferred,

this extension of the Conservators' jurisdiction below Yantlet Creek having been given in committee in pursuance of an instruction moved in the House of Commons by Sir F. Sutherland on behalf of large shipowners. No further powers of taking water from the Thames than might previously be legally exercised are given by the Bill to the water companies; but these are to contribute £7500, in addition to the sums formerly paid by them, for the purpose of carrying out the increased powers conferred by the Bill for the prevention of pollution. The constitution of the Conservators was the subject of much controversy, and as enacted by the statute the Board is to consist of the following thirty-eight members: The County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts are each to appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly are to appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading, and West Ham are each to appoint one; and the Metropolitan Water Companies one, the Admiralty two, Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, shipowners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters, and steam tugs two, dockowners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. The new offices of the Conservancy are Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

THEOLOGY OF THE YEAR.

The following points seem worthy of special notice in reviewing theological activity during '95:—

The question of the reunion of Christendom has been discussed in all the British churches. It was raised by an encyclical letter of the Pope to the people of England, in which he besought them to return to the faith of their fathers. This letter is of great historical importance, as it authoritatively defines the attitude of the Church of Rome towards the Church of England. This attitude is precisely the same as that adopted by the High Church party towards the English Nonconformists, for the Pope simply ignores the Church of England. The pastoral published by the Archbishop of Canterbury in reply to the Pope's letter contains a firm protest against such an attitude, and also conveys a warning to Romanising clergymen within the English Church. This warning, however, is a mild one, and the language is somewhat vague. A scheme for the reunion of Nonconformists with the Church of England, promulgated by Archdeacon Wilson, a well-known Broad Churchman, was condemned by the High Church party, as he proposed to acknowledge the "orders" of ministers who had not been ordained by an Anglican bishop. The warmth with which the Nonconformists have repudiated the concession of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes (who professes himself willing, for the sake of Christian union, to submit to episcopal ordination), has shown how unanimous they are upon this point. The trend of the whole discussion has been to show that under present conditions complete reunion is impossible. It seems likely, however, that several of the minor Nonconformist bodies will speedily unite. Negotiations for union are at present in process between the Primitive Methodists and the Bible Christians in England, and be-

tween the Congregationalists and the Evangelical Union in Scotland.

The death of its most influential theological teacher, **Prebendary Sadler**, has directed attention to the theological poverty of Ritualism. Its only contributions to theological learning are such manuals as Mr. Sadler compiled, and these are practically unknown outside its borders. The unsettling effect of German criticism upon British theological thought has been strikingly shown in two books published during '95. Dr. James Denney's "Studies in Theology" is a bold attempt to justify the old faith by means of the new criticism. The author is a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and holds by its very orthodox creed, while at the same time he accepts most of the critical teaching of Welhausen on the Old Testament. His endeavour to establish the pre-critical dogmatic by means of the higher criticism can scarcely be called successful. His doctrine of inspiration, in particular, is vague and unsatisfactory, while the ablest portion of his work—that, viz., which vindicates the orthodox theory of the Atonement—is not in any way dependent on his critical views. Dr. Denney's position is that held by the majority of evangelical ministers who accept the new criticism; and though it is illogical and much of the nature of a makeshift, it affords a temporary halting-place to many who wish to retain all the old doctrines while rejecting most of the old criticism. Dr. Horton's "Teaching of Jesus" shows that its author has been deeply influenced by the critical views of Beyschlag, who holds that the apostles have not only failed to fully understand the teaching of Christ, but have in some ways misinterpreted it. As a contribution to theological thought, Dr. Horton's book is of little importance, but it claims notice as a fair example of the present theological position of not a few scholarly ministers in the English Nonconformist churches.

The department of **Christian Apologetics** has of late years been neglected, or at least avoided, by theologians. The old Apologetic, of which Paley was the most famous as well as the ablest expounder, is obsolete as a weapon against modern agnosticism. Paley's book still holds its place in Oxford and Cambridge as the textbook for the evidence of Christianity; but this is probably due to the fact that there is no book of equal merit and lucidity that successfully repels the assaults of modern unbelief. In these circumstances it is gratifying to receive an interesting contribution to Apologetics from so able a statesman and philosopher as Mr. A. J. Balfour, whose brilliant book, "The Foundations of Religious Belief," has been very widely read. Mr. Balfour's vigorous assault on naturalism is exceedingly effective, and this part of his book is a contribution of permanent value to Christian Apologetics. The least satisfactory part is his misconception of idealism, and the consequent failure of his arguments against it; while his attempt to base faith on philosophic doubt is, from the nature of things, an impossible feat.

There are evident signs that the action of the dominant party in the Church of England, especially with regard to the teaching of Christian dogma in Board Schools, is provoking a Puritan reaction within the Nonconformist churches. The address of the Rev. J. G. Greenhough, M.A., President of the Baptist Union of Great

Britain and Ireland, was an appeal for a return of the Puritan spirit; and the manner in which this appeal was responded to by his own and the other Nonconformist churches leaves little room for doubt that the return is largely accomplished. The new Puritanism is with the old in its opposition to sacerdotalism, its adherence to the doctrines of grace, and its demand for national righteousness and purity of life in public men. It differs from the old in its broader charity and larger tolerance, its welcome of art and literature as aids to religion, and its hopeful and sympathetic spirit.

THEOSOPHY.

"Theosophy" is the word now used to designate the ancient knowledge concerning the deeper mysteries of the universe and of man's nature which has been handed down by successive lines of teachers or "masters." It contains, at least so its disciples claim, the fundamental truths underlying all religions, sciences, and philosophies, and was formerly much more widely known than it has been during historical times; but the increased materialism and selfishness of mankind have excluded it from the knowledge of all, save a small minority who preserve the sacred science from total extinction. It is alleged that an unprejudiced study of the various philosophical, religious, and mystical writings which have come down to us from the past must infallibly lead to the conviction that all systems of any importance were derived from a common source of inspiration, and may be reconciled so far as essentials are concerned. This common source has been called by many names, varying according to time and place, and "Theosophy" is the one now most used. All the great religious systems are held to have been originally promulgations of this system by masters, whose followers subsequently perverted and ceremonialised their teachings, so as to form the various esoteric religions as we know them to-day. Theosophy teaches that the whole historical period is included in a dark cycle of human evolution, during which true religion can be taught only at certain favourable epochs, when the human mind begins to show symptoms of reaction from an excess of materialism and sensuality. These repeated efforts to enlighten the world, though invariably succeeded by further lapses into darkness, suffice to keep alive the spark of spiritual fire throughout the dark period, and prevent mankind from destroying itself altogether.

The present Theosophical Society is due to such an effort to stem the torrent of the materialism which characterises this civilisation by imparting some knowledge of this wisdom-religion. The chief agent was Madame H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott, Mr. W. Q. Judge, and others, founded the society in New York in '75. The headquarters were in '79 transferred to Madras, and much arduous but successful work was accomplished in India. In '87 the movement received a fresh stimulus from the presence of Madame Blavatsky in London, from which epoch dates the great literary activity that has recently characterised it. There are now over 300 branches in Europe, India, America, and the colonies, and a large literature. The society has three declared objects, viz. :—(1) To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or

colour; (2) to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, philosophies, and sciences, and to demonstrate the importance of their study; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychic powers latent in man. The society is therefore quite unsectarian, and no articles of faith need be subscribed to by an adherent, the only condition of membership being an assent to the first object. No dogmas are forced upon members, as is the case with religions, and the teachings which are promulgated are merely propositions which can be verified by the student in the course of his progress in the study of occultism. Any individual member has a right to make any declaration of personal belief he pleases, on the understanding that no one will take it upon his authority.

From what has been said, it will be obvious that the teachings of Theosophy are too extensive to be effectively summarised, and the inquirer must therefore be referred to the now plentiful books on the subject. Some of the more important teachings held by members of the society are as follows:—(1) **As to God:** the system traces all manifestation back to a single emanative power or Logos, and still further back to "an Omnipresent, Eternal, Boundless, and Immutable Principle, on which all speculation is impossible." For further exposition and a comparison of this philosophy with modern Pantheism and Indian cosmogony, the reader must be referred to Madame Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine," from which the above quotation is taken. (2) **As to man:** he is the product of a twofold evolution: from above downwards and from below upwards. While Darwinists hold that man was evolved in his entirety from the lower kingdoms, Theosophy teaches that evolution in this direction reached its limit in the highest animal forms, when it was supplemented by a corresponding downward development of spiritual entities, which, coalescing with the animal forms, produced the compound being known as man. Man is therefore immortal as to his higher part and mortal as to his lower. (3) **Reincarnation:** the higher part of man, called the ego, incarnates again and again in human bodies on this earth, acquiring during a long cycle of successive incarnations an ever-increasing knowledge of and power over the lower kingdoms of nature. (4) **Karma:** the law which ordains that every man shall incur the full consequence of all his actions, good or bad, either in this or a future incarnation, his circumstances in this life being conditioned by his actions in former lives; so that the facts of life are shown to be consistent with the law of justice. (5) **Masters, or perfected men:** men who have proceeded in their evolution so far as to have acquired a power over and knowledge of the forces of nature beyond that possessed by the majority of the race. Having left behind all selfish motives, masters are occupied in trying to raise others to the same level of attainment as themselves, and this they can most effectually do by teaching their wisdom. (6) **Psychic powers:** the true road to knowledge is, not through external research, but through the cultivation of the higher faculties latent in all men, by which they are put into communication with the higher planes of nature, which thereby become items of actual experience. Before psychic powers can be developed, a severe and prolonged moral probation is necessary, both to fit the can-

didate to undergo the attendant hardships, and to ensure the safe employment of such powers.

Considerable interest was aroused during '94 over various charges of fraud preferred against Mr. Judge, the head of the American Branch of the Society, in connection with supposed communications from the "Mahatmas." Mrs. Besant took a leading part in trying to force an investigation into the charges; but Mr. Judge managed to evade an inquiry by taking advantage of the Society's rules. Eventually he and his adherents seceded from the Society, leaving, however, a number of members to still constitute the American Branch. Mrs. Besant declared that her faith in Mahatmas rested on evidence entirely independent of Mr. Judge, and so was unshaken by the charges made against him. But other members of the Society were not so well satisfied at the turn events had taken, and amongst others Mr. Herbert Burrows resigned his connection with the Society in Oct. '95, although he still retained his belief in the "essential ideas of Theosophy."

The chief books on Theosophy are: "The Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism" and "The Occult World," by A. P. Sinnett; "Echoes from the Orient" and "The Ocean of Theosophy," by W. Q. Judge; "Theosophical Manuals," Nos. I., II., III., IV., by Annie Besant. Information may be obtained in Europe from the Secretary, 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.; in America from the Secretary, 42, Irving Place, New York City, U.S.A.; in India from the Secretary, Benares, N.W.P.; and in Australasia from the Secretary, 42, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Thibet is an Asiatic country, which, in spite of all explorers' efforts, still remains practically unknown to Europeans, and unexplored by them. It lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuen. The mysterious capital of the country is Lhasa, but no outsider has ever yet been within sight of it. The people are of the mildest character, but they obstinately refuse to allow travellers to explore their country, which—by reason of its physical characteristics alone, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, which has caused it to be called the roof of the world—is of extreme interest. It will also be remembered that the home of Theosophy is located in Thibet. The country is under the rule of the lamas or priests, and the religion is that of Buddha. There are two Chinese Residents at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Government in the country. The population is estimated at about 4,000,000, and the standing army consists of 6000 trained soldiers. By virtue of a treaty of commerce concluded with Thibet early in '94, Yatung, a town on the Indian-Thibet frontier, was opened for trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the terms of the treaty, all articles, except munitions of war, drugs, and intoxicating liquors, are to pass free of duty for the first five years. The import of tea from India is prohibited for the same period. A considerable export of wool from Thibet is anticipated in due course. Two Christian missionaries, however, afterwards crossed the frontier, were captured, and narrowly escaped death. The suspicions of the Thibetans, and their jealousy of foreign interference, were at once aroused, and it was reported that a wall was being built across the

country to prevent any intercourse between Yating and the interior. See "The Buddhism of Thibet" (Allen & Co.), by Dr. L. Austine Waddell, published in '95.

Thistle. The most ancient and most noble Order of the. Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and its badge a green ribbon, with motto *Nemo me impune lacessit* ("None annoys me with impunity"). There are at present twenty-one K.T.s, including the Sovereign and princes of the blood, the subjoined being a list of them :—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.	D. of Connaught.
Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (D. of Edinburgh).	D. of York.
	D. of Cambridge.

E. of Mansfield.	M. of Bute.
D. of Argyll.	D. of Buccleuch.
L. Napier and Ettrick.	M. of Lothian.
E. of Stair.	D. of Montrose.
D. of Athole.	D. of Fife.
E. of Southesk.	E. of Galloway.
M. of Lorne.	E. of Crawford and Balcarres.
L. Colville of Culross.	

E. of Rosebery.

Dean of the Order, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.; Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart.; Lyon King of Arms, J. Balfour Paul; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon. Alan David Murray.

Tied House System. See SESSION, sect. 28.

Tillett, Benjamin, one of the leaders of the great Dock Strike, and late general secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union, was b. in Bristol in 1859. Before he was eight he worked in a brickyard, and at twelve served six months on a fishing-smack. He was then apprenticed to a bootmaker, but ran away and joined the Royal Navy, from which he was discharged invalided after a short service. After several voyages in merchant vessels he settled at the Docks, and gradually formed the Dockers' Union, which has now some 23,000 members. He gave valuable evidence before the Parliamentary Commission on Pauper Immigration, and before the Lords' Committee on the Sweating System. He is a ready speaker, and during the strike showed much power of organisation. At the General Elections of '92 and '95 he stood for West Bradford, but failed to secure a seat.

Timber. See TRADE, '95.

"Times, The." The representative English political daily paper (price 3d.). First published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, Jan. 1st, 1785, at 2½d., which name was changed to *The Times* Jan. 1st, 1788. Editors have been :—Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. T. Delane, Prof. Thomas Chenerly, G. E. Buckle (q.v.) (present editor), 1884. The Centenary of *The Times* occurred in Jan. '88. "The Mail" (2d.), published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times* for two days and the *Times Weekly Edition* 2d. contains a summary of the week's news. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the *Times* law reports, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. During '95 an admirable Atlas was issued in 15 weekly parts Palmer's "Index to *The*

Times," provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event.

Tobago, a small island in the British West Indies, now attached to Trinidad, from which it is distant only 18 miles, but formerly connected with the Windward Islands. It is 26 miles long and 7½ wide; pop. 19,534. Scarborough is the chief town, and the staple crop is sugar, though the cocoanut palm, coffee, and cocoa are also being cultivated. The island is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Trinidad, and its financial arrangements are kept separate. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Togoland. A German protectorate on the slave coast in Upper Guinea, proclaimed in 1884. Area 16,000 sq. m. Pop. 500,000. Capital is Little Popo, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants. Chief exports palm oil and ivory. See SIERRA LEONE (map).

Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, usually called Count Leon Tolstoi, the most eminent living Russian novelist, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable work. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Resist not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90. In Oct. '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyantsoff Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; in '94 a powerful criticism of the Franco-Russian alliance, entitled "Patriotism and Christianity," appeared; and in '95 he published "The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised '80. The new buildings are now in course of erection. Governors: the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions from £90 to £60 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of; four others are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 330. Head Master, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. Motto, *Deus dat incrementum*.

Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, which was formerly a province of Annam, but was made a French colony in 1884. The name is also spelt Tong-king. It is situated to the north of Annam, and lies to the east of the

Shan States of Burmah, and to the south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 34,740 sq. m.; pop. 12,000,000. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. The chief products of the country are silk, sugar, cotton, and rice. The country is ruled by a Resident under the French Council of Indo-China, which also administers Annam, Cambodia, and Cochín-China. The army of occupation is about 19,000 strong. See ANNAM, COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, INDO-CHINA (map), and for railways see ENGINEERING.—History, '95. In June the minutes and maps of the Franco-Chinese Frontier Commission for delimiting the boundary between Tonquin and Kwang-se were signed. The boundary between Tonquin and Yunnan has yet to be settled.

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, and chief of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands, in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area, 26 sq. m.

Tower Bridge, London. See ENGINEERING.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

The Board of Trade is constituted of numerous distinguished personages *ex officio*, the real work of the Department being done by a President (Mr. Ritchie, M.P.), a Parliamentary Secretary (the Earl of Dudley), a Permanent Secretary (Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B., salary £1800), six assistant secretaries, in connection with as many departments relating to harbours, mercantile marines, finance, commerce and corn returns, railways, and fisheries, and a large staff of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, etc. Two separate Councils, for Trade and Foreign Plantations, were first established in 1660, and were consolidated into one Department in 1672, but this lasted for three years only. It was, however, revived in 1695. The present Department owes its origin to an Order in Council of 1786; but its work has enormously increased since then, and every year sees some new administrative burdens thrown upon its shoulders. Perhaps the most important additions of recent years were made in '83 and '88. The New Patent Office was established under an Act passed in the former year for granting and registering patents, registering designs and registering trademarks; it was placed under the immediate control of an officer who acts under the superintendence and direction of the Board, and was opened for business on Jan. 1st, '84. The other new branch of departmental work which was added by the legislation of '83 was in regard to Bankruptcy. The powers of the Board under both these Acts have been explained and summarised under other headings in previous editions of this work, and a sketch of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act of '90 is given in the '92 ed. By the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict., ch. 50), it was enacted that after July 1st, '89, a person should not be entitled to describe himself as a patent agent unless he was registered under the Act by the Board of Trade, who were to make rules required for giving effect to this provision; but every person who proved to the satisfaction of the Board that prior to the passing of the Act he had been *bona fide* practising as a patent agent was to be entitled to be

registered in pursuance of the Act. Any person knowingly describing himself as a patent agent in contravention of the section, was to be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20. "Patent agent" is defined to mean exclusively an agent for obtaining patents in the United Kingdom. A number of amendments of great importance to those interested were made in the Act of '83. Changes in the amount of patent renewal fees were made in '92. See PATENTS.

At the commencement of each session the Department reports to Parliament upon all railway, canal, tramway, subway, gas and water bills which have been deposited by promoters, and upon applications made to it for provisional orders for tramways, electric lighting, etc. When the construction of a railway has been sanctioned by Parliament, the line cannot be opened until an inspector of the Board has certified as to its fitness. Railway bye-laws must be approved by the Board, and its inspectors inquire into and report upon all railway accidents. It may order a railway company to make certain provisions for the public safety, including the adoption of the block system on all or any of their railways open for the public conveyance of passengers, and has the power to enforce its orders; and periodical returns of overtimes worked on railways are to be made to it by the companies. (See article headed RAILWAY SERVANTS' HOURS.) Under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, '88, the two new Railway and Canal Commissions were to be appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendations of the President of the Board of Trade. The same measure enacted that every railway company should submit to the Board a revised classification of merchandise traffic, and a revised schedule of maximum rates and charges applicable thereto; that the Board should consider the same and any objections which might be urged thereunto, and endeavour to arrange differences between the company and objectors; and that if after hearing all the parties the Board were unable to come to an agreement with the company, the Board might determine the classification which in their opinion ought to be adopted, and the schedule which in their opinion would be just and reasonable, and report upon the same to Parliament; such classification and schedule to be subsequently embodied in a provisional order confirmation bill, upon which the railway company might be heard. It was under this Act that the Board made the provisional orders which in the years '91-4 formed the subject of prolonged inquiries before a joint committee of the two Houses, presided over by the Duke of Richmond, and which orders, being amended by the committee, and subsequently by the House of Commons, settled the rates and charges of the principal railway and canal companies. Further powers in this connection were bestowed upon the Board in the session of '94 with regard to rates increased since Dec. '92. New tramways are also subject to its inspection, and the use of electric, steam, or any mechanical power upon them is subject to its consent or supervision.

The rights of the Crown to foreshores are vested in it, and it has statutory powers as to pilotage, lighthouses and their maintenance, the inspection of British salmon and freshwater fisheries, and under the Sea Fisheries Acts in regard to oyster, mussel, crab, lobster,

and other fisheries. It may, on the application of a county or borough council, create a sea-fisheries district and local fisheries committee, whose byelaws are subject to its regulations. It is the guardian of the coasts, tidal waters, navigable rivers, harbour works, and tidal lands, when any works affecting any of them are projected by local authorities or railway or other companies. Certain important harbours, like Holyhead, are directly under it, and the President is a commissioner of the Mersey Conservancy. The Board supervises all matters relating to the mercantile marine (*q.v.*). Its officers may board vessels, inspect documents, muster crews, inquire into the cause of any accident or damage to vessels, see whether ships are in good condition, and take action for their detention if they be overlaid or unseaworthy. It manages the **Mercantile Marine Fund**, which is derived from various sources, including light dues; and is applied to the maintenance of lighthouses and beacons, the expenses connected with local marine boards and officers, engagement of seamen, etc. The subordinate department of the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen**, London, is under the Board, and exists mainly for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts in their relation to the title of ships and to the registration of seamen; also for the purposes of the Naval Reserve Act. It has the custody of records and returns relating to ships and seamen, and the registration and tabulation of particulars abstracted from these records and returns; and it is the duty of the Department to see that those documents which they receive give the particulars which they ought to give, and to call for explanations of any apparent breach of Acts of Parliament or instructions of the Board which an examination of them may disclose. The Registrar issues certificates to masters, mates, and others who have complied with the required conditions as to service and the necessary technical knowledge. The **Naval Reserve** is, as regards enrolment and the fulfilment of conditions as to service, under the Registrar.

The **Standards Department** was transferred to the Board from the Exchequer in '66, and in '77 the Permanent Secretary of the Board was appointed warden of the standards, without salary. It has the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and its principal duty is the verification of local standards. The Board is empowered to cause such new denominations of standards for the measurement of electricity, temperature, pressure, or gravities, as appear to it to be required for use for trade to be duly made and verified. It may order a local inquiry with respect to the administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of any local authority, and it may examine and grant certificates to inspectors of weights and measures. The Standards Department subscribes to the International Metric Bureau at Paris, but the adhesion of this country to the Metric Convention is explicitly guarded by the declaration that they have no intention of adopting or proposing the adoption of the metric system in this country. The inspection of the returns furnished weekly of purchases of **British corn**, which information has since '36 served as the basis of the tithe rent-charge, is performed by another Department of the Board. Under the Companies Act '62 the Board may in certain cases, on the requi-

sition of a sufficient proportion of shareholders, appoint an inspector to examine into the affairs of a company. Applications for charters of incorporation are generally referred to the Board by the Privy Council. When commercial treaties are in course of negotiation, it is generally consulted by the Foreign Office. It verifies the apparatus used under the **Petroleum Act** to test the flashing point of inflammable mineral oils. Under the **Metropolitan Gas Acts** detailed accounts are laid before it by the companies, and in connection with the Department there are officials and referees to act in regard to the examination of the purity of gas. The Board has its own legal branch for the transaction of business in connection with inquiries into railway accidents, detention of unseaworthy ships, cases before the Railway Commissioners, etc. It publishes monthly returns regarding trade and navigation, in addition to a mass of statistical information as to the commerce, taxation, population, and progress of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and many foreign countries; there is in connection with it a bureau which collects and disseminates information as to the state of the labour market at home and abroad, and which was largely extended and reorganised into a labour department by Mr. Mundella; it also publishes a journal of its own, containing much that is interesting to commercial men, and a labour gazette. By an Act of the session of '91 the Board may undertake a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act of '87 in cases appearing to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade; though this power has since, in cases which appear to relate to agricultural or horticultural produce, been vested in the Board of Agriculture. Notice of accidents taking place in certain specified employments is, under an Act of '94, to be given to the Board of Trade, and the Board may by order schedule other employments, and may, in cases which appear to them to be of sufficient importance to require it, direct a formal investigation to be held, which is to be conducted by competent persons in open court.

TRADE, '95.

In this article the trade of '95 is briefly considered under its more important divisions. In the home branch it may be said generally that a steady improvement has been in progress, while as regards our foreign the following tables give a good summary of the tendency of affairs month by month:—

Month.	Imports.	
	'93-4.	'94-5.
November . .	£35,801,961	£35,236,790
December . .	36,748,720	33,070,480
January . .	38,458,613	36,753,068
February . .	33,984,085	28,134,489
March . .	35,327,037	135,980,590
April . .	35,015,781	34,341,358
May . .	34,134,060	34,752,086
June . .	34,229,679	33,884,584
July . .	31,835,553	35,128,142
August . .	31,638,521	34,611,305
September . .	30,240,461	30,618,854
October . .	35,668,385	36,854,168
	413,082,856	413,365,914

Month.	Exports of Home Products.	
	'93-4.	'94-5.
November . .	£17,653,759	£18,083,087
December . .	17,269,074	17,500,585
January . .	18,151,88c	18,244,366
February . .	17,679,449	15,968,395
March . .	18,098,903	18,523,030
April . .	17,559,876	17,252,311
May . .	17,484,212	18,344,744
June . .	17,909,155	17,800,100
July . .	18,398,536	20,559,486
August . .	18,581,250	20,481,495
September . .	17,599,320	19,461,940
October . .	19,147,996	20,828,866
	215,536,401	223,048,504

The twelve months under review have thus shown an improvement as a whole over '93-4, and it is encouraging to find that as the year '95 advances this improvement tends to grow more marked, though undoubtedly some of the increase is attributable to the rise of prices, which touched their lowest point early in the year, and have since progressed upwards. Present prospects are decidedly favourable in nearly all parts of the world.

Butter.—It is a remarkable fact, and one which reflects no particular credit on the British farmer, that it should be necessary every year to import such large quantities of a commodity which there is every facility for producing at home. Our receipts of butter from abroad are an increasing quantity, and for the first ten months of '95 amounted to cwts., as compared with cwts. in '94. Of this quantity more than half comes from Sweden and Denmark, but it is noticeable and satisfactory that our Australian colonies are sending us a steadily increasing amount, and have more than doubled their share of the trade during the past two years. Supplies have, however, this year been in excess of requirements, with the result that prices have fallen to a very low level. Qualities which in '94 fetched 96s. to 102s. per cwt. have this year sold at 50s. to 56s., and those which formerly realised 112s. to 116s. have recently been disposed of for only 86s. Towards the end of October, however, prices rose considerably, mainly owing to short Australian supplies.

Coal.—The year has been a far from satisfactory one in the coal trade. The demand for manufacturing purposes has shown some improvement on '94, and the quantity exported has slightly increased, but owing to production being on an excessive scale prices have been almost uniformly low. In the early part of Nov. '94 best Wallsend was quoted at 16s., an unusually low price for the time of year; but it was found impossible to maintain this rate, and prices declined to 14s. 6d. in the early part of February, a quotation usually reckoned low for summer. In consequence of very severe weather during that month an advance to 15s. occurred, but by April a further reduction to 14s. had taken place, which was maintained throughout the summer, and indeed well into October, in consequence of warm weather prevailing. In the early part of November there had only been an advance to 15s. 6d. per ton on that price.

Copper.—This commodity touched a very low figure at the end of November '94, the

price then quoted for Chili bars being only £39 15s. In December there was a slow but steady rise to £41 6s., which was maintained during part of January, but then rates fell again until they were only £39 6s. in the early part of April. Then an upward movement began, which lasted until October, and was stimulated by rumours of a combination between the Rio Tinto and Anaconda mines to limit production. Prices rose to £43 in June, and to over £47 in October. Until it is definitely known whether anything in the nature of a corner will be attempted, it is difficult to forecast the future of prices, but the use of copper for electric lighting purposes continues to increase, and will probably do so at an even greater rate in the future, unless this tendency is checked by prices being artificially forced up. Most manufacturers are well supplied with orders for some time ahead, and stocks have declined rapidly during the last few months.

Cotton.—The year has been an interesting and even exciting one in this staple, and prices have gone to extremes in both directions. Middling Upland touched the very low rate in the early part of November '94 of 3½d., but this proved to be by no means the bottom. The export demand continued poor, and the imposition of the Indian duties had a very depressing effect. At the beginning of '95 3½½d. was quoted, and in February 2½½d. for a short time was the rate. Cotton was dirt cheap, and many spinners and manufacturers were actually working at loss. In March and April, however, more cheerful views prevailed, owing mainly to the general revival of business about that time, though the advance in silver had also its effect. In May revised price lists for cotton goods were issued by many firms, Midland Upland then standing at 3½d. By the first week in July 3½d. had been reached, and by the end of August 4d. Much of this rise was due to speculation, and prices took another bound in September, on the strength of an expert estimate giving the coming American crop as only seven million, bales instead of eight or nine millions, as had been generally anticipated. At the end of September the price of 4½½d. had been reached, and in October 4½½d. was touched. This was followed by a short but sharp reaction to 4½½d., followed by a rally which left the quotation in the early part of November at 4½d. In view of increasing consumption and probable short supplies the bulls may be able to maintain their position without substantial modification for some time to come. We append the usual particulars relative to the American and Indian crops. It should be noticed that as the average weight of the American bales has been increased 2 per cent., the present year's crop is even more largely in excess of previous ones than the actual figures show. The American season ends Sept. 1st, and that of India June 30th:—

Year.	United States.	India.
	Bales.	Bales.
'89-90 . .	7,313,726	3,348,000
'90-91 . .	8,655,518	3,020,000
'91-2 . .	9,038,707	2,867,000
'92-3 . .	6,717,142	2,841,732
'93-4 . .	7,527,211	2,950,000
'94-5 . .	9,892,766	2,668,000

As regards exports there has again been a welcome increase in the shipments of yarn and twist, amounting to about 10 per cent. on the '94 figures. Owing, however, to the low prices ruling through much of the year, the values show little increase. Germany now figures as our largest customer for yarn, having received more than 40 per cent. in excess of what it did in '94, but Holland, our second largest client, has bought considerably less. In the case of most other countries substantial improvement is shown. As regards piece goods the export figures are less satisfactory, the returns for the first ten months of '95 amounting to only £38,786,909 as compared with £42,276,348 during the same period of '94. Shipments to Germany, China, Japan, United States, and the Argentine Republic were larger, but our trade with Turkey, India, Holland, and Brazil showed a falling off from the '94 figures.

Iron and Steel.—Though the iron trade is commonly regarded as the barometer of business on the whole, it has certainly not been so this year. While in most industries there has been an improvement at an increasing rate throughout the year, in iron and steel the first six months of '95 were marked by apathy, and the greater activity since experienced has been partial, affecting chiefly the Midland districts. Stocks in public stores have been increasing, which is not an encouraging sign. Pig iron has advanced considerably in price, Scotch warrants being quoted at 46s. 9½d. in November, as compared with 41s. in January. This is in the main, however, a rise brought about by the operation of speculators. The home demand has, on the whole, been better, but the export trade shows little sign of expansion, owing to the increasing severity of foreign competition. In hardware and cutlery the figures for '95 are below those for '94, despite a very large increase in the American demand, and a small one in the Australian. Our trade in these goods with the Continent is a diminishing one. Pig-iron shipments show a slight increase, and in railway material we have done more, but exports of hoops, plates, and sheets show a great decline. Tin plates have been in rather better demand, though rates on United States account grow but slowly, and rather more have been done in machinery and mill work. On the whole, therefore, the year's business has not been very satisfactory, but it is now improving all round, and '96 is looked forward to hopefully in most districts.

Jute.—Prices of jute have been rather variable during '95. In January they stood at

£14 10s., but fell to as low as £11 in March, from which figure they slowly rallied, reaching £14 10s. in October. The exports of jute from India show a considerable increase on the previous three years, and this has tended to depress the market. The figures for the past four years are as follows:—

	Bales.
'91-2	1,622,000
'92-3	2,443,000
'93-4	2,216,000
'94-5	2,862,000

There has been a slight increase in the export of jute yarns, due to improved demand from Brazil, and in jute fabrics shipments have been larger than in '94, though still below the level of '93.

Linen and Flax.—Flax prices have not varied greatly during the year, remaining throughout at a very low level, but the linen trade has shown decided improvement. In the home trade there are still complaints, cotton imitations being greatly in vogue, but the export of piece goods for the first ten months was 174,106,400 yards, as compared with 127,131,000 yards in '94. Nearly double as much was sent to the United States, and more to France, Germany, and many of our colonies.

Salt.—The improvement noted last year in our exports of salt have not been fully maintained. Though shipments to the United States were half as large again as in '94, the Indian demand fell off considerably, as did also that of Australia. It would appear from the following figures that the trade is reviving somewhat, but it is still of considerably smaller dimensions than before the formation of the Salt Union in the latter part of '88. Recent exports have been:—

First ten months.	Tons.
'88	738,000
'90	638,758
'92	547,458
'94	656,426
'95	636,457

Shipping and Shipbuilding.—Depression now so uniformly characterises the freight market that the report for one year almost serves for the next. Rates have been, if anything, lower in '95 than in '94, especially as regards America and the Far East, though in all directions they are most unremunerative. Yet prolonged and bitter experience seems to do nothing to check the excessive construction which is its cause—indeed, the tendency is actually to increase the output of the yards, as the following figures, compiled from *Lloyd's Returns*, show:—

Vessels under Construction.	30th Sept. '93.		30th Sept. '94.		30th Sept. '95.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Steam	252	533,201	283	617,327	314	688,999
Sail	74	83,359	44	36,004	42	27,576
Total	326	616,560	327	653,331	356	716,575

At the time we go to press a serious strike is taking place both at Glasgow and Belfast, which must necessarily check production.

Tea.—Our consumption of tea is increasing as steadily as ever, but in '95, for the first time for many years past, there has been a large

consumption of China and a smaller one of Indian varieties than during the previous year. Still, however, China now sends us less than an eighth of the amount we use of this commodity, while about seven-eighths comes from our Indian possessions. There has been a

pretty steady demand throughout the year, but prices ruled lower than ever, especially in the early summer. Later there was some recovery, and Congou in October fetched about as much as at the same time in '94. The following are the quantities of

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China.	India.	Ceylon.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
'59	76,303,661	None.	None.	76,303,661
'64	85,799,253	2,800,000	None.	88,599,253
'69	101,080,000	10,716,000	None.	111,796,000
'77	132,263,000	27,852,000	None.	151,115,000
'85	113,514,000	65,678,000	3,217,000	182,409,000
'92	34,483,408	109,528,169	63,102,127	207,113,704
'93	32,060,080	108,143,662	64,218,061	204,421,743
'94	19,110,506	95,994,441	61,506,810	176,612,598
'95*	22,730,479	23,844,535	63,136,733	184,355,042

Timber.—During the last two months of '94 prices ruled very low in the wood trade, as many were anxious to effect sales, while buyers were cautious. Throughout January and February '95 there was an absence of animation, owing to the prevalence of severe weather and other causes, and quotations underwent a further reduction. In April and May there was greater firmness, as stocks were low all round and new deliveries scanty. Throughout the summer a firm tone, accompanied by cautious buying, prevailed, and the feeling has gradually grown that a decided improvement may be looked for in the near future. Consumption is increasing, and stocks are very low. Imports in '95 show a considerable diminution as compared with '94, though the consumption has certainly not been less. The trade seems to be wisely restricting importations to the level of the current demand. East India teak has been in better request, and the imports in '95 have been about 50 per cent. larger than in '94. Prices are firm. On the other hand, receipts of mahogany have shown a great diminution, importers holding back shipments as much as possible owing to prices being unremunerative. Stocks of all kinds are, in consequence, unusually scarce. The demand for cedar is good, and Australian hard woods lose none of the popularity they have acquired of recent years. During the past year a quantity of ironbark sleepers were purchased from Sydney by one of the leading railway companies for the first time.

Wool.—The sixth and concluding series of London auctions in '94 opened on November 22nd. It was characterised by a lack of competition and animation at first; and though there was some improvement later, prices showed a general decline of from 5 to 10 per cent. Large quantities were held over for the next sales. The first series in '95 took place in January and the early days of February, when prices experienced a further decline of from 7½ to 10 per cent. The quantity disposed of was small, owing to the apathy of French and German buyers. At the second series held in March there was a decided improvement, prices advancing from 5 to 15 per cent., and competition being active throughout. The home trade bought steadily, the French contingent acted with confidence, and more was taken on

American account than for some time previously. This advance, coupled with an undoubtedly larger demand for manufactured goods, kept prices very firm throughout April, and the third series, which opened at the end of that month, was generally expected to be marked by a further advance. Keen disappointment was therefore felt when it opened with a decline of 5 per cent., due to the fact that the Continental buyers, owing to large speculative operations, adopted a very reserved attitude. That this reaction was, however, a temporary and artificial one was clearly proved by the course of the fourth series in July, which was the most satisfactory experienced for a long time. Though the offerings were unusually large they were keenly competed for by all sections, and prices advanced from 5 to 15 per cent. all round. A feature was the large quantity (60,000 bales) taken on American account. Two months elapsed before the opening of the fifth series at the end of September, but prices were very firmly maintained. When the sales opened it at once became clear that the force of the upward movement had not spent itself. Low stocks, an improving consumptive demand, and the prospect of a poor Australian clip all combined to give confidence to bidding, and an advance of from 7½ to 20 per cent. was easily secured. Nearly the entire quantity offered was sold. The outlook is at the present decidedly favourable, and it is not likely that prices will decline for some time to come.

Woolen and Worsted Goods.—With an active home demand, and a great improvement in the export trade, this branch of commerce has had a prosperous year. In the shipment of yarns the quantities show an improvement of nearly 10 per cent. on '94, Germany having taken half as much again as in that year, while deliveries to the United States have increased enormously. Woollen piece goods also show a substantial advance, the export for the first ten months of '95 being 48,065,000 yards, as compared with only 34,523,900 during the same period of '94. The shipments to the United States were more than eight times as large as in the preceding year. The trade with nearly all countries except Canada, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic was very much larger. In worsted goods the expansion has been even more notable than in woollens, and the year has been a very busy one at Bradford. Deliveries to the United States were more than five times as large as those of '94; all our colonies having bought more freely, and there was some improvement in the Continental demand. China and Japan proved poorer customers, owing to the war between those countries in the early part of the year. Flannels, blankets, and carpets, particularly the first two, sold freely throughout '95.

Trade Union Congress. See LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Trade Unions. Accurate statistical data of the trade unions of the United Kingdom are not obtainable, though the Board of Trade has for several years endeavoured to obtain complete information on the subject. Most Trade Union officials consider it not to be advantageous to their cause to disclose their affairs to the public. At the close of '94 the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies had a list of 590 trade

* Ten months only.

unions, though some of these were unregistered, and 401 of these had furnished him with balance sheets and other information. The number of members of these was 986,817, and their funds amounted to £1,515,319. The recent growth of Trade Unionism can be measured by the membership represented at the annual gathering of Unionists, known as the Trade Union Congress. At the first congress, in '68, 118,367 were represented; in '78, 623,957; in '88, 674,634; in '89, 835,955; in '90, 1,470,191; in '91 and '92 close on 2,000,000, and

in '94 1,080,545. At the Trade Union Congress in '95 (see LABOUR MOVEMENT, '95) there were present 331 delegates, representing 960,931 members. An explanation of this apparent decrease will be found in the article referred to. The figures on p. 692 may also be useful. Consult "History of Trades Unionism," by Mr and Mrs. Sidney Webb (Longmans); Reports of Trades Union Congresses, published by the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee; and George Howell's "Conflicts of Capital and Labour."

Union, with Number of Members.	Secretary.	Offices.
Agricultural Labourers (no returns).	J. Arch . . .	Barford, Warwick.
Bakers . . . 5,000	J. Jenkins . . .	185, Victoria Park Road, N.E.
Boiler Mkr.s & Iron Ship Bldrs. 86,996	R. Knight . . .	Liton Ho., Islington Rd., Newcastle.
Boot & Shoe Operatives (Natl.)		
Metropolitan Branch . . . 3,108	T. O'Grady . . .	33, Goldsmith Row, N.E.
Boot & Shoe Riveters (Natl.) 44,055	W. Inskip, J.P. . .	17, Silver Street, Leicester.
Bricklayers . . . 23,104	J. Batchelor . . .	46, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Building Trades Federation (London) . . . 40,000	J. Verdon . . .	30, Fleet Street, E.C.
Carpenters and Joiners . . . 44,000	F. Chandler . . .	95, Brunswick Street, Manchester.
Chemical Workers . . . 12,000	J. Whitaker . . .	47, Westfield Street, St. Helens.
Compositors (London) . . . 10,191	W. S. Bowerman . . .	7 and 9, St. Bride Street, E.C.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers . . . 30,000	B. Tillett . . .	Gt. Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E.
Engineers . . . 77,604	J. Anderson . . .	89, Stamford Street, S.E.
Gasworkers & Gen. Labourers 30,000	W. Thorne . . .	144, Barking Road, E.
House Decorators & Painters 4,000	E. C. Gibbs . . .	Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell
Iron Founders . . . 15,056	J. Maddison . . .	200, New Kent Road, S.E. [Rd., E.C.
Iron Moulders (Scotland) . . . 6,616	J. M. Jack, J.P. . .	12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
London & Southern Counties Labour League . . . 10,000	C. Beale . . .	[Rd., S.E. Labourers' Union, 12A, Lewisham High
Miners (Northumberland) . . . 20,184	R. Young . . .	Burt Hall, Newcastle.
" (Durham) . . . 58,274	W. H. Patterson . . .	16, North Road, Durham.
" (Yorkshire) . . . 55,000	B. Pickard, M.P. . .	Huddersfield Road, Barnsley.
National Miners' Federation 170,000	Thomas Ashton . . .	925, Ashton Rd., Fairfield, Manchester.
North-East Lancashire Weavers' Association . . . 11,452	E. J. Holmes . . .	Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.
Northern Counties Amalgamated Assoc. of Weavers . . . 83,525	W. H. Wilkinson . . .	Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.
Operative Cotton Spinners . . . 18,700	J. Mawdsley, J.P. . .	3, Blossom Street, Manchester.
Railway Servants . . . 141,565	E. Harford . . .	Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell
Railway Workers' Union . . . 12,000	A. Clark . . .	186, Lancaster Road, W. [Rd., E.C.
Sailors and Firemen . . . 20,000	J. H. Wilson . . .	19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Stonemasons . . . 14,000	G. W. Hancock . . .	4, Stamford Street, S.E.
Tailors (Amalgamated) . . . 18,000	Terence A. Flynn . . .	8, Caxton Bldgs., Booth St., Manchester.

Tramways, Local Authorities. See COUNTY COUNCILS, SESSION, sect. 93, and OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Transcaspia. A province in Central Asia, marked out by Russia as a Russian province, and including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. The administrative centre is Askabad. The Russian name for the province is Zakaspic—literally, "the country beyond the Caspian." The Transcaspiian Railway traverses the country, connecting Samarcand with the Caspian. See TURKESTAN.

Transkeian Territories. A region of eastern South Africa, sometimes called Kaffraria, divided from Cape Colony by the Kei river, from Natal by the Umtafuna and Umzimkulu rivers, and from Basutoland by the Quathlamba mountains. Area about 15,573 sq. m. Consists of a number of small Kafir tribal territories annexed, since 1876, to Cape Colony, or brought under its control. These territories are now grouped into three chief magistracies—Griqualand East, population 153,000; Tembuland, popu-

lation 180,000, and includes also Bomvanaland; and the Transkei, which comprises Fingoland, the Idutwya Reserve and Gcalekaland, population about 153,000. See AFRICA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and CAPE COLONY.

Transvaal, The, is officially known as the South African Republic. It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa; S. by Zululand, Natal, and Orange Free State. Boundaries defined by Convention of London, 1884, and subsequent conventions as to parts of Swaziland and Zululand. By the '84 Convention it was laid down that, although independent with regard to its internal administration, the State should conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation, except the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe lying to the east or west, without the approval of H.M. the Queen. Area, 119,139 sq. m.; pop. about 769,000, of whom some 119,000 only are whites. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these are now,

after a first rush and the collapse that inevitably followed, proving of immense value. A mining expert has estimated that the supply will last for thirty years, and that in three or four years' time the annual output will be over £12,500,000. (See **GOLDFIELDS AND PRODUCTION**.) Country divided into seventeen districts; capital, Pretoria. The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of five members. Legislation is effected by two Volksraaden of twenty-four members each, elected for a term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. Estimated revenue, '91, £1,260,260; expenditure, £1,370,019; exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers ivory, butter, gold, etc.; imports, £5,500,000. See **AFRICA** (map), **DIPLOMATIC**, and **SWAZILAND**.—**History**, '95. A proclamation was issued in Pretoria (Feb. 21st) announcing that the Government that day took over the administration of Swaziland. In May an uprising of the natives under Magato, the paramount chief of Zoutpansberg, about four hundred miles to the north of Johannesburg, was threatened. The Transvaal Government Commission was dismissed by Magato, and the Makatse tribes were gathered in threatening force. An engagement took place (June 12th) in which Magoeba, one of the leading chiefs, was killed, and the rising practically quelled. The Delagoa Bay Railway was opened at Pretoria (July 8th) with every circumstance of ceremony and rejoicing. The Governors of Cape Colony, Natal, and Bechuanaland, and the leading military and naval officers of South Africa, were present, and were heartily welcomed by President Kruger and the people. Magato died (Sept. 23rd), and the Government took steps to break up his followers. The line between Durban in Natal and Pretoria in the Transvaal was formally connected through railway communication between the two colonies being thus effected (Oct. 14th). Much discontent was aroused at the Cape by the action of the Transvaal Government in closing the waggon roads to traffic coming from Cape Colony. The Government decided to suspend the proclamation closing the Vaal river "drifts" from Nov. 5th onwards (29th). This was done in view of the Railway Conference appointed for Nov. 4th. The Imperial Government, moreover, notified President Kruger that the closing of the drifts was a breach of the Convention of London, and therefore must not be continued (Nov. 4th). In November was published a Blue Book on the settlement of the question of the status of British Indians in the Transvaal. The decision arrived at by the arbitrator, the Chief Justice of the Orange Free State, was that the Transvaal Law No. 3 of '85, as amended in '86, should govern the status of the Indians in question, subject to the sole and exclusive interpretation of the law in the ordinary course by the tribunals of the country. By this law, which applies to all the aboriginal races of Asia, it was laid down that no such persons could become citizens of the Transvaal; that they could only acquire landed property in such locations as the Government assigned them, and that traders, etc., should be inscribed in a special register, and pay the sum of £3 therefor. This award was accepted by the British Government, with liberty, however, to make friendly representations to the Transvaal on the subject.—**Commercial**. Thanks to continued progress in the gold mining in-

dustry, and to the rapid development of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, trade in the Transvaal was steadily brisk throughout the year; indeed, it was one of the best business years ever known in the country. The opening of the Delagoa Bay railway in the summer affords a new means of communication, though already there are doubts whether its management at the Portuguese end will conduce to a large traffic. In the autumn also a line was opened connecting Johannesburg with Durban in Natal, a distance of 465 miles, as compared with 714 to Algoa Bay on the Cape line. This will greatly favour the extension of commercial operations.

Treasury. The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see **FINANCE**), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of civil service votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions. Since the days of George I., the powers and duties of the office of L. H. T. have been invariably executed by commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister (*q.v.*) of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see **COMMONS**), but he does little more in the department than nominate a few postmasters. The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary (Sir F. Mowatt, K.C.B., salary £2000). The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted

with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and upon the figures before him he prepares and introduces his budget; appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans are all matters within his special cognisance (see FINANCE). He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also Queen's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Trevelyan, Sir George. See under COMMONS.

Trinidad. An island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 square miles, pop. 227,215, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. Its name was given it by Columbus, who vowed that he would name the first land he saw in honour of the Holy Trinity. The island was ceded to England in 1802. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad. Coolie labour was introduced by Lord Harris about '50, and has proved of great benefit to the colony. The chief towns are Port of Spain, in the N.E. corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies, and San Fernando on the west coast. The products are sugar, molasses, rum, cacao, asphalt, coconuts, and fibre. A fruit industry with the American markets too, is now established, consisting chiefly of oranges, limes, and bananas. The Government consists of a governor, an Executive Council of four members, and a Legislature composed of the governor, 8 official and 10 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95. The business part of the town of Port-of-Spain was destroyed by fire, and damage to the amount of \$4,000,000 was done (March 5th).

Truck Acts Amendment Bill. See SESSION, sect. 84.

Truro, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying east of Algeria, and bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by Tripoli and the Sahara. Area, 45,000 sq. miles; pop. 1,100,000. Capital, Tunis, pop. 150,000. The French troops invaded the country in '81, and established a protectorate '82. There is a French Resident, who practically carries on the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 10,000 men. Chief products are wheat, barley, olive oil, and esparto grass. Revenue, '93, £999,766 (reserve fund £715,230); expenditure, £1,233,522; public debt, £8,410,000; imports, '93, £1,535,329; exports, £1,187,413. See AFRICA (map), COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95. The port of Biserta was opened to commerce by a decree published on Feb. 10th.

Turkestan. From Central Asia, or what was

formerly known as Independent Tartary, Russia has formed two provinces—Turkestan and Transcaspia (*q.v.*). The former comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between '60 and '75. Area about 408,986 sq. miles, with 3,124,848 inhabitants. The principal town is Tashkent, pop. 100,000; Bokhara and Khiva are under the control of a Governor-General. The old military road from Orenburg to Tashkent is now abandoned, reinforcements and stores being sent to Turkestan from the Caspian to Samarcand by railway. —Turkestan, Afghan. Is an Afghan province north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 sq. m., and a population, mostly non-Afghan (Uzbek), of nearly 1,000,000. Principal town, Mazar-i-Sherif, pop. 25,000, near the ruins of ancient Balkh.—Turkestan, Eastern. China's westernmost province, formerly known also as Kashgaria, a state established by the rebel Mussulmans under Yakooob Beg, the Atalik Ghazi. Includes the towns of Yarkand, Kashgar, and Khoten. See PAMIRS (map).

Turkey. An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia, and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised by the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Privy Council, and the empire is divided into 31 vilayets or governments, subdivided further into provinces. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, and Egypt. The area of Turkey without its subject states is estimated at about 1,147,578 sq. m.; and its total population at about 27,688,000. Revenue, '93, about £17,000,000; expenditure, about £19,500,000. Consolidated public debt, '94, about £180,000,000. Imports, '93, about £18,000,000; exports, about £11,000,000. See DIPLOMATIC, also FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES.—History, '95. The political history of the year was concerned almost entirely with Armenia, and in that respect will be found fully dealt with in the article on ARMENIA (*q.v.*). Probably in consequence of the trouble caused at the Porte by the demands of the Powers as to Armenian reforms, the Grand Vizier, Djavad Pasha, was suddenly dismissed (June 8th), and Said Pasha appointed to succeed him, while Turkhan Pasha was made Foreign Minister. Every effort was made by the Sultan and his ministers to evade the reforms insisted upon by the Powers, but all in vain. The Sultan even went so far as to appeal to Russia and France against what he termed the troublesome demands of Great Britain, but he found no help in those quarters. His own half-and-half schemes of reform were condemned as unsatisfactory. Demonstrations against the authorities in Stamboul were made by the Armenians, who assembled in the Koum Kapou Cathedral, and presented a petition to the Patriarch. He counselled them against breaking the laws of the country, but the crowd attempted to march in procession to the Porte. The police broke up the procession, and a serious riot followed, in which the aide-de-camp of the Minister of Police and many of the Armenians were killed (Sept. 30th). Hundreds

were imprisoned on the following day, and the city was in a disturbed state for several days. The Mahomedan theological students, known as Sofas, and the Mahomedan populace attacked every Armenian who ventured into the streets. In consequence of these disturbances Kiamil Pasha was appointed Grand Vizier in the place of Said Pasha, who was re-appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs (Oct. 2nd). Energetic representations were made by the Ambassadors at Constantinople as to the excesses of the police and the populace against the Armenians (4th); but the Porte, in its reply, threw the blame for commencing the disturbances on the Armenians, and declared that it would hold an inquiry into the matter. The refugees in the churches were afterwards allowed to proceed to their homes unmolested. An Imperial Irade was issued (17th) declaring the Sultan's approval of the revised scheme of reforms in Armenia presented by the three Powers. The Minister of Commerce ordained a moratorium of 120 days (Nov. 2nd) for all Stock Exchange and some commercial engagements in consequence of the prevailing commercial panic. The Commission for the execution of reforms in the Asiatic provinces was appointed (3rd), with Shefik Effendi as President. In consequence of repeated and serious disturbances being reported from different parts of the Empire, the Ambassadors of the great Powers urged on the Porte the necessity of immediate and adequate measures being taken for the restoration of order, declaring that unless this were done the Powers would have to take steps themselves. Kiamil Pasha was superseded (6th) by Kialil Rifaat Pasha, the Minister of the Interior. Kiamil Pasha was appointed Vali of Aleppo, and thus banished from the capital, but illness prevented him from leaving at once. Renewed representations as to the necessity for restoring order were made by the Ambassadors (10th). The Church Missionary Society missionaries at Nablous, near Jerusalem, were attacked, and some of their servants killed. The Government prohibited the entry of English newspapers containing reports of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on the situation in Turkey (16th). News of massacres in the Armenian provinces was continually forthcoming, and an outbreak also occurred in Yemen, in Arabia, where a force of 45,000 Arabs severely defeated the Turks (18th), and invested Sana, the capital of the province. The Ambassadors applied for

firmans for a second vessel to be attached to their Embassies (20th). Bahri Pasha, the dismissed Governor of Van, was appointed military commander of the Aleppo district.

Turkey, Sultan of. See ABDUL HAMID II.
Turner, The Hon. George, Premier of Victoria, is a Melbourne solicitor. He has only been in active political life since 1889, when he was elected to represent St. Kilda in the Legislative Assembly. He took office as Commissioner of Customs in '91, and held it through the reconstruction of the Munro Ministry by Mr. Shiels. His advance was marked by his promotion to the office of Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Minister of Health. He became the leader of the Opposition in '94, and it was on his motion that the Patterson Ministry was overthrown. At the general election his supporters secured a majority, and he was placed in power as Premier (Sept. 27th). His *forte* is organisation.

Typewriting. The writing machine has effected a revolution in time-honoured methods of written communication, and has created a new occupation, that of typist. The first successful typewriter was invented by Charles Latham Sholes, an American mechanist, in '67, other inventors in England and America previous to this date having devoted attention to the subject, but without results. After a period of experiment, Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, the world-famed gunmakers of Ilion, N.Y., commenced the manufacture of the Remington typewriter in '73. From that time to the present the Remington has successfully maintained its premier position, though the efforts of inventors have resulted in the production of a large number of machines of different design. In addition to the Remington, the typewriters now on the English market and used for office work are the Bar-lock, Caligraph, Densmore, Franklin, Gardner, Hammond, Maskelyne, Munson, North, Waverley, Williams, and Yost. Two or three other typewriters are in course of manufacture, but are not yet in practical use; there are also several "toy" typewriters, but these are of no value for business purposes. Most of the leading companies provide instruction in the use of their machines, with tuition in shorthand, and typewriter examinations to test efficiency are conducted by the Society of Arts, The National Union of Typists, and other bodies. The National Union of Typists (registered), 55, Chancery Lane, W.C., Secretary, Mr. J. C. Casson, has been established to promote the professional interests of typists.

U

UGANDA.

Uganda is a vast tract of country situated to the west and north-west of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and is about 600 miles from the coast. It is part of the British territory in East Africa allotted to England by the Anglo-German agreement, and has been occupied by Great Britain ever since '90, when an invitation to enter was given by the King and people. Its area is about 90,000 sq. miles. The natives of the country are the Waganda, a fine, intelligent

race of men, under the rule of the notorious King Mwanga. Mwanga has no sons, and his successor will be chosen, according to present plans, from among three of his nephews, one of whom is a Mahomedan, the other two being Catholics. An active missionary propaganda has been carried on in the country of late years, with the result that the people are divided into two great camps, the Protestants and the Catholics, who each claim about 3000 baptised adherents. There are also, of course,

the heathen and the Mahommedan sections of the population. The latter is under Mbogo the uncle of Mwanga. The population, as a whole, is estimated to be from 300,000 to 500,000. The capital of the country is Mengo. A military force under British officers holds the country, the Government having taken over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a Protectorate. This force also in some degree looks after British interests on the west side of the Nile and in the Eastern Soudan. The civil administrator is Mr. Berkeley, under the control of the Foreign Office. See AFRICA (map), CONGO FREE STATE, EAST AFRICA, BRITISH, NILE VALLEY (map), and SESSION, sects. 11 and 117.

History, '95.—Despatches were received in December stating that Kabarega had been decisively defeated in an attack which he made on Fort Hoima in the previous September. Major Cunningham and Lieutenant Vandeleur marched into Unyoro, and took over the country in December, having their head-quarters at Fort Hoima. From this base they went down the Nile past Wadelai, and reached Dufile (Jan. 14th), being stopped from further progress by un navigable rapids. In February Kabarega was attacked, and driven across the Somerset Nile into the Bakedi country. He, however, raised another army, and again became troublesome; but in August a despatch was received stating that his forces had been annihilated. The report of the Committee on the Mombasa-Uganda Railway was issued (16th), and proved to be strongly in favour of a line constructed and worked by the Government directly from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza. The gauge recommended was three feet, and the total cost of construction was estimated at £1,755,000, or £2700 per mile. The Government of Lord Salisbury, on coming into office, took up and pressed forward the scheme. They announced that the railway would be constructed right from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza.

Unemployed. See LABOUR MOVEMENT.

UNIFICATION OF LONDON, THE.

A Royal Commission was appointed on March 27th, '93, to consider the proper conditions under which an amalgamation of the City and the County of London could take place, and to make specific and practical proposals for the purpose. The Commissioners were Mr. Leonard H. Courtney (chairman), Sir Thomas H. (now Lord) Farrer, Mr. Robert D. Holt (Mayor of Liverpool), Mr. H. Homewood Crawford (Solicitor to the Corporation of the City of London), and Mr. Edward Orford Smith (Town Clerk of Birmingham), with Mr. George E. Y. Gleadowe, as secretary. The Commission at once began to take evidence, and the Corporation presented a statement as to its position, powers, duties, and finance, but signs of disapproval of the Commission were soon manifested. In November '93 the Corporation asked for an assurance that the Commission would hear evidence as to the desirability as well as the practicability of amalgamation, but this the Commission would not give. Ultimately the Corporation decided to abstain from tendering further evidence, and their representative, Mr. H. H. Crawford, withdrew. The London County Council, on the other hand, prepared and furnished to the Commission a

series of definite proposals for the amalgamation of the City and the County. The Commissioners of Sewers also gave evidence.

The Report of the Commission was published as a Blue Book on Saturday, Sept. 29th, '94, and was signed by all the Commissioners except Mr. Crawford. Having surveyed the previous attempts made to deal with the problem set them, from the Municipal Corporations Act, '35, to the Local Government Act, '88, the Commissioners found that these three principal areas existed in London: (1) The City of London, governed by an unreformed Corporation, which was also a separate county for non-administrative purposes; (2) The County of London, which was the area governed by the London County Council, minus the City; and (3) the administrative county of London, which was the whole district under the County Council, and for certain administrative purposes included the City.

From a consideration of all the evidence received the Commissioners expressed the opinion that the government of London "must be entrusted to one body, exercising certain functions throughout all the areas covered by the name, and to a number of local bodies exercising certain other functions within the local areas which collectively make up London, the central body and the local bodies deriving their authority as representative bodies by direct election, and the functions assigned to each being determined so as to secure complete independence and responsibility to every member of the system." The recent treatment of a large area of London outside the City as a county had given undue prominence to county rather than City characteristics. London was really a great town, and required town and not county government. Acting on this principle, the Commissioners proceeded to the following recommendations:—

1. That the whole area of the present administrative county of London, including the City, should in future be called the **City of London**, and should be a county in itself, while the City as now known should hereafter be styled the "Old City." That the governing body of the City of London and its electors should be incorporated under the name of the **Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London**, and should succeed to the present Corporation of the Old City and the London County Council. That the Council should elect from the citizens of London a **Lord Mayor**, who should be admitted in the same manner and with the same ceremonies as the Lord Mayor of the Old City is now admitted. He should be the titular Chairman of the Council, but it should not be necessary for him to be present or to preside at its meetings. He should be the official representative of the people of London, and should exercise and enjoy, except as otherwise provided, all the personal rights, offices, dignities, and privileges belonging to the Lord Mayor of the Old City, the Council having power to appropriate a fit sum for his remuneration or the expenses of his office. The head of the municipal staff should be a **Town Clerk** rather than a deputy chairman with a salary, as on the County Council, and no member of the Council other than the Lord Mayor or Sheriff should hold any office of profit under the Council.

2. As to the functions of the new Corporation, it should be relieved of all administrative

details for which its intervention was not necessary, these being entrusted to the local authorities. After considering the powers and duties of the County Council and the existing Corporation, the Commissioners recommended that they should be transferred with the whole of the general estates and revenues of the old City Corporation and other attendant liabilities to the new Corporation. The latter, however, should pay over to the local authority of the old City an annual sum—say £10,500 a year—or assign to it suitable estates sufficient to meet the expenditure on the various institutions left to its management. The Guildhall, the Mansion House, and such schools and institutions as existed for the whole of London would vest in the new Corporation, together with the old City's rights to representation on the management of the Thames and Lea Conservancies, Epping Forest, etc. The officers of the old Corporation should, as far as possible, be transferred to the new Corporation on equitable terms of employment, remuneration, and retirement if necessary. The Sheriffs would be appointed by the Council of the new Corporation, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions and justices of the county of London should extend into the area of the old City, which would cease to be a county of itself. The Recorder of London, who should in future be appointed by the Crown, should be the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the county of London, and the present Chairman of Quarter Sessions and the Common Serjeant should be Deputy Recorders. Freeman by patrimony, apprenticeship, redemption, and gift should be abolished, except the honorary freedom as a mark of distinction, and the power of granting and fixing the numbers of the livery of the City companies should be transferred to a department of the Imperial Government, probably the Privy Council. The City Police should be fused with the Metropolitan Police, and be under the same control. As to finance, the Commissioners proposed that there should be one city or borough fund for London, and a rate levied by the new Corporation, to be called the city or borough rate. The Treasurer of the new Corporation should be still called the Chamberlain, but should be elected by the Corporation.

A scheme of the constitution and functions of the local authority of the old City and the other local authorities in London was propounded, following the lines of the existing powers exercised in the City by the Common Council and the Commissioners of Sewers, and outside the City by the vestries and district boards. It was suggested that the local authority in the City should consist of 72 members, elected by 24 wards. The Commissioners recommended that the members of the new Corporation representing any given area should be *ex-officio* members of the local governing body. The final section of the report dealt with the relations of the local authorities throughout London to the new Corporation. Nothing was done to carry out the recommendations of the Commission during '95; for though Lord Rosebery's Government was pledged to legislation on the above lines, it fell in July before any measure could be brought into the House of Commons. See COUNTY COUNCILS, London.

Unitarians. The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the Deity of Christ. **Congregations**

number about 250 in England, besides 20 mission stations, 32 in Wales, 10 in Scotland, 40 in Ireland. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denominational. The only technically Unitarian College is that of the Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter Manchester College (*q.v.*), recently removed to Oxford, where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians (next to be held in April '97). The professedly Unitarian congregations of the United States number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. (See also SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.) The *Inquirer*, which is a weekly newspaper (established '42), is described as devoted to the cause of "reverent free-thought." It discusses religion, chiefly from the "new" Unitarian point of view. The present editor is the Rev. W. G. Tarrant, B.A. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

United Presbyterian Church (Scotland). See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Service Institution. See ROYAL U. S. INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES.

The United States are a confederation of forty-four North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state (Utah formally enters the Union in July '96, making the total number of states 45). By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a President elected for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. He is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under immediate authority of the President by eight ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Vice-President is also chosen in the same manner; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists (1) of a Senate of 88 members—viz., two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) of a House of Representatives of 356 members, chosen every two years by all duly qualified male citizens and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories"

(not yet organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. The Congress may propose on amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. The judicial power is confided to a **Supreme Court** (the members of which are nominated by the president for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the federal government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the federal government contributing a portion. The power to enact municipal laws is reserved to the states of which the constitutions and modes of administration bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to one or two chambers, as the case may be. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories, containing about 250,000 Indians. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union. The "district of Columbia" is a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, **Washington**. The total area of the Union is 3,501,409 sq. miles; the population, by the census of '90, is 62,654,302, of whom 32,067,880 are males, and 30,554,370 females. The whites number 54,983,890, and the coloured 7,638,360, or rather more than one-eighth of the total. The proportion of the foreign-born is 14.77. In '93 the population was computed to be about 68,000,000. There were 91,596 miles of railway in '94. The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office at, for real property, \$39,544,544,333; and for personal property at \$25,492,546,864, giving a total of \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000. Revenue, '94, £59,544,000; expenditure, £73,505,000; exports, '94, £173,840,900; imports, £130,999,000. **The national debt** in '93 amounted to £326,450,500. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**; see also **FOREIGN ARMIES AND FOREIGN NAVIES**.

HISTORY, '95.—The President's message to Congress was delivered on Dec. 3rd. As to the Tariff Act, the President again urged that coal and iron should be put on the free list, and, with a view to the increase in the ocean-carrying trade that the new tariff policy would foster, he recommended that the Statute refusing American registry to ships built abroad should be repealed. The gold reserve in the Treasury had been much depleted, and the only existing method of replenishment was to issue Government bonds for gold, a method which had been followed, and would be followed, whenever it became necessary to keep the gold reserve up to the proper standard. The message promised a Bill to modify the banking

and currency laws, and closed with various references to minor foreign affairs. The Currency Bill was introduced, but after considerable debate was abandoned by the House of Representatives (Jan. 9th). In a message to Congress (28th) the President declared the financial situation to be so serious as to need prompt and effective action on the part of the Legislature. He pleaded that the difficulty, which consisted in the increasing distrust in the Government's ability to pay its obligations in gold, should be met in a non-partisan spirit. The distrust was shown in the way in which currency notes for which gold could be demanded were continually being presented to the Treasury, and the difficulty was increased by the fact that these notes had by law to be reissued. The President urged that the Secretary to the Treasury should be authorised to issue bonds for maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and for redeeming and cancelling the U.S.A. legal tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14th, '90, the principal and interest of the bonds to be payable in gold. All duties on imports should be paid in gold. A Bill embodying these proposals was introduced and debated at some length, but it met with the determined opposition of the "Silver men," and was rejected by 160 votes to 135 (Feb. 7th). In a further message the President announced (8th) that he had arranged to issue \$62,400,000 of thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds for gold. The Session closed after an extraordinary sitting on Sunday, which was prolonged till 3.30 a.m. on Monday morning. Among the Supply Bills carried was one providing for the increase of the navy by 1,000 men, 2 battleships, 6 gunboats, and 3 torpedo boats (March 4th). Considerable excitement was aroused in the States by the persistent discrimination against American food products manifested by various European States, and the air was full of threats of retaliation. The Supreme Court decided (April 8th) that the Income Tax Law which had been passed in '94, imposing a tax on rents from real estate and in municipal and State bonds, was unconstitutional, since such taxes were direct taxes. The Court was equally divided in opinion on other points, and no decision was therefore given on them, but as to the points on which it had pronounced the estimated loss resulting was declared to be about \$10,000,000. The whole question was reargued before the Court in order to get a decision on all points, the final result being (May 20th) that all taxes on rents or the income of real estate, on personal property or the income of personal property, were declared to be direct taxes, and as such illegal. At a "Sound Money" Convention held at Memphis (23rd) Mr. Carlisle spoke strongly against unlimited silver coinage, and defended the President's financial policy. Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, died (28th), and Mr. Richard Olney was appointed in his stead, Mr. Judson Harmon becoming Attorney General in place of Mr. Olney. A Republican Convention assembled at Ohio (29th) accepted Mr. W. M'Kinley as a candidate for the Presidency, and declared in favour of the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio fixed by international agreement, if that could be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions as might be determined by legislation, and as would secure the main-

tenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether silver, gold, or paper, should be at all times equal. A tariff based on protection and reciprocity was also approved. A Bimetallic Convention, representing twenty-six States, was held at Memphis (June 12th) in support of Free Silver Coinage, and a statement of principles declaring in favour of unlimited silver coinage at 16 to 1 was adopted (14th). It was urged that it was unnecessary to await international agreement on the subject. At least 2,000 delegates in favour of free silver were present, but experienced observers declared that the cause of free silver was no longer in the ascendant. President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle had achieved this result so far as their party was concerned, and the Ohio Convention showed the attitude of the Republicans. Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary to the Treasury, in an important speech to the Massachusetts Reform Club (Oct. 13th), declared that no financial security was possible for the country till the "Greenbacks" in circulation had been paid off, withdrawn and cancelled, no fresh ones being meanwhile issued, and a fresh and sound currency had been provided to take their place. The Constitutional Convention of South Carolina adopted Senator Tillmann's suffrage proposals, which will have the effect of disfranchising the negroes (Nov. 2nd). The November elections for State officers and Legislatures throughout the country resulted in further and unexpected Republican victories. In many doubtful Democratic states Republican candidates were returned. In New York City Tammany achieved a victory, chiefly by the aid of the Germans, though New York State elected a Republican ticket by a majority of 70,000 (6th). At the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce Mr. Carlisle delivered another very important speech denouncing free coinage of silver at any ratio not in accordance with the commercial value of silver as compared with gold (6th).—**General.** As a result of lengthy investigations, Captain Stephenson, of the New York Police, was sentenced to three years and nine months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for bribery (Dec. 26th). The investigations were mainly carried on by the Lexow Committee, formed for the purpose of defeating Tammany Hall. Astonishing revelations of corruption in the Police Force and Municipal Government of the city were made. The hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody was celebrated at Peabody, Massachusetts (Feb. 18th), and a congratulatory telegram was read from Queen Victoria. The Extraordinary Grand Jury, after several months' inquiry into the corruption alleged to prevail in the New York police force, handed in twenty-five indictments, charging many of the highest officials with corruption. High police officials were reported to have persistently hindered the investigation. Mr. Strong, the Mayor of New York, armed with special powers given him by the State Legislature for the express purpose of stamping out Tammany, removed the Police Commissioners of the city, they having declined to resign, and appointed in their place Messrs. Roosevelt (President), Gray, and Porter (May 6th). The Commissioners of docks, charities, parks, streets, fire, excise, aqueducts, taxes, schools, public works, the Corporation Council, and the

Trustees of the East River and Brooklyn Bridges were also removed; the old Police Justices were superseded, and nine new city Magistrates and five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions were appointed in their place. Strong measures were taken by the Commissioners with regard to the illegal Sunday liquor traffic carried on in the city, and eventually the liquor dealers gave in and decided to close their houses. Another notable victory over the forces of corruption in the city was thus gained (Aug. 24th). A meeting of the Democratic Convention of New York State ended in a split between the Tammany party and the anti-Tammany or State Democracy party led by Mr. Fairchild. This latter party coalesced with the Republicans of the State in joint opposition to Tammany. On the other side, Tammany closed up its ranks, and won over to its side the German American Reform Union, which had previously gone against it, but had been irritated by the action of the Reformers in regard to the Sunday closing law. The engagement of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was announced (Sept. 22nd). A convention of the Irish "physical force" party met at Chicago (23rd), and the Chairman advocated the formation of a standing army of Irish Americans to help in effecting Irish liberty. At a meeting of the railway presidents of the country (Oct. 11th), it was resolved that in future all rates and freight contracts should be controlled and settled by a permanent Board composed of railway officers, one from each line, all decisions being come to by a two-thirds vote. The importance of this step is at once apparent. The wedding of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt took place at New York (Nov. 6th). On the same day was announced the result of the New York State Officers' elections, which, as stated above, resulted in a victory for Tammany, owing to the split amongst the Reformers, and specially to the action of the Germans.—**Commercial.** During the early part of the year the signs of improvement in business were numerous, but the actual increase resulting was small. In the summer, however, a decided change for the better set in. In most of the manufacturing industries wages rose from 10 to 20 per cent. The production of pig-iron reached a higher level than at any time in the previous two years, and the textile trades were very busy. Farmers benefited by a good wheat crop, and by the lowering of the cost of many necessary articles, as a consequence of the Wilson tariff. Altogether the trade events of the year have amply justified the contention that lower duties were necessary. It is particularly notable that, though the present tariff is still high, the reduction from the old *régime* has had the effect of greatly increasing the exports of manufactured goods, and commercial opinion in the States is increasingly coming round to the view that with lower duties still the country might take a leading part in supplying the world not only with agricultural products, but with all classes of manufactured articles.

United States, Political Parties of. The two chief parties in American political life are known as **Republicans** and **Democrats**, although during '92 a third party sprang into notoriety, and became known as the **Populist** or **People's Party**. It was first known as the **Farmers'**

Alliance, but gradually attracted the working men, and there are many who think that it is destined to break the other two great parties before long. Its programme is a simple and sweeping one. It advocates public ownership and control of the railways and tramways of the country, and the direct issue of currency to the people by the Government without the intervention of any of the national banks. All its members are therefore silver men and bimetallicists. They contend that the other parties are bound up with and support the three great monopolies of the country, the banking, speculating, and railway interests. The Democrats won the presidential election in Nov. '92. The voting was as follows: **Democrats** 277, **Republicans** 145, **People's Party** 22. The election was fought on two points mainly, the tariff and the silver question, the Democrats being for the repeal of the M'Kinley and the Sherman Acts, and the Republicans, of course, strongly upholding both Acts. The elections in Nov. '93, for the State governors, went very much in favour of the Republicans, and the general election in Nov. '94 resulted in a crushing defeat for the Democrats. During '95 the state of parties changed but little. The Democratic party, however, shook itself free from "free silver" influences, and the Republicans also abjured such a policy; whereupon the American Bimetallic League tried to form a new party, having for its object the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver into standard money upon terms of exact equality.

United States, President of the. See CLEVELAND, GROVER.

University College, London, founded 1826, was opened in '28 under the title of "The University of London." In '36 it was thought desirable to separate the College from the University, and the former was incorporated in that year as "University College, London," by royal charter, which was annulled in '69, and the College re-incorporated with additional powers. There are, therefore, two distinct institutions—the one a teaching body and the other an examining body. The curriculum includes courses in arts, law, science, theoretical and applied, medicine, and the fine arts. There is also **University College Hospital**, with upwards of 200 beds. **President**, Sir J. Eric Erichsen, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Vice-President**, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. **Deans**, Professors A. E. Housman, M.A., F. W. Oliver, M.A., D.Sc., A. E. Barker, F.R.C.S. **Secretary**, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. The students number in all about 2000. See LONDON, TEACHING UNIVERSITY OF.

University College of North Wales (Bangor). The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Opened 1884. It received a royal Charter in '85, and it is in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum, besides an annual grant in aid of its Agricultural Department. There are a large number of entrance scholarships connected with the institution. The College possesses a valuable library containing over 20,000 volumes. **Secretary**, J. E. Lloyd.

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire (Cardiff). The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Established by royal charter in '84, for the provision of instruction in all the branches of a liberal education to students in the six counties of South Wales and in Monmouthshire. All students entering the College must be at least sixteen years of age,

and all the classes are open to both sexes. There is a special place of residence for women students at Aberdare Hall, the principal of which is Miss Hurlbatt. There is a large number of exhibitions and entrance scholarships connected with the College. The total number of students is 394, and of these 138 are women. **President**, The Marquis of Bute; **Principal**, J. Viriamu Jones, M.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.; **Registrar**, J. A. Jenkins, B.A.

University College of Wales (Aberystwyth). The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. It was supported for many years by freewill offerings, but since '86 it has been in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum. Besides the ordinary courses in art and science, the College has a Department of Agriculture and a Normal Department. A department for the training of secondary teachers has also been organised. The total number of students during the session '94-5 was 359, of whom 145 were women, nearly all residing at a hostel under the superintendence of Miss E. A. Carpenter. **Principal**, T. F. Roberts, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford; **Registrar**, T. Mortimer Green.

University College School, Gower St., established 1832, is completely unsectarian—separate classification in all subjects—a modern school with classical department. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. **Pupils**, 370. **Motto**, *Paulatin sed firmiter*. **Head Master**, H. W. Eve, M.A. **Secretary**, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. Amongst its alumni are the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir George Lewis, Professor Michael Foster, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Lord Justice Lindley, Mr. Justice Charles, Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, and Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University is associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities are making a similar plan for laying siege to the north. During '95 further advance has been made in England. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines. Such is a general view of the present position of this movement; an insight into its working is afforded from the following details regarding the Cambridge, London, and Oxford schemes.

Cambridge.—This scheme is controlled by a syndicate of sixteen, appointed by the University Senate. Under it there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to March—and a course of twelve lectures given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term.

—April to July. At the end of each term a special examination is held and certificates awarded on the joint report of examiner and lecturer. Sessional Certificates are awarded for a session's work consisting of two terminal courses in Educational Sequence, and the Vice-Chancellor's Certificate of Systematic Study is awarded to students for four sessions' work, under certain conditions. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students. A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme in providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes and a fee of £45 per term to the University for teaching. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with the Norfolk County Council courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, were given by lecturers of the Syndicate in the session '94-5, followed in the summer (Aug. '95) by a course of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Norfolk Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. Full details of the scheme and how to proceed in forming a new centre will be given on application to the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, Syndicate Buildings, Camb.

London.—This Organisation comprises a council of 34 members; President, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D.C.J., F.R.S., M.P. Bedford College, Birkbeck Institution, City of London College, College for Men and Women, King's College, London Institution, Queen's College, Royal Institution, University College, Working Men's College, the Joint Grand Gresham Committee, and the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, each nominate a member of the council; the remaining 22 are elected by members of the Society. Any one may become a member of the Society by paying an annual subscription of one guinea, or £50 for a life membership. These subscriptions and voluntary subscriptions constitute the Society's revenue. The council is assisted and advised on educational matters by the **Universities' Joint Board**, which consists of three representatives from each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The Joint Board nominates the lecturers and examiners and awards certificates. The scheme of work is as follows—two terms in the winter, each of ten weeks, weekly lectures followed by a conversational class, weekly papers for the lecturers, and final examinations. The Local Centres are managed by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society simply provides lecturers and examiners, the charge being £30 for a course of ten, and £35 for a course of twelve lectures, £10 being added in the case of experimental courses. The students' fees vary from 1s. to a guinea, according to the locality and the discretion of the local committees. The total number of students in '94-5 was 14,228, who attended 146 courses of lectures at 65 centres. The number of lecturers was 34, and of lectures delivered 1356. The number of students writing weekly papers has largely increased. The Council submitted evidence to the Royal Commission on a University for

London (*q.v.*), showing that the work done by the London organisation is worthy of recognition by the New University. **Secretary to the Council**, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.; **Assistant Secretary**, Percy M. Wallace, B.A.; **Office**, Charterhouse, E.C. Consult *Univ. Extension Journal*.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. Local committees at 160 centres acted last year ('94-5) in concert with the Oxford University Delegates, and arranged 199 courses, which were attended by 22,067 students. The number of lecturers was 29, and of lectures given 1544. Much of the work hitherto done by University Extension Lectures has been of an experimental nature, but there are many gratifying signs that while the early enthusiasm of the movement is not spent, its educational efficiency is steadily appreciating. In the meantime there are gratifying signs of a rise in the educational efficiency of the system. At Reading the University Extension College (of which Mr. Mackinder, M.A., Student of Christ Church, is Principal) has 600 regular students (besides 2000 who attend occasional lectures), and over 20 teachers. Of 1032 students who entered for final examinations, 399 candidates received certificates of distinction, and 570 satisfied the examiner. Though in these examinations they only write one paper, the standard for distinction is identical with that required (but on several papers) in the Final University Examinations for B.A. During the last ten years the local committees have spent on Oxford courses more than £50,000. The method of University Extension work is (except in class work in languages or laboratory work in Natural Sciences) invariably the lecture, followed or preceded by a class, supplemented by weekly exercises corrected by the lecturer. The County Councils arranged last session ('94-5) 38 Oxford University Extension Courses on Science. The seventh summer meeting in Oxford last August was attended by about 600 students. The chief courses of study were (1) the History, Literature, and Art of the Eighteenth Century, (2) Educational Science, (3) Greek Language and Literature, (4) Botany, (5) Geology, (6) Economics. It is intended to continue the main courses in Sequence at the summer meeting of '97. All information can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford.

University Hall, Gordon Square, W.C., owes its inception in the main to the publication of "Robert Elsmere," by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Its aim is twofold: to provide public lectures on Biblical, religious, social and economic subjects, free from any ecclesiastical restrictions; and to provide a residence for young men engaged in business or professions who are willing to give a part of their leisure to social or religious work in the neighbourhood. The residents have engaged a hall in Marchmont Street, in one of the most neglected districts in St. Pancras, as a centre for their work. There are now about a dozen men in residence at the hall. The Biblical lectures have followed the lines of Continental criticism, and the sympathies of the founders of the Hall are with the most free liberal developments of the religious life; but no religious tests are

imposed upon residents, and men of diverse creeds and churches are included in their number. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the Earl of Carlisle, the Rev. Stopford Brooke and Dr. Martineau were amongst the founders. Secretary, Mrs. Humphry Ward. Warden, John Russell, M.A., University Hall.

University, London Teaching. See LONDON, TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

Uppingham. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised '75. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 16 of about £22 each to Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 365 boys in the upper, and 50 in the lower, school. Head Master, Rev. E. Carus Selwyn.

Uruguay. Formerly called *Banda Oriental*. A republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Area, 72,150 sq. miles; pop. 757,053. Capital, Monte Video, pop. 104,472, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. Cattle and

sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture. Government vested in a president elected for four years. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen by an electoral college, and a Chamber of 53 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. President, General Obes. Revenue, '93, £3,000,000; expenditure, £2,952,000; debt, '95, £22,040,000; imports, '93, £4,185,455; exports, £5,761,993. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—History, '95. In July the two Chambers in secret session authorised the expenditure of \$2,000,000 on arms and ammunition for the purpose of putting the defensive forces of the country into order. Other votes were for objects which would seem almost impossible in European eyes—pensions for the study of painting in Europe, money for a squad of cuirassiers in the capital, etc.

V

Vaccination. The enforcement of the Vaccination Acts has become anything but thorough since the inquiry into the working of these statutes began. In many cases magistrates have postponed their decisions for several months where prosecutions have been instituted before them, while the practice of forming societies for the payment of fines inflicted upon anti-vaccinators has rendered penalties practically inoperative. The Royal Commission on Vaccination was appointed in 1889, to inquire into the subject of vaccination and the operation of the vaccination laws. The members were: Chairman, Right Hon. Lord Herschell; Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P.; Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy; Sir William Savory, Bart.; John Syer Bristowe, M.D.; Wm. Job Collins, M.D.; John S. Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.; Professor Michael Foster, M.D.; Jonathan Hutchinson; J. Allanson Picton, M.P.; Samuel Whitbread, M.P.; F. Meadows White, Q.C.; and J. A. Bright, M.P. Secretary, Mr. Bret Ince, 8, Great George St., S.W. An interim report was agreed to in April '92, which recommended that the imposition of repeated penalties in respect of non-vaccination should cease. In the House of Commons during '94 Mr. Asquith brought in a Bill (May 11th) providing that the imposition of repeated penalties in respect to non-vaccination of the same child should no longer be possible, and that persons imprisoned under the Vaccination Acts should be treated as first-class misdemeanants. The Bill was, however, afterwards withdrawn. The next day a motion by Mr. Hopwood, for the repeal of the law compelling vaccination, was rejected by 136 to 70 votes.

"Vanity Fair." This pioneer of the so-called society journal was founded by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles (now M.P. for King's Lynn) in Nov. '68. It has always been noted for its literary pretensions, and for its weekly caricature, which

is *sui generis*. The chief artist is Mr. Leslie Ward ("Spy"), who occupies the position so long held by the late Carlo Pellegrini ("Ape"). Its politics are old-fashioned Tory. It devotes considerable space to Service matters. *Vanity Fair* changed hands for the second time in its history in March '95, but the Editor and Manager is still Mr. Oliver A. Fry. Office, 7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Vaughan, His Eminence Herbert Cardinal, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Manning as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England. He was b. at Gloucester, April 15th, 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and in Belgium. Then, abandoning his first intention to enter the army, he went to Downside, and afterwards to Rome, where he entered the *Accademia dei nobili Ecclesiastici*, and studied for some time with the future Cardinal Manning. He was ordained priest at Lucca, Oct. 28th, '54, and afterwards, returning to England, he joined the oblates of St. Charles (a congregation of secular priests founded by the late Cardinal Manning at Bayswater), and was sent to St. Edmund's College, near Ware, of which he was Vice-President till '62. Having resolved to found a Missionary College, he went in '63 to North and South America to gather funds; and afterwards bought a house and land at Mill Hill, near London, where he began the College with only one student. The first stone of the present College at Mill Hill was laid in '69, and the College has now a large number of students. In spite of his entreaties to be allowed to remain simply a priest, he was appointed Bishop of Salford in '72. The work he did here, the building of St. Eede's College for commercial education, his crusade against intemperance, his rescue work for children, and his pastoral letters and other writings, are well known. On the recommendation of the

Propaganda he was elected by the Pope to the see of Westminster, March 29th, '92, took possession of the see May 12th, and received the Pallium Aug. 16th. In Jan. '93 he was summoned to Rome to be created a Cardinal, and during his stay he was received everywhere with great distinction. On June 29th, '95, he laid with much solemnity the first stone of the Westminster Cathedral, a vast edifice to be built in the Byzantine style. It will have a length of 350 ft., a width (across nave and aisles and side chapels) of 156 ft., with a nave 60 ft. wide and 105 ft. in height.

Vaughan, The Very Rev. Charles John, D.D., was b. 1816. Ed. at Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A. Senior Classic, and Chancellor's Medallist '38; Fellow of Trin. Coll., '39. Head Master of Harrow, '44-59. Offered and refused bishopric of Rochester, '60. Vicar of Doncaster, '60-69. Was appointed Master of the Temple in '69, and Dean of Llandaff in '79. One of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty, '82. Amongst other works, the Dean has published "Memorials of Harrow Sundays," a selection of sermons, '59; "The Church of the First Days," "Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles," '64; and "Half-Hours in the Temple Church," '71. Resigned his position as Master of the Temple during '94.

Venezuela. A republic in South America, governed by a President, who holds office for two years, assisted by a Senate of twenty-four members, three members nominated by each province, and a House of Representatives of fifty-two members, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but was made compulsory in '70. Area, 594,165 sq. m.; pop. 2,323,517. Capital, Caracas, one of the most beautiful cities in South America, well lit and most tastefully laid out, pop. 72,420. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic, and is connected with Caracas by a railway which is a marvel of engineering skill. Revenue '93-4, £2,036,500; expenditure, £2,056,200. Imports '94, about £3,000,000; exports, £4,263,592; public debt, interior, £1,560,864; exterior, £2,659,300. Army about 5760 exclusive of militia (about 60,000 strong). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—**History**, '95. A disagreeable occurrence took place in January at a small police post situated near the confluence of the rivers Cuyuni and Yuruaní, in the colony of British Guiana, and close to the boundary. The Venezuelans arrested the police, and marched them through Venezuela, beating one of their number. They were afterwards released, but no apology was tendered, and it was understood that the British Government was taking steps to obtain reparation. In the American press a good deal of notice was taken of the affair, and of the action of England with regard to it, and a jingo spirit prevailed in various quarters. In October it was rumoured that an ultimatum had been sent by Great Britain demanding reparation, but this was not verified. A revolutionary rising broke out (Nov. 16th), but, according to official intelligence, was quickly suppressed.

Verdi, Giuseppe, is the son of an innkeeper at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma. He was b. 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any importance was the incidental music to a drama, "Oherito di San Bonifazio" ('39), but he quickly rose to supremacy on the opera stage with such

works as "I Lombardi" ('43), "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" ('53), "Un Ballo in Maschera" ('59), "Aida" ('71) and "Montezuma," produced in '78. A fine dramatic gift and a love for showy, taking melodies, lie at the root of Verdi's remarkable success. In '74 he composed the "Requiem" for Alessandro Manzoni. "Otello" was produced at Milan, '86, and was reproduced in London at the Lyceum in '89. He celebrated his jubilee as a composer in Nov. '89. In Feb. '93 a new opera, "Falstaff," was produced by him at Milan, and received with immense enthusiasm, both there and at Paris, where he himself was present in '94.

VICTORIA.

Victoria is the smallest in size and the southernmost in position of the colonies in Australia. It occupies the south-eastern corner, and is divided from New South Wales on the north by the Murray river, and from South Australia on the west by 141st meridian of E. long. It is 420 miles from E. to W., and 240 miles from N. to S., and contains 87,884 sq. miles. Pop. 1,179,020, besides 9000 Chinese and 730 aborigines. The capital is Melbourne, the largest city in Australia (pop. 490,902), situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. Victoria is divided into 37 counties, and also into four great districts—Gippsland, Murray, Wimmera, and Loddon. Executive is vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament, the upper, the Legislative Council, and the lower, the Legislative Assembly. The Council consists of 48 members, who hold their seats for six years. Members must possess freehold property worth £100 per annum. Electors must occupy property worth £10 per annum if freehold, £25 if rented, except they are university graduates, clergy, schoolmasters, doctors, lawyers, or officers of army or navy. The Legislative Assembly of 95 members, representing 84 districts, is elected triennially by manhood suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £240 a year. Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia. Melbourne is said to be the best defended city in the empire. At the head of the religious denominations comes the Church of England with 417,183 adherents, Presbyterians number 167,027, Methodists 158,040, Roman Catholics 248,591, Baptists 27,882, and Independents 22,110. Education is compulsory, and is free and secular. There is a Minister of Education, who is responsible for appointments and school properties. There are colleges and grammar schools, and numerous private or religious denominational establishments. The University of Melbourne is both an examining and a teaching body. Revenue '94-5, £6,071,652; expenditure, £6,834,092; imports '94, £12,470,599; exports, £14,026,546; public debt, £47,940,000. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95.—A motion of want of confidence in the taxation proposals of the Premier, the Hon. Geo. Turner, was defeated by 55 votes to 33 (Nov. 20th). Sir F. Sargood, the Government leader in the Upper House, resigned, and was succeeded, as Minister of Defence, by the Hon. W. McCulloch (Dec. 17th). The Hon. J. M. Pratt, a minister without portfolio, also resigned, and thus the Conservative element in the Ministry was much weakened. The Government were defeated in the Assembly on a motion to report progress in connection with their proposal to reduce the salaries paid to

members (Jan 8th). The amount of the salary was reduced to £200, and this led the labour members to vote against the Government, who were thus defeated. Finally, by compromise, the salary was fixed at £240, and the labour members declaring that they did not intend to permanently combine with the Opposition, the Government resolved not to resign (10th). Lord Brassey, K.C.B., was appointed Governor of Victoria in place of the Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., retired (16th). It was understood that the salary of the office would be £7000, although previously it had been £10,000. A brilliant farewell banquet was given to the Earl of Hopetoun on the conclusion of his term as Governor (March 24th). Pending the arrival of Lord Brassey, Sir John Madden was appointed Acting-Governor (27th). The new Tariff Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly (June 4th), probably as the result of Mr. Reid's Free Trade policy in New South Wales. Various reductions in the duty on candles, spirits, sugar, and woollens were made in the Bill, but the duty on tobacco leaf and cigarettes was increased. The first item in the Bill was carried by a majority of 64 votes to 21 (July 2nd), and the principle of the Bill was thus approved. The Budget statement of the Premier showed (30th) that the revenue for the twelve months ending June 30th had been £6,719,151, and the expenditure £6,834,092; while for the ensuing year the revenue was estimated at £6,803,645, and the expenditure at £6,534,449. The city of Melbourne Bank suspended operations (Aug. 7th). The Tariff Bill passed the Legislative Assembly after a discussion which extended over five months (Oct. 15th). A general, though not a large, reduction in the existing duties was the result. Mr. McIntyre was chosen as leader of the Opposition in place of the late Sir J. B. Patterson (Nov. 14th).

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was b. at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819. She is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third son of George III., by Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians. The young princess, whose father died when she was only nine months old, was brought up under the care of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland, who superintended her education. She succeeded her uncle William IV. June 20th, '37, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th, '38. She married, Feb. 10th, '40, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who died of gastric fever Dec. 14th, '61. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, died March 16th in the same year. For many years after the death of the Prince Consort, the Queen lived in seclusion, though she regularly performed her official duties. On Jan. 1st, '77, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, adopted during Mr. Disraeli's Administration in the previous session, Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India by the Viceroy at Delhi. On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was subjected to annoyance at the hands of insane admirers; and several other attempts have at different times been made upon Her Majesty's life. In '69 she published "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," an interesting account of the happy days spent at Balmoral with her husband and family. In '85 a second volume was issued by her under the title of "More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in

the Highlands." In the early part of '95 Her Majesty visited Nice. The Royal party, including Princess Henry of Battenburg, left Windsor Castle on March 13th. On her return journey Her Majesty went to Darmstadt, and reached Windsor again on May 1st.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes. Registrar, Sir A. W. Woods.

Victoria Institute. This society, which has now been in existence for 28 years, was formed to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the society. The number of members and associates is 1495, one third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. The President is Sir George Stokes, Bart., and the Secretary Captain F. Petrie, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Victoria University, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880, grew out of Owens College, Manchester (*q.v.*), which was established '51. Besides Owens College it now comprises University College, Liverpool ('84), at which the new Victoria buildings, erected at a cost of £53,000, were opened in Dec. '92, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds ('87); and consists of a federation of colleges, not necessarily situated in the same district, as at Oxford and Cambridge. Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, A. W. Ward, Litt.D., LL.D. Registrar, A. T. Bentley, M.A. Undergraduates about eleven hundred in number. Grants technical, commercial and literary certificates to properly qualified candidates, and certificates of proficiency to women and examines schools. Its Degrees are: B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., Ch.M., Master of Surgery, Mus.B., Litt.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., Mus.D.

Vine, Sir John Richard Somers, C.M.G., was b. 1847; was private secretary at the Mansion House to Lord Mayors of London '72-5. Acted as secretary to Bengal Famine Relief Fund in '74, and to British fund for relief of the inundated departments of the south of France; was City and official agent to International Fisheries, Health, and Inventions Exhibitions, '83-4-5, and to Royal Commissioners for Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86, and was knighted in that year. Is author of "English Municipal Institutions, their Growth and Development," "The English Code," and other statistical and legal works, and editor of the *Imperial Institute Journal*, and compiler of several year-books. He is a knight of several principal orders. As assistant secretary to the Imperial Institute, Sir John has done good service in numberless ways, in recognition of which he was made a C.M.G. in May '93, at the opening of the Institute by the Queen.

Virgin Islands. An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of Puerto Rico. Of the principal islands Spain holds Culebra and Bieque, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The

latter form a presidency of the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Total area of the presidency, which embraces in all about 32 islands, 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4635. For details see under the name of each island, and **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

VOLUNTEERS.

The year '95 has been an interesting one in the history of the Volunteer movement, and has shown continued progress in the efficiency and popularity of the force. Early in the year the returns presented for '94 gave the great advance of 5732 efficient, as compared with '93, and the full total of 224,843 efficient was greater by 3352 than in the Jubilee year ('87), when the highest previous total (221,491) was reached. Moreover, the men had passed a more severe musketry test than the efficient of '87. The enrolled strength was also greater by 3627 than in '93. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,818; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '66, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,608; '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 206,265; '80, 206,537; '81, 208,308; '82, 207,336; '83, 209,365; '84, 215,015; '85, 224,012; '86, 226,752; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,469; '89, 224,021; '90, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '92, 225,423; '93, 227,741; '94, 231,368. The authorised establishment, inclusive of permanent staff, was 261,155. In '93 it was 261,432.

Organisation.—Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps by the authority of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War. In accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committees of the House of Commons to inquire into the working of the Volunteer Acts (see ed. '95), the Volunteer (Military Service) Bill was introduced in May, its purpose being to enable Government to accept the services of Volunteer corps or parts of them in case of imminent national danger or great emergency. The measure became law, and it was notified to commanding officers on Aug. 3rd that henceforth sects. 17 to 20 of the Volunteer Act, 1863, apply in the case of a part of a corps as of that in an entire corps. The notification proceeded: "Whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps as,

in the opinion of the Secretary of State, is sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps." The Volunteers, like the militia, form junior battalions attached to the line regiments in their respective districts. Their own organisation as a cohesive and independent fighting force is still imperfect, for they have not the auxiliary services, and it is not possible to ensure that all trained volunteers shall go through, even once a year, the exercises necessary to make them really efficient soldiers. To give them greater cohesion they have been formed in 33 brigades, but the organisation is as yet rudimentary, for the officers commanding volunteer infantry brigades do not in all cases inspect the battalions in their command, and the scheme of mobilisation is imperfect. But an excellent spirit is shown by both officers and men, as is proved by the growing numbers, the increase in the mounted and cyclist infantry, the energy shown by the Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, and a movement recently set on foot to establish a Volunteer Reserve, composed of those who have been compelled to leave the ranks, but cherish their connection with the corps, and their devotion to its service. New regulations for volunteer musketry training came into force, Nov. 1st, '94.

The Latest Returns.—Arms were distributed thus: Light Horse, 242; Artillery, 41,982; Engineers, 11,843; Submarine Miners, 1229; Rifles, 174,547; Medical Staff Corps, 1485. A total of 6138 officers and 13,530 sergeants are returned as having earned the Government grant of 50s.; 1380 officers have passed in tactics or artillery; 22 officers and 46 non-commissioned officers have earned the grant for signalling; and 11 officers and 18 non-commissioned officers that for supply and transport duties. The number present at inspection in '94 was 200,592.

Expenditure.—The gross sum upon the estimates of '95-6 for the pay and allowances of volunteer corps was £824,200, compared with £806,000 in '94-5. The increased expenditure of £18,300 is due to larger numbers of efficient, and provision made for long-service medals. The expenditure on the force is as follows: Pay of Adjutants, £76,000; pay of Sergeant-Instructors, £97,600; capitulation grants to volunteer corps, £493,500; allowances in aid of volunteer camps, £115,000; miscellaneous charges, £42,500. These last include £10,900 in lieu of stationery, postage, etc., and £12,200 to artillery corps for batteries of position, and to field companies of engineers, as well as other grants in aid of training and expenses.

W

Wakefield, Bishop of. See under **PEERAGE**.

WALES ESTABLISHED CHURCH BILL, '94.

A Bill to terminate the establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, was introduced on April 26th, '94. Monmouthshire, said Mr. Asquith in introducing the Bill, was included for one, among other reasons, that the whole country

was within the Welsh diocese of Llandaff. A redistribution of certain parishes would be rendered necessary under the Bill, there being twelve Welsh parishes which were now included in the English dioceses of Hereford, Chester, and Lichfield, and which would become subject to the act of disestablishment and disendowment, and fourteen English parishes now included in the Welsh diocese of St. Asaph, which would be transferred to

English dioceses, and would not therefore be subject to the Act. There were also fifteen parishes as to which border adjustments would have to be carried into effect. From the date of disestablishment, all rights of patronage, public or private, were to be extinguished, and all ecclesiastical corporations, sole or aggregate, were to be dissolved. No bishop of the Church in Wales was to be summoned from that time onwards to sit in the House of Lords, and the necessary number of bishops would be made up from the English bishops at present having no seats. Ecclesiastical law in Wales and Monmouthshire would cease to exist as law, and the ecclesiastical courts would no longer have any jurisdiction. Convocation would have to be modified in its composition and constitution by the fact that the bishops and clergy of the Welsh Church would be no longer qualified to sit or to be represented on it. The bishops, clergy, and laity were to have power to hold Synods, and to frame constitutions for the government of the Church, either as a whole or according to the diocese; and were to be enabled to appoint a body to represent them, and to hold property on their behalf, which was called in the Act the "Representative Body of the Church in Wales," and might be incorporated with power to hold property in land without licence in mortmain. The ecclesiastical revenue derived from Wales consisted of ancient endowments, and what were called private benefactions since 1703. The ancient endowments consisted of endowments of parochial benefices, amounting to £233,000 a year, of which £179,000 was derived from tithe-rent charge, endowments of cathedral and collegiate churches not transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and amounting to £3360 a year, and £42,300, of which £27,000 consists of tithe-rent charge, received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; total say £279,000. But from this should be deducted, perhaps, 25 per cent. cost of collection, and other things. It was further diminished by £12,500 paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to English chapters and benefices. The net receipt by the Commissioners for Wales in 1889 was £28,700, but on the other hand they made grants to Wales out of their common fund amounting to £67,000, so that there was a balance overpaid from English revenues to Wales of about £40,000 a year. The sum now received by the Commissioners would be secured to Wales, and the additional sum of £40,000 a year paid to Wales must be surrendered, subject to vested interests. The general effect of the arrangement proposed was that they would have to deal with a local and parochial fund, consisting of endowments for parochial benefices, and amounting to a gross total of £233,000 a year, and a second or central fund derived from the endowments at present paid to the episcopal and caputular officers in Wales, which amounted, if added to the £42,300 received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to a gross total of £45,600 a year. Provision was to be made to preserve the *corpus* of the property which, when the process of disendowment was complete, would pass from the Church to the nation. A Commission of three would be constituted, of whom two would be paid out of the funds of the Welsh Church, the third would not be paid at all. Between the date of the passing of the Act and the date of disestablishment an adjustment as between

the Welsh Commissioners and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would be effected, so that Welsh property would be burdened solely with charges for Welsh purposes, and all property belonging to the Church in Wales would vest in the Welsh Commissioners. It would vest subject to two burdens: to all interests upon it, and to the existing interests of every incumbent and holder of an ecclesiastical office in Wales. All the churches, except the cathedrals, would, on the application of the Representative Body, be vested by the Commissioners in that body, subject to all public and private rights now existing, and to the effective use and enjoyment attached thereto. The cathedrals would be treated as national monuments, and retained by the Commissioners, with the obligation to maintain and repair them; but, on the request of the Representative Body, it would be the duty of the Commissioners to permit them to continue to be used for the purpose of Divine service. The plate and furniture used in connection with Divine worship would be vested in the Representative Body, and the parsonage houses would be handed over to it, but the episcopal and caputular residences would be retained by the Commissioners, who would permit their use as ecclesiastical residences, subject to the obligation on the Representative Body to maintain and repair them. The private benefactions since 1703 would be made over to the Representative Body. The burial ground and glebe (this latter subject to the interests of existing incumbents) would be vested in the parish council, or district council, or borough council, as the case might be. Tithe-rent charge would be vested in and collected by the county council of the county within which the lands out of which it issues are situated. All the other classes of property would remain vested in the Commissioners. As to existing interests, so long as the holder of any existing benefice or office performed the duties of the office which he held at the date of disestablishment, or was only prevented from doing so by some cause other than his own wilful default, he would be entitled to the same emoluments as if the Church had not been disendowed. In effect, the incumbent would, as regards the parsonage and glebe, remain in possession, so long as he lived and performed the duties of his cure, and would continue to receive the rents and profits as regarded the tithe-rent charge, though this would be collected by the county council. There would be no power of commutation, but, subject to the consent of the Representative Body, an incumbent was given an alternative of exchanging his existing interest for a life compensation annuity on a lower scale than his stipend. Curates were not to be treated as having a separate claim to compensation. Any lay patron might claim compensation, but he must send in his application within six months of the passing of the Act, and the compensation should not in any case exceed, though it might be less, one year's emoluments of the benefice, the amount not to be paid until the occurrence of a vacancy, and the patron then to be allowed 3 per cent. interest during the time he was kept out of his money. The parochial fund was to be applied to some one or more of the following purposes: The erection or support of cottage or other hospitals, or dispensaries, or convalescent homes; the provision of trained nurses for the sick poor; the foundation and maintenance of public

parish or district halls, institutes, and libraries; the provision of labourers' dwellings to be let at reasonable rents, and allotments; technical and higher education, including the establishment and maintenance of a library, museum, or academy of art for Wales; any other public purpose of local or general utility for which provision is not made by statute out of public rates. The Central Fund was to be applied to some one or more of the above purposes, so, however, that not less than two-thirds should be applied towards the promotion of technical and higher education, including the establishment and maintenance of a library, museum, or academy of art for Wales, and for that purpose any part of the property might be vested in or appropriated to the use of the University of Wales or any joint committee of county councils in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Bill was brought in, but had to be withdrawn on July 18th, '94. For the proceedings in the matter during '95 see **SESSION, sect. 48.**

Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of, was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 6th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, on Dec. 4th of the same year; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin (68), and Calcutta ('74). Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. He is personal A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, a field-marshal of the forces, colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, col. 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral of the Fleet. Holds the rank of field-marshal in the German army, and is colonel-in-chief of the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). H.R.H. is an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. **Married** (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding, '88. In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, the Prince was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '59, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through

India '75-6. In company with the Princess he made a tour through Ireland ('85), where he met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and despite not a little opposition succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*). In May '91 H.R.H. was made a grandfather by the birth of a daughter of the Duchess of Fife. In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission. The Prince and Princess hastened to join the Russian Imperial family in Nov. '94, when it was plunged into mourning by the death of the Czar, and remained at St. Petersburg till December. H.R.H. was very fully occupied by a round of official and ceremonial visits during '95. H.R.H. Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess, was betrothed to H.R.H. Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, in October.

Wales, Secondary Education in. Under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of '89, a Joint Education Committee, consisting of five persons, three nominated by the County Council, and two appointed by the Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council, was formed in every county and county borough in the Principality, with power to frame a scheme for the intermediate and technical education of the inhabitants of their county. The schemes framed by these authorities, sixteen in all, were submitted to the Charity Commissioners before the end of '93, and in the course of '94 thirteen out of the sixteen schemes passed into law, while the other three have since been approved. The number of new schools proposed to be established under the sixteen schemes is 75, the number of already existing schools which have been included in them is 21, making in all 96 county schools. In the places where a separate school for girls will not be established, the schools will be either dual or mixed. The estimated income of all the schools is £56,312, exclusive of fees, of which £10,014 comes from endowments, and £46,328 from other sources— $\frac{1}{3}$ d. County Rate, Treasury Grant, and Grant under Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, '90. It is proposed that the examination and inspection of the schools shall be undertaken by a Central Welsh Board for Intermediate Education, in concert with the County Governing bodies. See **EDUCATION.**

Wales, The University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, all of which will be found noticed under their separate headings. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93, since which time, the task of getting the machinery of the University into working order has been proceeded with. On Jan. 12th, '94, a large and influential deputation of persons interested in Welsh education, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to secure the requisite funds. The demand for the first year was for £3000, which Sir William Harcourt was able to grant. The first meeting of the supreme governing body, the University

Court, was held in the Privy Council Chamber, Downing Street, on April 6th, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosebery, as Lord President of the Council. The Prime Minister, in addressing the Court, referred to the democratic character of the new University. At this and subsequent meetings, statutes were adopted, a Theological Board was formed, nine Welsh theological colleges were recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University might receive instruction, and the general work of organisation was proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, met twice, and settled upon the courses of study for the various degrees of the University. The first matriculation examination was held in June '95. The next will be held in June '96. The following are the chief officers of the University: Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Senior Deputy Chancellor, Dr. Isambard Owen; Junior Deputy Chancellor, Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor, Principal Viriamu Jones, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; Registrar, Ivor James, Town Hall Chambers, Newport, Mon.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, the authoress of "Robert Elsmere," is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, author of the well-known "Manual of English Literature," a niece of Matthew Arnold, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. She married in 1872 Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, at that time a tutor of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, now a member of the staff of the *Times*, and editor of a well-known edition of the English poets. Mrs. Ward displayed deep interest in the establishment ('90) of University Hall (*q.v.*), of which she is Hon. Sec. During '92 she published "David Grieve," in '94 "Marcella" appeared, and a short story, "Bessie Costrell," in '95. She has also published various literary and historical essays, and a translation of H. F. Amiel's "Journal." She resides at Aldbury, Herts.

WAR OFFICE.

Under this Department are placed the military factories for the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, etc., and the army clothing depot at Pimlico. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the Secretary for War, who is aided by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, a Permanent Under-Secretary, and a Financial Secretary. Under the *régime* in force up till '95 the Commander-in-Chief had charge of the combatant *personnel* of all regular and irregular forces, and was immediately responsible for their discipline and efficiency; and he made appointments and promotions so far as they might be made by the Crown, but these were countersigned by the Secretary of State, who was responsible to Parliament. The employment and disposal of the forces came within the province of the Secretary of State. Important changes in the organisation of the War Office were effected in '95. Mr. (now Sir H.) Campbell-Bannerman announced to Parliament (see Session, sect. 7), only an hour or two before the defeat of the Government on the ammunition question, that the Duke of Cambridge would on Oct. 1st relinquish the post of Commander-in-Chief, and explained the changes

which it was proposed to introduce concurrently with His Royal Highness' retirement. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Secretary for War, announced in August that in principle there was no material difference between the Government and their predecessors in regard to the new arrangements proposed to be effected. These were in substance as follows: Viscount Wolseley was on Nov. 1st, '95, to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. He was to hold his office under the usual rules affecting staff appointments; he would exercise general command over Her Majesty's forces at home and abroad, would issue army orders, and would hold periodical inspection of the troops. He would be responsible for the commissions, promotions, appointments, honours, and rewards, and for the departments of military information and mobilisation, and for the general distribution of the army. He would be the principal adviser to the Secretary of State, and would give him general as distinguished from departmental advice upon all important questions of military policy. The Adjutant-General would be charged with the discipline, education and training of the army, with returns and statistics, enlistments and discharges. To the Quartermaster-General would be entrusted such matters as supplies and transport, the quarters of the army, remounts, the movement of troops, the Pay Department, and the Army Service Corps. The Inspector-General of Fortifications would be responsible for the fortifications, barracks, and War Office lands, and for kindred matters. The Inspector-General of Ordnance would be responsible for the supply and inspection of warlike stores and equipments, for arms, patterns, and inventions. Each of these five officers would be immediately responsible to the Secretary of State for the efficient administration of the department entrusted to him. Each of them would, in particular, submit proposals for the estimates of his own department. The Commander-in-Chief and the other heads of departments would act together as a Board to discuss such questions as were from time to time referred to them by the Secretary of State. The Commander-in-Chief would preside over the Board. The Accountant-General would attend the Board, not as a member of it, but rather with the object of supplying it with information. Promotions and appointments above the rank of major would always come before the Board. The Commander-in-Chief would be assisted by two officers, one of whom would deal, under the Commander-in-Chief, with questions affecting the *personnel* of the army; while the other would have charge of military intelligence and mobilisation. The consultative element, considered to be a necessary part of the scheme, will be provided partly by the Board already described, and partly by a Consultative War Office Council, presided over by the Secretary of State, which would meet when required for the discussion of such subjects as he might refer to it. That Council would consist of the Under Secretary of State, the Financial Secretary, the Commander-in-Chief, and the heads of the great military departments and any other officers who might on special occasions be summoned to attend the meetings. But the Secretary of State alone would be responsible to Parliament, and it was therefore with him that the final decision must rest. It was also announced during the August sittings of Par-

liament that a Council of National Defence (with which the above-mentioned Council should not be confused) was to be formed under the presidency of the Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Devonshire.

An Order in Council was issued (Nov. 21st) defining the duties of the Commander-in-Chief and the other three principal officers charged, under the Secretary of State for War, with the administration of the Army. The direct responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications to the Secretary of State was distinctly laid down. It was also settled that all questions affecting more than one department should be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief first, and then passed on to the Secretary of State if necessary. The functions allotted to the four chief officers are as follows: **The Commander-in-Chief** is given the general command over the forces at home and abroad; is to issue army orders, to be the principal adviser of the Secretary of State on all military questions; to have general supervision of the military departments of the War Office; to control the distribution and mobilisation of the army; to prepare schemes of offensive and defensive operations; to collect information; and to recommend officers for promotion, appointments, and honours or rewards. **The Adjutant-General** is charged with the care of discipline, military education, and training; and the control of patterns, returns, statistics, and enlistments. **The Quartermaster-General** has control of everything relating to the supply of food, forage, fuel, light, quarters, transport, and remounts; to the distribution of stores and equipments, sanitary questions, and the administration of the Army Service Corps. **The Inspector-General of Fortifications** is entrusted with general control of all forts, buildings, military railways and telegraphs, and other matters of a cognate character. Warlike stores and everything belonging to their supply and inspection are in the hands of the Inspector-General of Ordnance. **The Financial Secretary of the War Office** is charged with the duties of reviewing the annual estimates and compiling those estimates for submission to Parliament; with reviewing proposals for new expenditure; with seeing that accounts of all expenditure of cash and stores are correctly and punctually rendered, with auditing and allowing all such expenditure, and with issuing all warrants for the payment of moneys; with the control of the manufacturing departments, and of all contracts; and with advising the Secretary of State on all questions of army expenditure. The Order in Council of Feb. 21st, '88, defining the duties of the Commander-in-Chief and the Financial Secretary of the War Office, was by this Order revoked. See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY, and ARMY.

Water Colours. See ROYAL SOCIETY and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Watson, William, was born in Wharfedale, Yorkshire; and in his early youth gave evidence of the powers which are now ripening with such promise. For long, however, he met with little but apathy and lack of public recognition. But in '92 a poem by him entitled "Wordsworth's Grave" put his name into all the

critics' mouths, and everything he has since published has been eagerly sought after. He has well stood the test. His "Lachrymæ Musarum" contained a memorial poem on Tennyson, which was one of the finest tributes paid to the late Laureate. He has also published a collection of "Love Lyrics," and among his earlier efforts are "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," and "The Prince's Quest." Early in '93 "The Eloping Angels," a poetical caprice, and an admirable volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism," were published. His most important volume, thus far, entitled "Odes, and Other Poems," was published in Dec. '94, and "The Father of the Forest" in '95. A Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred upon him in '95.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A., was b. 1817. In '43 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest-class prizes of £300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo" and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of £500. Mr. Watts executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall of the Houses of Parliament, and painted in fresco the west end of Lincoln's Inn Hall. A baronetcy was offered to, but refused by, him in '86, and the offer was renewed by Mr. Gladstone in '94, but again declined.

Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. Thus, in 1885 Mr. Childers' Budget resolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill. See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Webster, Sir Richard, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Wellington College (Wokingham, Berks). Founded in 1853, in memory of the great Duke of Wellington. The foundation consists of ninety scholarships for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £95 a year. Sons of civilians are also received at a charge of £110 if boarded in the principal building, of £132, if boarded in a master's house. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are edu-

cated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 425. *Motto*, "*Heroum filii*." **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. **Head Master**, Rev. Bertram Pollock, M.A., formerly assistant master at Marlborough College. **Bursar**, M. S. Forster, B.C.L., M.A.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church. *History.* This is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It began through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century three clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in North Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and Methodist and Congregational elements have been eliminated from the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. The Welsh tongue is still used in all the courts and official transactions of the Church, and in the worship of most of the congregations, but the use of English is steadily increasing.—*Statistics.* Synods, 2; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1300; chapels and preaching stations, 1500; ministers, 700; local preachers, 370; deacons, 5300; communicants, 145,000; income, £230,000. There are two theological colleges, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India. For the endowment of Bala College £16,000 was raised in '95.

Welsh Disestablishment Bill. See WALES, DISESTABLISHMENT IN, and SESSION, sect. 48.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. The first society of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2137 ministers and 467,722 class members of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion; in Ireland 230 ministers, and 27,145 members. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 371 ministers, and number 46,859 members. The French Conference has 42 ministers and 1954 members; the South African Conference, 200 ministers and 53,897 members; the West Indian Conferences have 111 ministers and 51,125 members; and the Australian Conferences 630 ministers and 94,407 members. The Wesleyan Conference was held in July '95 at Plymouth. The President of the Conference for '96 is the Rev. D. J. Waller, D.D., and the Secretary of the Conference is the Rev. Marshall Hartley. For foreign mission statistics see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES. The London Wesleyan Mission is the outcome of the interest aroused by the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. Work is now going on vigorously at St. George's-in-the-East under the Rev. Peter Thompson; at St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, under the Rev. J. E. Wakerley; in the West End

at St. James's Hall and other places under the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, and other ministers; and in the South at Bermondsey under the Rev. J. H. Hopkins. The General Secretary is the Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, N.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—the Methodist New Connexion was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members, instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and for this he was unanimously expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the Parent body. It has about 200 ministers, nearly 1200 lay preachers, and 32,000 church members.

Primitive Methodism is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleys, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Meetings, but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question, were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in 1820. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alresford. It has also a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. *Latest statistics:* Members, 196,324, increase for the year, 593; ministers, 1118; local preachers, 16,728; class leaders, 10,595; places of worship and rented rooms, etc., 5815; hearers, 604,100; value of Connexional property, £3,708,144; debt upon Connexional property, £1,077,806; Sabbath schools, 476; teachers, 62,066; scholars, 462,856. **Missionary Secretary**, Rev. John Smith; **General Com. Secretary**, Rev. William Goodman; **General Book Steward**, Rev. T. Mitchell; **General Sunday School Secretary**, Rev. Thomas H. Hunt; **Editor of the Monthly Magazines**, Rev. H. B. Kendall, B.A.; **Principal of the Theological Institute and Editor of the Quarterly Review**, Rev. John Watson.

The Bible Christians ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher. He and his followers objected to the remuneration paid to ministers, and would have abolished the title of "Reverend" altogether, upon the ground that it made distinctions amongst believers, but this point is now abandoned. They would also (like the Primitive Methodists) license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall, and in the

Western counties. Numerically it is almost as large as the New Connexion, having over 26,000 members, and ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. The Protestant Methodists were organised in 1828, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, because the trustees of Brunswick chapel (with the consent of Conference) placed an organ in that building in opposition to the wishes of the class leaders.—The Independent Methodists, a very small body, arose at the same time.

In 1834 a serious division took place on the proposal of Conference to open a training college for ministerial students. Other questions, however, were at issue also. Protest was made against the power wielded by the ministers. Dr. Samuel Warren and Mr. Robert Eckett led the movement. Dr. Warren was excluded in 1835, and 20,000 members followed him, forming the Wesleyan Methodist Association. Serious as was this division, another, much more serious still, commenced in 1844. "Fly Sheets," unsigned, but written by the Rev. J. Everett, were sent to every Wesleyan Minister. The outcry was against "Centralization," and Dr. Bunting, who had for a generation been a leader in the denomination, was especially attacked. In 1847 Conference required every minister who had not taken part in the dissemination of the "Fly Sheets" to sign a document to that effect. Two hundred-and-fifty-six ministers refused. Two years later, Everett, with two fellow-workers—the Revs. Samuel Dunn and William Griffith—were excluded from Conference. Meetings of sympathisers followed, concessions—especially the admission of lay representatives to Conference—were asked for, and a petition signed by 50,000 Methodists was forwarded to Conference itself. The petition was not received, and concessions were refused. In that year alone (1850-51) 56,000 communicants left the denomination, and in five years the number of seceders had increased to 100,000. They took the name of "Reformers." This was the latest, as well as the most serious of the divisions in the ranks of Methodism.

Attempts at re-union have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish—often expressed—that the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should rejoin it, been realised. In September '81, however, an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in City Road Chapel, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism, and 5,000,000 Church members. A remarkable instance of re-union is seen in the case of the United Methodist Free Churches. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. Next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name United Methodist Free Churches was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became The Wesleyan Reform Union, the membership of which is now only between seven and eight thousand—about a thousand

more than the membership of the Independent Methodists, or, as they are now generally termed, The United Free Gospel Churches. With regard to the United Methodist Free Churches, quite a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. It has 317 ministers, more than 3000 local preachers, and about 70,000 church members. It also has "foreign districts" in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania. The united membership of these foreign districts is about 11,000. Attempts have been made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of the United Methodist body with the New Connexion. These attempts have not yet succeeded. In '92 the United Methodists held their annual assembly, on an invitation from the parent body, in John Wesley's chapel, City Road, London. At the close of the sittings a special resolution was passed, expressing satisfaction at the general feeling existing in the different Methodist bodies in favour of closer union, and adding that "It is much to be desired that the question of union, which has been for so many years before the churches, may, at an early period, be mutually and permanently settled by the holding of a Federal Conference at fixed periods; and in other ways making manifest a happy union of all the branches of the great Methodist family." At the present time the Bible Christians and the Primitive Methodists are discussing the question of amalgamation. A favourable report, drawn up by a joint committee, has been presented this year to the two Conferences. It has been suggested that if the amalgamation should take place, the new body should be called "The Presbyterian Methodist Church," or "The Methodist Union Church." The Primitive Methodists are taking steps, in connection with this movement, to ascertain the views of the New Connexion, and of the United Methodist Free Church denominations, with reference to an amalgamation of all the minor Methodist bodies. They are all at one with each other and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in Church Government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Hundred" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the Government of the last-named Churches is their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the United States of America, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of North America has a membership

of over 2,250,000, and about 15,060 ministers. The same Church in South America has about 1,250,000 members and 5,050 ministers. Other Methodist bodies in America are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 475,565 members and 450 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 425,000 members and 3650 ministers; the United Brethren Church, 197,123 members and 2017 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 157,604 members and 2153 ministers; the Evangelical Association, 150,234 members and 1227 ministers; the Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church, 130,824 members and 1800 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 21,000 members and 1050 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In Canada the Methodist Church has 240,000 members and 1819 ministers. These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of about 6,600,000 class members, mostly heads of families, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about 30,000,000.

Western Africa, British Possessions. See under the respective alphabetical headings, as LAGOS, NIGER TERRITORIES (map), etc.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia is a colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It is 1400 miles N. to S., and 1000 E. to W., and has a coastline of 3000 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop. '95, 89,550. Divided into 18 magisterial and 6 land districts. Capital, Perth, pop. 9617; chief port Fremantle, pop. 5000. Other towns are Albany, Geraldton, Roebourne, York, Northampton, etc. Carnarvon on the Gascoyne, and Derby on the Fitzroy, are new port-townships in the north. The chief rivers are the Swan, Fitzroy, Glenelg, De Grey, Gascoyne, Murchison, etc.; but none are navigable at all seasons. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl shells, pearls, timber, sandal wood, and guano. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The chief fields are the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Pilbarra, but the reefs extend for about 1200 miles. The Coolgardie field in the S.W. became famous during '95. The export in '90 was only £86,000, but in '93 it amounted to £421,385, and in the first six months of '94 to £230,000. Copper and lead are also found near Northampton and Roebourne. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, by which a Parliament of two Houses was constituted. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 15 members; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 30 members. Formerly the members of the Council were nominated by the Crown, but the population of the colony having in '93 attained to 60,000 the Council became elective. A property qualification of £500 freehold is demanded of the members. Electors to the Council must by the

Constitution Act of Oct. '93, have resided in the Colony for 12 months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly are 12 months' residence in the Colony and 6 months in a particular district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or be a householder to the value of £10, or lease Crown lands at £5 per annum. Education is compulsory, though not free. Grants in aid are given to denominational schools. There are 1184 miles of railway open and 393 under construction; 3578 open, 375 under construction of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. The total acreage of country is 678,000,000 acres, of which 5,179,147 acres have been alienated. The Government still have at their disposal about 620,000,000 acres. The cultivated land in the colony only amounts to 131,900 acres. Revenue, '94-5, £1,125,940; expenditure, £936,728. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC.

History, '95.—In opening Parliament the acting Governor announced that measures would be introduced for the purposes of establishing a mint, amending the gold-mining laws, reducing the taxes on necessaries, and improving public sanitation. The financial position of the Colony was very good (June 25th). The Premier presented his Budget to the Assembly (Aug. 9th), and took the opportunity of stating various facts to show the Colony's position and progress. Its population had increased by 13,000 in the year, and had reached 90,000. The public debt was nearly £4,000,000 gross, and the actual indebtedness of the population only £36 per head. The imports had increased by £620,000 to £2,100,000, and the exports by £300,000 to £1,200,000. A great deal would be done in the future to develop the railway system, and to open up the gold-fields. The Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, resigned office (26th). Colonel Gerard Smith was appointed in his place. A contract was concluded in September for the construction of a line between Southern Cross and Coolgardie, a distance of 114 miles. An association, called the Gold Fields National League, was formed (Nov. 12th), to agitate for facilities for political registration, parliamentary representation on the basis of population, a reduction of railway rates and of customs duties, especially on the necessities of life, improved railway communication, and full consideration for the interests of the goldfields as against the seaboard and agricultural districts.

West Highland Railway. See ENGINEERING.

West Indies. The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes. Those of the islands which are important enough will be found

treated separately under their respective alphabetical headings.

Westminster Abbey. A Commission was appointed, April '90, to inquire into the facilities offered by the Abbey for providing for the interment, and of otherwise preserving the memory of Her Majesty's subjects, in the manner which has been customary for many centuries; and to hear evidence, and to consider plans for providing at the Abbey, or elsewhere, an additional place for memorials, should such a provision appear necessary. The Commissioners were—Mr. Plunket, M.P. (Chairman), First Commissioner of Works; Sir Austen Henry Layard, Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., Dean Bradley, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. A. Waterhouse, Pres. R.I.B.A., and they issued their report in June '91. As to the evidence taken and the plans considered for providing at the Abbey an additional place for memorials, the Commissioners reported that of the various schemes which had been brought before them, there were two which they commended as specially suited to the purpose. The one proposed to clear an area now occupied by certain houses in Old Palace Yard, and to erect upon a portion of the ground so cleared a monumental chapel connected with the Abbey at Poet's Corner. They ventured to recommend, whether the latter part of this proposal were adopted or not, that no time should be lost in removing the houses in Old Palace Yard referred to, which not only conceal, to a great extent, the architecture of the Chapel of Henry VII. and the ancient Chapter House, but are also a constant source of danger to the Abbey from fire. The other plan contemplated the erection of a monumental chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old Refectory, lying immediately south of the Great Cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey. After a careful review of the arguments, they recommended that of the two schemes the latter should be adopted. The report was signed by all the Commissioners; but Sir A. H. Layard, Sir F. Leighton, and Dean Bradley felt themselves obliged to dissent from the last paragraph, and advised that preference should be given to the site at the south-east of the Abbey. As between the two sites the Commissioners were therefore equally divided in opinion. Mr. H. Yates Thompson offered, in Feb. '94, to provide £38,000, which was the amount estimated as necessary for the erection of a monumental chapel to be connected with the Abbey by a cloister leading from Poets' Corner round the north-east side of the Chapter House to the new building, which would occupy the site of some of the houses which at present disfigure Old Palace Yard. A plan for the erection of such a chapel was laid before the commission by Mr. Pearson. Mr. Thompson made his offer conditional, stipulating that the new chapel should form part of the Abbey and be appropriated for the erection of future monuments only; that no fees should be charged for such erection; that the monuments should be memorials of men and women distinguished for their services in literature, science, art, politics, or philanthropy, to the British empire or the Anglo-Saxon race; and that the name of the donor should be legibly inscribed in stone near and inside the main entrance. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, then First Commissioner of Works, in acknowledging this letter, stated that the division of opinion amongst the members of the

'91 Commission as to the site of an additional chapel rendered it impossible to at once accept the offer. First, the houses in Poets' Corner and Old Palace Yard would be removed, as recommended by the Commission, and then a decision might be come to with regard to the site.

"Westminster Gazette." On Jan. 31st, '93, the first number of this paper was published. It is practically a revival of the old *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, it may be remembered, changed owners and politics during '92. The editor, Mr. E. T. Cook, and almost all his whole staff, resumed work on the new organ, which was founded and financed by Sir George Newnes. This reappearance of an old favourite in a new form was welcomed by friends and foes alike. Mr. F. Carruthers Gould's political cartoons which appeared in the paper during the '95 election attracted universal attention and admiration. The **"Westminster Budget"** similarly revived the traditions of the old *Pall Mall Budget*, under the same editor, Mr. Charles Morley; but it appeared in an enlarged and much-improved form. Offices, Tudor Street, E.C.

Westminster School, or the Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster. Founded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 40; 10 annual vacancies. The **Westminster Play**, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions at Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge. Head Master, Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A. Motto, *Dat Deus incrementum*. Registrar, J. Tyson, B.A.

Weyman, Stanley John, was b. at Ludlow, Shropshire, Aug. 7th, 1855, and ed. at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in '77. He decided to follow the legal profession, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Jan. '81, joining the Oxford Circuit. On this circuit he practised till '89, when his first work, "The House of the Wolf," a romance of French history, was published. His health then giving him considerable trouble, he was compelled to spend some time abroad, and this led him to abandon his practice. In '90 "The New Rector" appeared, a book of a totally different style from his first book. It is a modern novel of the school of Anthony Trollope. "The Story of Francis Chudde" followed; and then came, in '93, the book which established his fame, and has made him such a favourite with all lovers of romance, "A Gentleman of France." This novel has been translated into French, German, and Swedish, and has proved one of the most successful of recent novels. In '94 he wrote and published "The Man in Black," "Under the Red Robe," and "My Lady Rotha." The two latter are especially fine examples of Mr. Weyman's gift for this class of work. "Under the Red Robe" is a tale of the time of Richelieu, and "My Lady Rotha" a stirring story of Germany during the Thirty Years' War. In '95 "From the Memoirs of a Minister of France" appeared. Mr. Weyman is unmarried, and lives at Ludlow.

White, Sir George Stewart, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., the successor of Lord Roberts as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army,

was b. in 1835, and entered the army in '53. He has had a brilliant career, and won his V.C. at Charasiab in '79 by his conspicuous personal bravery. He served in the mutiny, in the Afghan campaign '79-80, in the Nile expedition '85, and in the Burmese expedition '85-7 as commander of the forces there, when he gained his promotion to the rank of Major-General. In '89 he was appointed to the command of a first-class district in India, and in '93 he succeeded Lord Roberts.

Wilhelmina I., Queen of the Netherlands, was b. 1880. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa (now Queen Regent). Her mother is sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, in Nov. '90. Her mother acts as Queen-Regent of the Netherlands. The Queen and her mother visited England in '95.

Wilkin, Sir Walter Henry, elected Lord Mayor of London for the year '96, is a son of the late Mr. David Wilkin, merchant, of St. Mary-axe, and was b. April 1st, 1842. He was ed. at Brentwood and at Dr. Pinches' Proprietary School in the City, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '75. Subsequently, however, he succeeded to his father's business in the City as a yeast importer. An ardent volunteer, he first held a commission in the 48th Middlesex Rifles, and afterwards for 25 years in the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, retiring in '88 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and honorary colonel. He wears the Volunteer decoration. He was elected a member of the Common Council for Lime Street Ward in '76, and was chosen alderman in '88. While sheriff of the City in '93 he received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York. He is a prominent Freemason, and a Past Master of No. 1 (Grand Masters') Lodge, a Conservative. He married in '70 Miss Margaret Dale, and has three children.

Will Cases in '95. See LAW 18 '95.

William II., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1859. He succeeded his father June 15th, '88. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until '77, when he entered the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, a niece of Prince Christian. An International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. A state visit to Heligoland and to Amsterdam in '91 preceded His Majesty's arrival in England, accompanied by the Empress, in July. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperor was presented with the freedom of the City of London. During '95 His Majesty paid his usual visit to Cowes for the yachting week, and afterwards honoured Lord Lonsdale with a visit at Lowther Castle. See GERMANY, History.

Winchester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Winchester College, the oldest of our public schools, founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. It is probable, however, that some years before that date Wykeham was maintaining and educating poor scholars, and the actual date of the foundation seems to be as nearly as possible March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for founders, who are elected by the governors after open competition. Her Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. The quingentenary of the College, its 500th anniversary, was observed on "Domum Day," July 25th, '93. Head Master, Rev. W. A. Fearon, D.D. Motto, *Manners makyth man.*

Windward Islands, The, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*), with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. They include Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia (all of which see under their respective alphabetical headings). Barbados and Tobago, which formerly belonged to the group, were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one governor, but each has its own administrator and separate constitution. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and DIPLOMATIC.

Wolseley, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

Women, Higher Education of. See, for this, and for Medical Degrees for Women, HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Women's Industrial Council. The Women's Trade Union Association, which was founded in '89, is now incorporated with the Women's Industrial Council. The Council is, in fact, a further development of the work of the Association, and was formed at a conference summoned by the Association on Nov. 26th, '94. Its objects are defined in the following resolutions: 1. "That it is desirable that a Central Council shall be established to organise special and systematic inquiry into the conditions of working women, to provide accurate information concerning these conditions, and to promote such action as may seem conducive to their improvement." 2. "That the proposed Council shall be conducted on lines strictly non-sectarian and independent of party, and shall endeavour to avoid encroaching upon the special province of work of any societies which may affiliate themselves to it." A General Purposes Committee, and Finance, Investigation, Educational, Statistical, Organisation, and Parliamentary and Legal Committees have been appointed, and are now at work. The President is Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P.; the Financial Secretary, Robert S. Garnett, Esq., British Museum, W.C.; and the General Secretary, Miss Frances Hicks. The office is at 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Women, Organisations for Young. See YOUNG WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR.

Women's Clubs. See CLUBS.

Women's Suffrage. The Women's Liberal Federation is the body which in this country most authoritatively supports the claim of women to the suffrage. In May '92, at the annual meeting of the Federation, a resolution was carried instructing the executive committee to

promote the parliamentary enfranchisement of women among the other Liberal reforms then before the country. A divergence of opinion occurred over this question, and Mrs. Gladstone, the President, decided not to stand for election again, Lady Aberdeen being chosen in her place. Ultimately the **Women's National Liberal Association** was formed for the promotion of the official Liberal programme simply, Women's Suffrage not being put prominently in the front of the programme. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, proceeded to emphasise their position at the annual meeting in May '93 by making Object II. of their Constitution read thus:—"To promote just legislation for women, including the local and parliamentary franchise for all women, married, single, or widowed, who possess any of the legal qualifications which entitle men to vote, and the removal of all their disabilities as citizens." A resolution was also carried urging the Liberal party to include Women's Suffrage in their programme. At the '94 meeting the Countess of Carlisle was elected President, Lady Aberdeen having gone to Canada. There are about 397 Associations connected with the Federation, with an aggregate membership of 76,000. Other Associations having the same object in view are the **Women's Franchise League**, now in its eighth year of existence; the **Central Society for Women's Suffrage**, of which Miss Edith Palliser is secretary, and the office of which is at 10, Great College Street; and the **Society for the Return of Women to all Local Governing Bodies**, in its fourth year of being. The **Women's Suffrage Appeal Committee**, of which Mrs. Fawcett is President, was formed to collect signatures in favour of the movement. Up to July '94 248,674 signatures had been received from women of all classes, parties, and occupations. The recent parliamentary history of the movement is as follows:—Sir A. K. Rollit brought in a Bill during the '92 session (see ed. '93, SESSION, sect. 80), which was severely criticised in a pamphlet written by Mr. Gladstone and published by Mr. John Murray just prior to the debate on its second reading in April. There can be no doubt that this pamphlet wrecked the Bill, which was ultimately thrown out by 175 votes against 152. In the Colonies the movement has made considerable progress, and in New Zealand the goal has been reached. The parliamentary franchise was conferred on women (Sept. 9th, '93), the municipal franchise being already theirs. Only about six weeks were then available for registration purposes, but 109,461 women got their names upon the rolls, and of these 90,000 voted at the General Election. The total number of men on the rolls was 193,526, and of these 129,799 voted. Thus, men formed 63·8 and women 36·2 per cent. of the names on the rolls, while of those who actually voted the men formed 58·9 per cent. and the women 41·1 per cent. The Legislative

Assembly of New South Wales passed a Resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage (Sept. 18th, '94), an example which has been followed by other legislative bodies. As to women's position in regard to local authorities see article on LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '94, also SESSION, sect. 80.

Wood, General Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons. Served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beatson's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Cross, '59. Served throughout the Ashantee war. Previous to the Zulu war he joined the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar '74. After defeating the Zulus at Kambula, he became brigadier-general, and was present at Ulundi. In '79 he met with a triumphant reception in England, and became K.C.B. Served through the Transvaal war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '89 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, and was then appointed Quartermaster-General. He published a book on his reminiscences of the Crimea, and another on "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," in '95.

Wool. See TRADE, '95.

Worcester, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Writs. Should a seat become vacant during a session, from any one of the causes mentioned under the head of HOUSE OF COMMONS, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant. Important questions respecting the vacating of a seat on succession to the peerage were raised in '94 and '95 (see SESSION, sect. 26).

Y

YACHTING, '95.

The interest of the yachting season of '95 virtually centred around two contests, the first being that between the *Ailsa* and the *Britannia*, which went on in a rather monotonous fashion throughout the season; and the second that between Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie* and the American Syndicate's *Defender*, for the American Cup. The Prince of Wales's fine boat went through her third season in splendid style. She first met the *Ailsa*, which was built by Mr. Fife, and is owned by Mr. A. B. Walker, at the Cannes International Regatta in March, and had to submit to defeat, the new boat making a very striking *début*. The *Ailsa* also won a £500 challenge cup and £500 presented by Mr. J. Gordon-Bennett at the Nice Regatta, beating the *Britannia*, after a grand race, by 2 min. 1 sec. only. Strangely enough, when racing began in England the *Ailsa* did not do so well. Various alterations made to her coppering and her masts seemed not to have improved her, and in the opening match of the New Thames Y.C. she was well beaten by the *Britannia*. This race also saw the advent of a new 20-rater the *Audrey*, designed and owned by Lord Dunraven, which proved the winner of the second-class boats, and subsequently did very well. The strange reversal of form in the case of the *Ailsa* and *Britannia* continued to be exemplified in the matches of the Royal Thames Y.C., the Royal Harwich Y.C., the Royal London Y.C., etc. An evil spell seemed to be upon the new cutter, for she suffered numerous accidents, her mainsail splitting or something breaking on more than one occasion. She did better in the Nore to Dover match of the Royal Thames Y.C., on June 9th, when the *Britannia* finished 13 secs. behind her, but won on her time allowance. In the same event, for second-class boats, the American cutter *Niagara*, owned by Mr. H. Gould, beat the *Audrey* by 1 min. 10 secs. These two boats also met frequently during the season, with varying fortune.

With the opening of the Clyde season a new element of interest was introduced in the advent of Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie*, which proved a wonderfully fast boat in the very fluky weather that prevailed. She lost her first match at the Royal Northern Y.C. Regatta, however, although she finished 1 min. 47 secs. ahead of the *Britannia*, to whom she had to allow 4 min. 2 secs. *Ailsa* got becalmed, and gave up. At the Mudhook Y.C. Regatta the *Valkyrie* gave a somewhat disappointing display, and finished 3 min. 6 secs. behind the *Britannia* and 2 min. 21 secs. behind the *Ailsa*; but in the Royal Clyde Y.C.'s match, on July 6th, she did much better, her form in going to windward being specially fine. She won the match by 8 min. 27 secs. from the *Britannia*, who was 1 min. 25 secs. ahead of the *Ailsa*. The *Valkyrie* sailed no more matches on this side of the Atlantic, and the other two boats were left to their rivalry again, the *Ailsa* being somewhat improved by an alteration in her trimming. Her first victory was scored in light weather at the Campbelltown Y.C. Regatta over a 50-miles course, when she beat the *Britannia* by 6 min. 55 secs. The

spell was broken for a time, and the opening of the Irish season saw her twice victor in Belfast Lough at the Royal Ulster Y.C. Regatta, while she finished 35 secs. ahead at the Royal Irish Y.C. meeting. The rough weather prevented any opponent appearing against the *Britannia* for Her Majesty's Cup at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, though the *Meteor* was present at Cowes, and so the trophy was easily won. The Cowes Town Cup, however, was secured by the *Ailsa*, who was exceedingly fortunate in very light weather. But in a better race for the Meteor Challenge Cup the *Britannia*, over a course right round the Isle of Wight, came out the winner 3 min. 27 secs.; and a very close race for Her Majesty's Cup at the Royal Victoria Y.C. Regatta resulted in a win by time for the *Britannia*.

The racing for the American Cup began off Sandy Hook on Sept. 7th. The *Valkyrie* got a little the best of the start, and seemed at first to be stealing away from her opponent, but before the outer mark was reached the *Defender* had passed her, and in the reach home she increased her lead and won by 8 min. 49 sec. The behaviour of the fleet of excursion steamers which, as usual, accompanied the race, was reprehended by both sides, and the New York press commented severely on the way in which they hampered both the competing vessels. The officials of the New York Y.C. did their best to keep a clear course but signally failed. The second race took place on Sept. 10th, over a triangular course of thirty miles. Unfortunately in the manœuvring before the start the two vessels came into collision, and the *Valkyrie's* gaff struck and carried away the starboard topmast shrouds of the *Defender*. The race went on, however, and the *Valkyrie* finished 2 min. 18 sec. ahead. A keen controversy at once arose as to the foul before the start. The Regatta Committee of the New York Y.C., after considering the matter, adjudged the race to the *Defender*, stating that the *Valkyrie* had broken the racing rules, and was therefore to blame for the foul. The situation was again complicated by the conduct of the excursion steamers, which led Lord Dunraven immediately after the race, and before the Committee's decision as to the foul was taken, to send a letter to the American Cup Committee declining to sail his boat any more under the circumstances which prevailed during the first two races, on the ground that it was exceedingly dangerous to attempt to start two such large vessels in such a confined space and among moving steamers and tug boats, and that the crowd of these vessels made it impossible to see the mark boats, and hampered the competitors all along the course. The Committee then decided that no start should be made in next race till the excursion boats were half a mile distant from the competitors. Lord Dunraven asked for a postponement of the race in order to make arrangements to race in clear water, but this the Committee found themselves unable to concede. Therefore Lord Dunraven brought the *Valkyrie* down to the mark, but after crossing the line to give the *Defender* a start he withdrew from the contest. These are the main facts of the matter, on which endless

comment arose both in Great Britain and in America. The *Valkyrie* was stripped of her racing gear, and was made ready to return to England, but ultimately remained at New York. A new challenger for the cup appeared on Sept. 24th in the person of Mr. C. D. Rose, a member of the Royal Victoria Y.C., who challenged a race in '96, with a yacht which he intended to build called the *Distant Shore*. In view, however, of the statements made in America to the effect that this challenge was intended as an adverse expression of opinion on Lord Dunraven's action, Mr. Rose withdrew his challenge in October. In November Lord Dunraven issued a pamphlet clearly stating his version of the incidents above mentioned. He also referred to a protest he had made on Sept. 5th as to the omission to mark the lead water line on the exterior of the *Defender*, and expressed his belief that his vessel was not sailed on her proper length. This pamphlet excited much angry feeling in America, and the New York Y.C. appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter (Nov. 19th).

An important feature of the season was the decision of the Yacht Racing Association to accept various sailing clubs as recognised yacht clubs. The Council decided that all clubs holding the Admiralty warrant should be recognised, and various other clubs giving prizes for the Y.R.A. classes were placed on the list.

Yemen. A province of Arabia, which, with the province of Hedjaz, is under Turkish rule. It is bounded on the N. by the Hedjaz, on the N.E. by the Arabian desert, on the S. by the Gulf of Aden, and on the W. by the Red Sea. Area about 77,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. The capital of the province is Sana, and other important towns are Mocha and Hoslaidah, the coffee of the district finding its outlet at the former town. The chief products are coffee, lentils, wheat, grapes, and fruit, and the country is very fertile. In Nov. '95 a serious revolt of Arabs against Turkish rule occurred. The Turkish troops were defeated and closely invested in Sana. See ARABIA.

YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry Cavalry are raised and serve under the Act of 1804, and are governed by special regulations. Until a few years back the force was composed almost entirely of farmers, the commissions being held by the nobility and landed gentry. Owing, however, to agricultural depression and other causes the farmer element is by no means as prominent as it used to be. In populous districts it is being replaced by a class of men who adopt soldiering because they like it, and who are anxious to fulfil all War Office requirements. At the same time the maintenance of the force depends largely upon the patronage of the gentry, and is thus locally subject to vicissitudes. The expenditure upon the force in '95-8 is £73,000 (being a reduction of £1400, due to the smaller number of efficient), divided thus: regimental pay, £45,400; extra pay and allowances, £26,500; miscellaneous, £1000. The force is organised in regiments, thirty-eight in number, and these again into brigades. The regiments are called out annually for training for eight days, during which time officers

and men receive pay at the following rates *per diem*:—Lieut. - Colonels, 23s.; Majors, 19s. 3d.; Captains, 14s. 7d.; Subalterns, 8s.; Surgeons, 11s. 4d.; Veterinary Surgeons, 8s.; Sergeants, Corporals, Trumpeters, and Privates, 7s. The force is liable to be called out for service in any part of Great Britain in case of threatened invasion or to suppress civil riots. A return issued in '95, giving particulars of the force, as supplied by the training reports of '94, shows that there were enrolled 640 officers, 1069 non-commissioned officers, 170 trumpeters, and 8135 rank and file, making a total of 10,014, as against 10,400 in '93. Of this number 9087 belonged to English, and 927 to Scotch regiments. The enrolled strength (10,014) is 1559 below the establishment. In '94 the number present at inspection was 8498. **Musketry Training** ('93) was the first year in which an obligatory course was prescribed. The report of the Commandant at Hythe on the musketry of the force for '95 states that the shooting was of a very high order, and reflected the greatest credit on all concerned: "The shooting at 200 yards standing is particularly noticeable, there being only two regiments which did not make more points than did the regiments of Regular Cavalry in the previous annual course. The volley-firing in many regiments also shows results far better than those obtained a few years ago, whilst all through the force it is satisfactory, and it is hoped that the question of fire discipline is receiving attention." The classification shows 33'41 per cent. of marksmen, against 29'99 in '93; first-class, 13'92 against 13'16; second-class, 46'79 against 48'98; and third-class, 5'85 against 7'84. The increase in marksmen is thus nearly equal to the decrease of second- and third-class shots.—**Yeomanry Cavalry Brigades.** The isolated situation of the Yeomanry regiments, which gave them no cohesion or plan of mobilisation as a fighting force, was long felt to be unsatisfactory; but although something has been done to supply the want, the progress made has been so far inconsiderable. In '93 all the existing regiments made up into squadrons of 100 members, or not less than 70 efficient, were formed into 18 brigades, with the exception of the Pembrokehire Regiment, which, on mobilisation for home defence, was allotted to the Milford Haven defences. Fifteen of the brigades were allotted in this scheme as divisional cavalry for the Home Defence Army, and the remaining three to the garrisons of Portsmouth, the Western District, and Dover and the South Coast defences.

York, Archbishop of. See under PEERAGE.

York, H.R.H. George Frederick, Duke of, 2nd son of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers were greatly attached to one another all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent on the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North-American coast. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinction, and in '90 was given the separate command of

the gunboat *Thrush* on the West Indian station. He opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition during the same year, and in '91 was made commander. He visited Ireland in October, staying with the late Duke of Clarence in Dublin, but unfortunately contracted a dangerous fever while there. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace (July 6th), and was a most brilliant ceremony, attended by all the members of the royal family, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch, and other illustrious foreign guests. The University of Cambridge conferred their Hon. LL.D degree on the Duke in June '94. A son was born to the Royal pair (June 23rd, '94), and the event was hailed with universal rejoicing throughout the Empire. The infant Prince was christened Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

Young Men's Christian Association, The, which has for its object the spiritual, mental, social and physical well-being of young men, was founded in the year 1844, for the purpose of benefiting the young men in the various dry goods houses in the City of London, the President, Sir George Williams, being the chief instigator in its formation. The work rapidly took root, and increased in every direction, until there are at the present time 5158 centres scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 467,515. In the United Kingdom there are 843 centres, with 87,464 members; whilst in London there are 73 associations, with a roll of 11,684 members. Figures, however, afford no adequate idea of the large number of young men who are daily brought into touch by means of the various agencies employed by the Association. The Jubilee of the Association was celebrated in London in June '94, and was attended by over 2000 delegates from all parts of the world. The Corporation recognised the occasion by conferring the freedom of the city upon Sir George Williams. The chief associations in the metropolis are located at 186, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 59 and 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Burlington Hall, Savile Row, W.; Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W.; 198, Upper Street, Islington, N.; 20, Hill Road, Wimbledon; 275, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; and 4, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, N.E. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. are at Exeter Hall, Strand, which was purchased and adapted to the requirements of the work in the year '80, at a cost of £61,000. Sir George Williams is President. Secretaries, John H. Putterill; Robert Burn; Clarence Hooper. Secretary of the National Council, Mr. W. H. Mills.

Young Men's Society, Church of England. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Young Women, Organisations for the Benefit of. The two principal organisations which exist in England for the benefit of young women are the Girls' Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association, although there are other societies which aid the work in their respective methods. The Young Women's Christian Association (London Office, 16A, Old

Cavendish Street, W.), with Lord Kinnaird as President, numbers about 100,000 young women among its members in all parts of the world. About 15,000 of these are in London. Conditions of membership are either (a) belonging to the Prayer Union, or (b) being an "Associate," i.e., one of a class comprising all members not joining the Prayer Union. The subscription, exclusive of fees for Institute membership, is one shilling per annum. There are 49 Institutes and Homes in London, the charge for lodging being from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week. There is a Teachers' Department, a Nurses' Union, a Home for Barmaids, and some 20 departments for meeting the special needs of young women. In addition to the usual educational classes, during the session '95-6, a special feature is being made of evening recreative lectures on Travel, History, Literature, etc., illustrated with lime light effects. The association has two excellent gymnasia at 316, Regent Street, W., and 14, Finsbury Square, E.C. Branches exist throughout the United Kingdom, and a number of Sea-side Homes are established. A World's Y.W.C.A. has recently been organised, having its office at 17, Old Cavendish Street, London, W.—The Girls' Friendly Society (Patron, the Queen; Vice-Patron, the Princess of Wales; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). It has for its object the banding together in one society of ladies (as associates), now 38,500 in number, girls and young women for mutual help, religious and secular, besides encouraging purity, dutifulness, thrift and fidelity, and providing help in sickness. Branches exist in 1169 places, and members (who number 517,819 from the age of 12 and upwards) are introduced from one branch to another wherever they may go. "Associates" must belong to the Church of England, but no such restriction applies to "members." Associates contribute annually not less than 2s. 6d., members not less than 6d. The organisation extends to various towns of Northern and Central Europe, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, and Canada, and in the diocese of Gibraltar. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. The women students of the universities manage a well arranged and thriving centre in connection with organisations for women at the Women's University Settlement, 44, Nelson Square, S.E. Courses of training are arranged here in social work amongst the poor, and resident students are received. The settlement has been recently enlarged by the purchase of three new houses, £2500 having been granted from the Pfeiffer bequest. The "London Pupil Teachers' Association" and the "Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants" (founded in '75, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand), which keeps 8624 young servants in personal communication with lady friends, and has 31 district committees in the Metropolitan area, and 19 training and lodging houses, and 32 unions in connection with itself, are under their support. Women students of all classes may share in the advantages of the "Morley College, Lambeth," where lectures on nursing are specially given for their benefit. Gymnastics, swimming competitions, and games, are there arranged for young women engaged in business during the day.

Z

Zanzibar. A territory on the east coast of Africa. Consists of the island of Zanzibar, 55 by 25 miles, area 625 sq. m.; pop. 200,000, the isles of Pemba and Monfia, and some points on the Suahili coast. Capital, Zanzibar. The Sultan's revenue is uncertain, but from over £200,000 has fallen to little more than half that sum. Imports in '92, £1,185,000; exports, £908,000. The products are mainly cloves, which form four-fifths of the total clove crop of the world, chillies, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, grain, and wheat. Ivory, rubber, hides, and gum are also exported from Zanzibar. See AFRICA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC, UGANDA; and for Indemnity Act see SESSION, sect. 104.—**History, '94.** The '94 Budget, issued in December, estimated the revenue at Rs.1,333,560, and the expenditure at Rs.1,241,202. The Sultan, at a grand durbar held on the anniversary of his accession (Feb. 23rd), was invested with the insignia of the G.C.S.I. by Mr. W. B. Cracknall, the Acting Consul-General. An agreement was come to in Marob whereby the Sultan resumed his authority over the ten-mile strip along the coast of British East Africa, paying therefor £150,000 to the Imperial British East Africa Company, which then withdrew from the territory. £50,000 was also paid for the Company's assets. The strip was at the same time leased to the British Government for £11,000 a year, and placed under the administration of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar. A report from the Consul-General at Zanzibar, published during the year, deprecated any immediate abolition of the status of slavery in the island because of the financial effects such a measure would involve, and because, even if it were accomplished, some other labour, such as coolie labour, would have to be introduced. Moreover, slaves were constantly being freed under the action of the existing law. Mr. Mackenzie, a commissioner sent out by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, visited Zanzibar and Pemba during the year, and reported that slavery was undoubtedly very prevalent, as many as 250,000 slaves being, probably, held in the islands, that slaves were constantly being brought to the islands, and that the legal status of slavery should be abolished at the earliest possible moment.

Zola, Emile, was b. 1840, in Paris. Ed. at the Lycée St. Louis, and began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publishing firm. He first appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseilles." "Thérèse Raquin" further exhibited his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "L'Assommoir," perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. Author of "Nana," "Pot Bouillé," "La Terre," "La Bête Humaine," and other works. M. Zola was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour in '88, and elected (April '91) President of the Society of Men of Letters. In '92 he published "La Débâcle," and "Docteur Pascal" in June

'93. This book was the final volume of the famous Rougon Macquart series of twenty volumes, and was dedicated to the memory of M. Zola's mother and to his wife. In '93, also, he paid a visit to London, on the invitation of the Institute of Journalists, to whom he delivered an address on "Anonymity in Journalism," and was present at a reception given by the Corporation of London at the Guildhall. During '94 he published "Lourdes," a love-story, set in the scenery of the famous resort of French pilgrims. "Rome" and "Paris" are to follow.

Zoological Society of London. The annual report of this Society stated that the number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, '95, was 2972, and the number of Fellows elected in '94 was 163, being 8 more than the number elected in '93. The silver medal of the Society had been awarded to Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., F.Z.S., for his valuable natural history collections made in Nyasaland. The number of visitors to the Gardens in '94 had been 625,538, as compared with 662,649 in '93. The number of animals in the Society's collection on Dec. 31st was 2563, of which 669 were mammals, 1427 birds, and 467 reptiles. Amongst the additions made during the past year were a white-tailed gnu, born in the menagerie, 2 hamadryad snakes, a striped eland, 2 giant tortoises, 2 Somali ostriches, 10 Surinam water toads, 2 tree kangaroos, and a series of mammals and birds from British Central Africa. President, Sir W. H. Flower, K.C.B.; Secretary, Mr. P. L. Slater. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Zululand. A country in South Africa, north-east of Natal, by the Governor of which colony it is now administered as a British protectorate. Area, about 9000 sq. m.; pop. 166,115, including 994 whites. It is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, was proclaimed British (1885). Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet. The revenue, chiefly derived from the Hut Tax, was £45,592 in '94, and the expenditure £43,923. See AFRICA (map), BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and NATAL.—**History, '95.** On May 30th the annexation to Zululand of the Trans-Pongolo territories, being the territories of Mdhlaleni, Sambana or Zambaan, and other native chiefs, was authorised by the Queen. This annexation, together with the proclamation of a Protectorate over a part of Tangalam, closed up the interval between the Portuguese and British frontiers from Swaziland eastward to the coast. A Parliamentary paper published in September pointed out that the encroachments by citizens of the Transvaal on the territories in question had rendered the annexation necessary.

Zuyder Zee Reclamation. See ENGINEERING.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Agriculture. Lord Salisbury told a deputation representing the hop industry of the country (Nov. 22nd) that the Government could not impose an import duty on foreign hops or any other article of foreign production generally used in Great Britain; and argued that there was some other cause for the existing agricultural distress than the mere question of imports or no imports.

Apocrypha. The Revised Version of the Apocrypha was published (Nov. 19th). The Revision Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed in '70. The Revised New Testament was published in '81, and the Revised Old Testament in '85.

Argentina. The Chamber of Deputies approved a Bill for the Unification of the Public Debt (Nov. 17th).

Armenia. Throughout November the reports from the provinces were very serious. Pillage and massacre were general, especially in Diarbekr, but at Zeitun (11th) a battalion of Turkish troops was forced to surrender, being surrounded by a large body of insurgent Armenians. Abdullah Pasha was sent by the Sultan to take command of the troops at Erzeroum and Bitlis. Instructions for the avoidance of violence and the maintenance of tranquillity were sent out to the military Commissioners (21st).

Austria. The Vienna Town Council again elected Dr. Lüger as Burgomaster (Nov. 13th), and was in consequence dissolved.

Bechuanaland. Mr. F. J. Newton was appointed Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Tati district (Nov. 19th). Khama and the other Bechuana chiefs left England on their return journey to South Africa (23rd).

Belgium. The communal elections resulted in fresh successes on the part of the Clericals and the Socialists (Nov. 16th).

Bishops. See Newcastle below.

Bulgaria. A second son, Prince Cyril of Preslava, was born to Prince Ferdinand (Nov. 17th).

Burmah. Lord Salisbury informed China (Nov. 22nd) that he should insist on the recognition of British claims in Kiang-hung owing to China's action in surrendering, contrary to the terms of the British-Chinese convention, part of Kiang-hung to the French in Indo-China. Sima Sadon and the Kachin country north-east of Bhamo were thus definitely added to Burmah.

Canada. It was announced (Nov. 19th) that the Imperial Government would support a fast mail service between Canada and Great Britain to the extent of £75,000 per annum.

Canadian Copyright. Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Daldy, representing the British authors and publishers, together with representative Canadian publishers, conferred with Sir

Charles Tupper, Mr. Ouimet, and a sub-committee of the Privy Council, and submitted a draft Bill for the amendment of the Canadian Copyright Act of '89 which had been agreed to by the various parties (Nov. 20th). The Bill extended the time within which a copyright holder could publish in Canada from 30 to 60 days, with a possible extension of 30 days more at the discretion of the authorities. Only one licence should be granted for the production of a book not fulfilling the conditions of Canadian copyright law, and it should be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge or sanction, the copyright holder having a second chance of obtaining copyright, and having his royalties secured to him by a revenue regulation. The Government representatives promised to lay the representations of the delegates before the Government at once.

Commons, House of. Elgin and Nairn. The petition against the return of Mr. J. E. Gordon (C.), was withdrawn after being partly heard, petitioners paying costs (Nov. 23rd). **Middlesex (Harrow).** Mr. W. Ambrose appointed as Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, but will probably stand for re-election. **Montrose Burghs.** On the resignation of Mr. Shiress Will Mr. John Morley became the Liberal candidate. **Tower Hamlets (St. George's-in-the-East).** On a recount (Nov. 19th) 1581 votes were given for Mr. Marks, and 1570 for Mr. Benn; but 24 papers were reserved for consideration by the judges. Of these 8 belonged to Mr. Marks and 16 to Mr. Benn.

Congo Free State. The State paid to the British Government 150,000 fr. as indemnity for the irregular procedure of Major Lothaire in the trial and execution of Mr. Stokes, and took the legal steps to ensure the trial of Major Lothaire before a Belgian council of war (Nov. 22nd).

County Councils: 1. **London.** The by-election at Chelsea, caused by the retirement of Earl Cadogan, resulted as follows (Nov. 19th):

Chapman (Moderate)	..	..	3860
Insull (Progressive)	..	..	2204

1656

As to the Purchase of Tramways question, a statutory meeting was called on Nov. 12th to decide whether the Council should exercise its right of purchase, but the matter was delayed, and another meeting was called for Dec. 17th.

Diplomatic. **Chili.** A new Cabinet was formed (Nov. 24th): *Minister of the Interior*, Señor Osvaldo Renjifo. *Foreign Affairs*, Señor Adolfo Guerrero. *Finance*, Señor Percz Arce. *Justice*, Señor Gaspar Toro. *War*, Señor Barros Bongono. *Public Works*, Señor Fernandez Albano.—**Turkey.** Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to England, died (Nov. 23rd).—**Uruguay.** *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Jaime Estrazulas. *Consul General in London*, Colonel E. C. Abella.

Education. Lord Salisbury, in reply to a deputation, including the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, which (Nov. 22nd) presented to him a memorial on the subject, stated that some

check on the expenditure of School Boards was needed, and that the Government was anxious to do all that could be done to assist the voluntary and denominational schools, and to relieve them from the disabilities under which they were suffering. The memorial asked, among other things, for "the abolition of the 17s. 6d. limit, and exemption from rates of all elementary school buildings"; and "an increase of contributions from public sources sufficient to meet the general increased cost of education throughout the country, to be administered in such a manner as will prevent what is harmful in the competition between voluntary and Board Schools. A deputation from the Wesleyan Conference waited on the Premier (27th) to explain its views on the question.

Egypt. A geological survey of Egypt, to begin in '96, and extend over three years, at an estimated cost of £25,000, was sanctioned by the Khedive (Nov. 14th). A convention between Egypt and Great Britain, absolutely abolishing slavery under heavy penalties, was signed (21st).

Engineering.—**Nicaragua Canal.** Mr. A. R. Colquhoun published a book under this title in November, dealing with the project exhaustively and favourably. Some particulars of the Commission's report were published in New York and London (25th). The summary showed that further surveys were necessary, and an appropriation of \$350,000 was recommended for the purpose, the time for the re-survey being fixed at eighteen months. The provisional estimate of the cost of construction given by the Commission was \$133,472,893 against \$69,892,660 made by the Maritime Canal Company. The *New York Herald* said the report would be considered unfavourable to the proposed construction of the canal by the United States.—**Simplon Tunnel.** The Convention between Italy and Switzerland was signed (25th). It contains 27 articles. Italy, which will construct approachlines from Donodossola to Isella, 10½ miles, does not grant any subvention, but will use influence in northern towns and provinces to obtain 4,000,000 fr. It grants an annuity of 3000 fr. per kilomètre for the portion of the line in Italian territory, which is calculated to be equal to 1,500,000 fr. Switzerland will have to provide a subvention of 15,000,000 fr., of which 4,500,000 fr. will be found by the Confederation and the rest by the cantons and towns interested.—**South Wales and London New Trunk Line.** On Nov. 22nd it was announced that a draft bill had been deposited for the next Parliamentary session for a new line, beginning two miles west of Cardiff on the Barry Railway, to unite Swansea with London. There will be branches connecting with existing lines in the coal valleys of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and lateral extensions east of the Severn to the Midland, for the North, and the Midland and South-Western Junction, for the West and South. On the date named, it was added, the necessary capital of four or five millions had been underwritten or otherwise assured.

Gold Coast. Two messengers from Prempeh arrived at Accra (Nov. 15th), but the Governor refused to see them, as it appeared they were not fit emissaries. The announcement that the Ashantee envoys in England were empowered by the King to accept the terms of the ultimatum was made to Mr. Chamberlain (20th). They were not received, however, and

the preparations for the expedition were still pushed forward, and Sir F. Scott with his staff left Liverpool for the Gold Coast (23rd).

Insurance. The Empress Assurance Corporation, Ltd., primarily for Fire and Marine, but with power to undertake all branches of insurance, was formed, and 100,000 shares of £5 each were offered for subscription (Nov. 25th).

Italy. Baron Sonnino's financial statement for '94-5 to the Chamber of Deputies showed a great improvement over the figures for '93-4. His Budget for '95-6 showed a surplus of 1,270,000 lire (Nov. 25th).

Law. **Liberator Frauds.** Sentences passed (Nov. 28) Balfour to seven years' penal servitude on each count of first indictment (sentences to run concurrently), and seven years' on second indictment, making fourteen years' in all; George Edward Brock to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and Morell Theobald to four months' hard labour.

Literature. The following important books were published after the article on the LITERATURE OF THE YEAR was closed:—**Letters of Matthew Arnold 1848-88** (*Macmillan*), collected and arranged by Mr. G. W. E. Russell. **Parliament in the XIXth Century** (*Longmans, Green*), by Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson. **Essays** (*Heinemann*), by Mr. Arthur Benson. **Poems of the Day and Year** (*John Lane*), by Mr. Frederick Tennyson, brother of the late Laureate.

Madagascar. It was announced (Nov. 23rd) that the Treaty of Antananarivo included a convention with the object of ultimately placing foreign residents in Madagascar under the jurisdiction of the French tribunals.

Newcastle, Edgar, 2nd Bishop of. Surname Jacob. Ed. at New College, Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70. He was ordained deacon '68, priest '69, and was curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, of Witney '69-71, and of St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2. In '72 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, and was his Commissary '76-88. The work for which he is best known was done at Portsea, of which he was made vicar '78, and which he held till Nov. '95, when he was preferred to the See of Newcastle. In '90 he was made Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, having being Hon. Chaplain '87-90, in '91 Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, and in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth. He is the author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology.

Obituary.

Antigua, Rt. Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., Bishop of, '60-'95 (Nov. 25), 85

Clarke, Ven. B. S., D.D., Archdeacon of Liverpool (Nov. 18), 72

Davies, Sir W., Liberal M.P. for Pembrokehire '80-'92 (Nov. 23), 74

De Tabley, John B. L. Warren, third Baron, author of "Poems Dramatic and Lyrical" (Nov. 22), 60

Dumas, Alexandre, *fils* (Nov. 27), 71

King, Sir Gilbert, 3rd Bart. (Nov. 14), 63

Sainte-Hilaire, Barthélemy, the great French writer and statesman (Nov. 24), 90

Turkey. Sir Philip Currie returned to Constantinople (Nov. 25th). The Sultan, after first refusing, finally granted (27th) the request for the doubling of the foreign guard ships.

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AND AT NEWCASTLE, BIRMINGHAM, HUDDERSFIELD, DUNDEE, ETC.	

FINANCIAL POSITION, 1894.

Capital Subscribed	£405,545	Annual Income	over £227,000
Security to Insured			over £466,000

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ACCIDENT POLICIES,

free from vexatious conditions, and giving all the most recently adopted advantages, are issued at moderate rates, with BONUS RETURN EVERY FIFTH YEAR to those who have made no claim.

FIRE POLICIES

on all Classes of Risks at Equitable Rates.

Gentlemen who can introduce sound business invited to communicate with

D. R. PATERSON, Manager and Secretary.

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STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

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Deputy Chairman, JOHN VANNER, Esq., J.P.

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This Society was Established FIFTY-TWO Years ago,

and has since experienced an unbroken record of prosperity.

The features of its Management are **LIBERALITY** in its dealings with the Assured, and **UNDOUBTED SECURITY**.

The Distribution of its Profits is made in such a way as to give the Largest Bonus to the Oldest Policy holders, and yet not to deprive early entrants of a fair share therein.

At the last Division of Profits the Amount added to Policies for the Five preceding Years ranged from

£7 15s. to £13 10s. on each £100 Assured.

Every kind of **LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY** issued except **TONTINE POLICIES**.

The Total Assurances which have been effected since 1843

amount to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£26,568,032
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There have been Distributed Bonuses IN CASH amounting to	£1,977,939
--	------------

Equivalent to Additions to the Sum Assured of	-	-	£3,500,000
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Claims Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£4,500,000
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Funds in Hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3,500,000
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Annual Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£570,000
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Special Features of the Society.

Absolute Security.

Moderate Premiums.

Profits Increasing with Age of Policy. World-wide and Indisputable Policies.

Free or Paid-up Policies. Protection against Accidental Lapsing.

Surrender Values held for One Year, Immediate Payment of Claims.

INTERIM BONUSSES.

COMPOUND BONUSSES.

For different modes of Assurances, Prospectuses and last Report, apply to

H. G. HOBSON, Actuary and Secretary.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:

45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

73 to 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

RESULTS OF 1894.

Net Premiums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£846,213
Profit—including Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,980
Dividends Paid for the Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,550

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

			PREMIUMS.			RESERVE FUNDS.
1874	..	...	£251,537	...	...	£33,263
1884	...	...	491,315	...	...	287,304
1894	...	...	846,213	...	...	700,201

SPECIAL FEATURES:

FIRE BUSINESS ONLY.

NO LIFE BUSINESS OR LIABILITIES.

ALL FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FIRE CLAIMS

POLICY-HOLDERS INCUR NO LIABILITY.

Liberal Commission allowed for the Introduction of Business.

CHARLES G. FOTHERGILL,

Manager and Secretary.

F. W. P. RUTTER,

Sub-Manager.

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No more acceptable gift could be presented than a free subscription to one or other of the following Magazines. On receipt of the amount mentioned below a copy will be sent, post free, to any part of the globe, for one entire year.

The Quiver -	-	-	-	-	-	8/-
Cassell's Family Magazine -	-	-	-	-	-	8/-
Cassell's Saturday Journal	-	-	-	-	-	8/-
The Magazine of Art	-	-	-	-	-	19/-
Chums	-	-	-	-	-	8/-
Little Folks	-	-	-	-	-	8/-
Building World	-	-	-	-	-	8/-
Work	-	-	-	-	-	8/-

Please note that by mentioning HAZELL'S ANNUAL and enclosing 6 stamps, a Specimen Part of any of the above will be forwarded.

CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

CAPITAL - - - - - £5,000,000.

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CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
Right Hon. LORD BATTERSEA.
Hon. KENELM P. BOUVERIE.
T. H. BURROUGHS, Esq.
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Lieut.-Col. F. A. STEBBING.
Sir CHARLES RIVERS WILSON,
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Head Office.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices.

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3, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3, Mincing Lane, E.C.
1, Great George Street, Westminster.

BIRMINGHAM: 61, New Street.

BRISTOL: Corn Street.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS: Abbeygate Street.

IPSWICH: Queen Street.

LEICESTER: Alliance Chambers, Horse-fair Street.

LIVERPOOL: 30, Exchange Street East.

MANCHESTER: 40, Cross Street.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 31, Grainger Street West.

NOTTINGHAM: Willoughby House, Low Pavement.

SHEFFIELD: Alliance Chambers, George Street.

SHREWSBURY: The Square.

WREXHAM: High Street.

EDINBURGH: 95, George Street.

GLASGOW: 151, West George Street.

DUBLIN: 23, Nassau Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances granted at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and are very moderate in respect of all classes of Assurances.

Large Bonuses, including Interim Bonuses.

The Expenditure (including Commission) to be charged to the Life Department has been limited to 10 per cent. of the Life Premium Income.

Claims Paid Immediately after Proof of Death, Age, and Title.

The Alliance Policies are especially valuable, for they are whole-world and indisputable, and they carry important Guaranteed Privileges.

DEATH DUTIES.

DEATH DUTIES.—In order to enable the Owners of Property to make provision for payment of the new ESTATE DUTY, Special Forms of Policies have been prepared, under which the Policy-moneys (or such portion thereof as may be required for the purpose) will be paid direct to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, without waiting for production of Probate. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.

LEASEHOLD AND INVESTMENT INSURANCES.

Policies securing the return of Capital Sums on the expiration of Fixed Terms of years are granted.

Prospectuses containing full particulars may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agents.

ROBERT LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.*

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (Mutual) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1831.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.

Manager—THOMAS BOND SPRAGUE, M.A., LL.D.

The leading features are—

PERFECT SECURITY. LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. MODERATE PREMIUMS. GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES. COMPLETE AND LIBERAL NON-FORFEITURE REGULATIONS. LARGE BONUSES. PROFITS DIVIDED QUINQUENNIALY, BUT INTERMEDIATE BONUSES PAID ON CLAIMS ARISING BETWEEN EACH DIVISION.

Claims paid immediately on proof of Death and Title.

The following Table shows the Progress of the Society during the last Fifteen Years.

Year.	No. of Policies in force.	Existing Assurances.	Annual Income.	Total Funds.
1880	13,536	£8,386,506	£323,166	£2,414,336
1885	15,607	9,686,833	366,974	2,821,174
1890	18,332	10,595,178	411,983	3,228,492
1895	22,292	11,917,940	470,691	3,706,098

The SOCIETY transacts EVERY DESCRIPTION of LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are effected at moderate rates of premium.

LOANS are GRANTED on LIFE INTERESTS and other approved security, and REVERSIONS ARE PURCHASED.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, etc., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office:—

69, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Resident Secretary—W. T. GRAY.

Medical Officer—WM. LOMAS, M.D.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

Every Description of LIFE ASSURANCE

and ANNUITY BUSINESS transacted.

REVERSIONS PURCHASED.

Invested Funds, £22,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to the Secretary

Managers—T. C. DEWEY and W. HUGHES.

Secretary—W. J. LANCASTER.



SUN

INSURANCE OFFICE

Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices

in London

60, Charing Cross, S.W.

332, Oxford Street, W.

40, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE is the oldest purely Fire Insurance Company in the World, and has an experience of

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS.

It insures against loss or damage by fire, all kinds of property in Great Britain and Ireland, the Colonies, the United States of America, and most Foreign Countries.

Sum insured in 1894

£393,622,000.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED . £2,500,000 | TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME . . . £1,600,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders, £1,600,000.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED THREE AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS.

HEAD OFFICE:—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE:—8, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NEW BRIDGE STREET OFFICE:—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME BRANCHES:—MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, LEEDS, NOTTINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, LEICESTER, NORWICH, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, and EXETER.

DIRECTORS.

W. Reiersen Arbuthnot, Esq.
Robert Barclay, Esq. (Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie & Co.).
W. Middleton Campbell, Esq. (Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J. & J. Colman).
The Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
William C. Dawes, Esq. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
Sir James F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G.
Frederick W. Harris, Esq. (Harris & Dixon).
F. Larkworthy, Esq.
Charles J. Leaf, Esq.

John H. Ley, Esq.
The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart.
P. P. Rodocanachi, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.)
Thomas Rudd, Esq. (Thomas Rudd & Co.)
Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.I., Q.C., M.P.
P. G. Sechiari, Esq. (Sechiari Bros. & Co.)
Alexander Billing Sim, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).
John Trotter, Esq. (John Trotter & Co.).
Henry Trower, Esq. (Trower & Son).

SECRETARY—HENRY MANN.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Manager, E. ROGER OWEN; Assistant Manager, GEO. C. MORANT. Undoubted Security. Moderate Rates. Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Actuary, T. E. YOUNG, B.A. The Life Funds invested in the names of Special Trustees. The Assured wholly free from liability. Four-fifths of the entire Life Profits belong to Policy holders. Interim Bonuses are paid. The Expenses of Management limited by Deed of Settlement. Liberal Surrender Values guaranteed, and Claims paid immediately on proof of death and title. Married Women's Property Act (1882).—Policies are issued to husbands for the benefit of their wives and children, thus creating, without trouble, expense, stamp duty, or legal assistance, a Family Settlement which creditors cannot touch. [application.]

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Underwriter J. CARR SAUNDERS. Rates for Marine Risks on

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

ANALYSIS OF CLAIMS PAID DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Out of a total of 97 Claims paid during the year 1894,	Sums Assured.	Sums Assured and Bonuses.
12 exceeded three times the original amount assured	£14,100	£47,429
52 exceeded twice the original amount assured	£47,750	£138,243

In 73 cases, or three-fourths of the whole, the Sum Assured and declared Bonuses, amounted to or exceeded One and a half times the original amount assured.

Each £1000 assured which became a claim during 1894 was increased, *on the average*, to £2,087.

The above is the result of employing no Agents and paying *No Commission*.

Write for papers to the Actuary.

Offices: Opposite the MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

FOUNDED 1805. THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Income . . . £704,945. | Funds . . . £1,824,178.
 Claims Paid Exceed . . . £4,000,000.

LIFE ASSURANCES ARE GRANTED
 WITH OR WITHOUT
MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

BONUSES MAY IN ORDINARY CASES BE APPLIED

To Increase the Sum Assured; To make the Policy Payable During Life;
 To Reduce the Future Premiums; Or they may be Converted into Cash.

VERY LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

Perfect Non-Forfeitable System, applied without Fine or Fee.
 Policies in most cases Unrestricted as regards Foreign Residence and Travel.

LONG-TERM TEMPORARY ASSURANCE,

At extremely Low Premiums, WITH THE IMPORTANT OPTION OF CHANGING TO THE
 ORDINARY WHOLE-OF-LIFE TABLES without fresh evidence of health.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Security of the Highest Order. Moderate Premiums.

Head Office: 19, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

LONDON: 82, King William St., E.C.; and 14, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established
in the Reign of



Queen Anne,
A.D. 1714.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—81, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Chairman—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—CHARLES MORTIMER, Esq.
Capital Subscribed ... £450,000 | **Invested Funds** ... £2,700,000
Capital Paid-up ... 180,000 | **Annual Income** ... 850,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected upon nearly all classes of risk at home and abroad.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Absolute Security. Large Bonuses. Liberal Conditions. Immediate Payment of Claims.

Actuary—WILLIAM WALLIS. *Fire Manager*—WM. GEO. WILKINS. *Secretary*—CHARLES DARRELL.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR

**MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.**

Established 1835.

Directors.

WILLIAM JOHN BARRON, Esq.
 JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq., *Trustee*.
 ROBERT MAYNE CURTIS, Esq., *Trustee*.
 ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
 CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq.
 ROBERT LEAKE, Esq.

SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.
 ALFRED E. PEASE, Esq.
 CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
 JOHN SCOTT, Esq., *Trustee*.
 SIR PETER SPOKES.
 GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.

WILLIAM H. WILLANS, Esq., *Trustee*.

Medical Officers.—T. HENRY GREEN, Esq., M.D.; and JOHN CROFT, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitor.—THOMAS MYDDLETON MORRISS, Esq.

Auditors.—W. C. JACKSON, Esq., F.C.A.; G. BOLLAND NEWTON, Esq.; WM. CASH, Esq., F.C.A.

Accumulated Fund	£4,700,000	Claims Paid	£9,200,000
Profits Realised	4,600,000	Gross Annual Income ..	550,000

The whole Profits are Divided every Five Years among the Members without any deduction for Dividends to Shareholders. At the last division of Profits (1892) £651,487 Cash Profit was apportioned amongst the Members, being more than 37 per cent. of the amount paid in premiums during the previous Five Years.

There were then nearly 800 Policies in respect of which not only were the premiums entirely extinguished, but also Annuities were granted, or Cash Bonuses paid, whilst in the case of many Policies, the Original Sums assured are now more than doubled by the Bonus Additions.

Endowment Assurance Policies combining Life Assurance at Minimum Cost with Provision for Old Age.

ARTHUR SMITHER, *Actuary and Secretary*.

November 1895.

Application for Agencies invited.

ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1806.

Trustees.

JOSEPH GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.

WILFRID ARTHUR BEVAN, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord MONK BRETTON.

CUTHBERT EDGAR PEEK, Esq.

Sir CHARLES RUGGE PRICE, Bart.

The Hon. CHARLES HEDLEY STRUTT, M.P.

SAMUEL HARVEY TWINING, Esq.

WEALTH—SECURITY—STABILITY.

Paid in Claims upwards of £11,000,000

Profits divided amongst Policy-holders upwards of £3,900,000

LOW PREMIUM RATES FOR WITHOUT-PROFIT POLICIES.

PROVISION FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

LEASEHOLD SINKING FUND POLICIES.

LOANS on LIFE INTERESTS and REVERSIONS at MODERATE INTEREST.

Branch Offices—

BELFAST, BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, LEEDS, MANCHESTER.

Chief Office—

15, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Application for Agencies invited.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, Actuary.

London



LIFE, ACCIDENT, ANNUITIES.

1894 RESULTS.

226,395 NEW POLICIES ISSUED.

New Annual Premium Income, £124,508.

CLAIMS PAID, £98,483.

T. NEILL,
General Manager.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

Edinburgh
and Glasgow

ASSURANCE COMPY. LIM^d

HEAD OFFICE,—INSURANCE BUILD^{CS}
FARRINC DON ST, LONDON, E.C.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, W., and 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON

(FOUNDED 1807).

The Distinguishing Feature of this Office is **THE RETURN SYSTEM**

On *Ordinary Insurances*, under which Policyholders who have been insured for Seven years and who continue insured—whether under an Annual or Septennial Policy—become entitled to a RETURN OF 25 PER CENT. of the Premiums they have paid during each Seven Years, provided no loss has arisen under their Policies in that Period.

Insurances on Farming Stocks and on other than *Ordinary Risks* do not participate in the Returns, nor are the Returns given on amounts which, being in excess of its own holding, are not retained by the Office.

Policies may be effected or transferred without any extra expenses.

G. W. STEVENS, } *Joint Secretaries.*
B. E. RATLIFF, }

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

(FOUNDED 1806).

50, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

City Branch: 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

Claims Paid on Proof of Death and Title. Intermediate Bonuses. Endowment Assurances with Profits. Half-Credit System Policies. Non-Forfeitable Policies. Special Advantages to the Naval and Military Professions.

DEATH DUTIES.

PROVISION MAY BE MADE BY MEANS OF LIFE INSURANCE TO MEET THESE DUTIES.

Any New or Old Policy—absolutely the property of the Assured—will be endorsed whenever desired during lifetime, making the Claim payable to meet Estate Duty BEFORE Probate is obtained.

Invested Funds	... .. £2,900,205	Claims and Surrenders Paid	£10,020,613
Bonuses Declared	... ..	£3,288,236.	

Further Information on Application.

CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.*

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Trustees:

THE RT. HON. SIR R. COUCH, and W. MACANDREW, ESQ., J.P.

Directors:

THE HON. E. R. BOURKE (*Chairman*).

JAMES MURDOCH, ESQ.

B. J. BOSANQUET, ESQ.

HOLROYD CHAPLIN, ESQ.

CHARLES SANDERSON, ESQ.

The "Positive Note" System is unequalled for Simplicity, Security, Equity and Liberality.

The Positive Life Office transact every kind of Life Assurance business on safe, secure and simple principles. Send for Large Prospectus giving full particulars, and also for Special Prospectus with reference to their **Term Convertible Policies** supplying the maximum of assurance at the minimum of cost, and specially introduced to meet the circumstances of professional and business men and mortgages, being in many cases the most convenient form of Life Assurance yet presented to the public.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

28, King Street, Covent Garden, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1836.

TRUSTEES.

FRANK DEBENHAM, Esq.	J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq.
SIR F. D. DIXON-HARTLAND, BART.,	LT.-GEN. A. W. H. MEYRICK.
M.P.	ALBERT MOTT, Esq.

TOTAL INCOME (1894) - - - - -	£77,434
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COMPLETE SECURITY AFFORDED BY—

FUNDS (31st December, 1894) - - - - -	£584,867
UNCALLED SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - -	95,000

Moderate Premiums and Liberal Conditions.

Free Whole World and Non-Forfeitable Policies.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

84 & 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.	SUBSCRIBED, £750,000.
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CAPITAL called and paid up	£150,000
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RESERVES for Policy-holders independently of Capital	168,151
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TOTAL FUNDS	318,151
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CAPITAL subscribed, not called	600,000
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TOTAL SECURITY for Policy-holders	£918,151
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DIRECTORS.

Chairman—LORD CLAUD HAMILTON (Chairman G.E.R. Company).

Deputy-Chairman—HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., C.E. (Chairman General Hydraulic Power Co., Ltd.)

SIR WILLIAM B. FORWOOD
(Director Cunard Steamship Company,
Limited, Liverpool).

ROBERT MILBURN, Esq.
(Director City of London Brewery Company,
Limited).

E. P. MARTIN, Esq.
(General Manager Dowlais Iron Company,
Dowlais).

LEOPOLD SALOMONS, Esq.
(23, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.).

WALTER H. MAUDSLAY, Esq.
(Chairman Maudslay, Sons & Field, Limited,
Lambeth).

CHARLES THOMAS, Esq.,
Christopher Thomas & Bros., Bristol
(Deputy-Chairman Midland Railway Co.).

HENRY W. MAYNARD, Esq.
(Director Union Steamship Company, Ltd.).

PHILIP H. WATERLOW, Esq.
(Chairman Waterlow & Sons, Limited).

Policies issued to cover **EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEES,
PERSONAL ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.**

S. STANLEY BROWN, General Manager.

LAW ACCIDENT & CONTINGENCY INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Head Office—9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Capital - - Half a Million.

TRUSTEES.

THE HON. BARON POLLOCK.

SIR RICHARD E. WEBSTER, G.C.M.G.,
Q.C., M.P.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.

THE HON. ROBERT ST. JOHN F. BUTLER.
(Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature.)

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., *Chairman*,
64, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
(Director Legal and General Life Assurance
Society, Law Fire Insurance Society,
and Law Guarantee and Trust Society,
Limited.)

J. S. BEALE, Esq., 28, Great George St., S.W.
(Director Law Life Assurance Society.)

SAM BRICHAM, Esq., 46, Parliament St., S.W.
(Director Law Life Assurance Society.)

E. H. ELLIS, Esq., 5, Delahay St., Westminster.
(Director Legal and General Life Assurance
Society.)

CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., M.P.,
19, Bedford Row.
(Director Legal and General Life Assurance
Society; Solicitor Law Fire Insurance Society.)

W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq.,
9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
(Solicitor Law Life Assurance Society;
Director Law Fire Insurance Society.)

MANAGER AND SECRETARY—EDWARD T. CLIFFORD.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST—

Personal Accidents, Typhoid, Typhus, Scarlet Fever and Small Pox.
Employers' Liability and Liability at Common Law. Outside Liability
(third party risks) of every description. Burglary, Housebreaking,
Larceny, and Loss or Theft during transit.

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.

Founded 1871.



Fidelity Guaranteed.

*Combined Accident and Sick-
ness Insurance.*

Burglary Insurance.

Sickness Insurance.

Employers' Liability Covered.

Excess Bad Debts Covered.

Mortgage Insurances.

Third Party Indemnities.

INSURANCE

AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Subscribed Capital

Reserve, at Dec. 31, 1894

£263,720

135,147

Head Offices: 40—44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Those who can introduce business are invited to communicate with—

RICHARD J. PAULL, General Manager.

BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - - - - One Million.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve - - £115,000.

Head Office: 5, LOTHBURY BANK, LONDON, E.C.,

with Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

LAW UNION & CROWN FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

Chief Office: 126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Branch Offices:

CITY—1, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

WEST END—7, Pall Mall, S.W.

GLASGOW—157, West George Street.

DUBLIN—46 and 47, Dame Street. [Street.

LIVERPOOL—1, Dod's Buildings, 6, Chapel

BIRMINGHAM—Union Chambers, Temple Row.

MANCHESTER—5 and 7, Pall Mall.

LEEDS—2, Greek Street.

BRISTOL, 13, Clare Street.

Financial Position:

The Total Funds in Hand Exceed £3,700,000

The Annual Income Exceeds £500,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, the EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE PROFITS and the PECULIARLY LIBERAL CONDITIONS of the LAW UNION AND CROWN LIFE POLICIES are not to be found in combination elsewhere.

The last two Quinquennial Bonuses have been at the rate of £2 per £100 per annum on Sums Assured and previous Bonuses.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Capital Reserve Fund and Liabilities of this Department are kept absolutely apart and distinct from the Life Funds and Capital.

The Premiums are moderate, and range from 1s. 6d. per cent. upward, according to the nature of the Property to be insured.

Losses are settled with promptitude and liberality.

PENSIONS.

Special schemes for Old-Age Pensions on peculiarly favourable terms.

FIXED TERM OR LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION ASSURANCE SCHEME

Policies of this class, carrying large Surrender Values, effected at moderate rates.

Prospectuses, and all information, will be furnished on application to

126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

A. MACKAY, General Manager.

BRITISH WORKMAN'S AND GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

Established 1866.

INDUSTRIAL & ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.

Annual Income at the rate of £430,000.

Total Amount paid in Claims exceeds £1,500,000.

Funds exceed £226,000.

Chief Offices—BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

S. J. PORT, Secretary.

HENRY PORT, Managing Director.

November 1895.

CARRIAGES INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE

BY THE

CARRIAGE INSURANCE COMPY., Ltd.,

Established 1891.

Chief Office : 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Carriages Insured against Accidental Damage, caused by Collision, the Falling or Bolting of Horses, or by being run into by other Vehicles.

Prospectuses and particulars post free on application to the SECRETARY.

ACTIVE AGENTS REQUIRED.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES.

Established 71 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Accumulated Fund, £991,296.

Annual Income, £200,244.

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, and 82, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Trustees.

W. H. HARRISON BROADLEY, Esq. The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT. The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK.

*Directors.*The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, Escrick Park, *Chairman.*PHILIP SALTMARSH, Esq., Saltmarsh, near Howden; H. J. WARE, Esq., York, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Right Hon. Viscount DOWNE.

GEO. A. DUNCOMBE, Esq., Beverley.

EDWIN GRAY, Esq., York.

Sir EDWARD GREEN, Bart., Nunthorpe Hall, York.

The Right Hon. Lord HERRIES, Everingham Park, Yorks.

W. H. JALLAND, Esq., F.R.C.S., York.

EDWARD P. MAXTED, Esq., Hull.

J. A. CUNNINGHAME, *Secretary and General Manager.*BRYAN ED. COOKSON, *Sub-Manager.*JAS. HAMILTON, *Resident Secretary, LONDON.***FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.*The following are some of the advantages offered:—*

Immediate Payment of Claims.

World-wide Freedom of Travel, etc.

Policies Indisputable.

Free Right of Revival of Lapsed Policies within Six Months.

Fixed and Liberal Surrender Values.

Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Assured's credit.

Right to Intermediate Bonus.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for
Assuring £100
at Death

With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

New Endowment
Scheme. With
Deferred Bonus
rates per £100
at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	5
25	2	10	8
30	3	0	6
35	3	14	9
40	4	16	5

The Yorkshire Boiler Insurance & Steam Users' Co., Ltd.

Established 1873.] London Offices: 70, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

Engineer and Manager: J. C. CHAPMAN, M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. M.E.

Telegraphic Address: "Powerful, London."

Head Offices: SUNBRIDGE CHAMBERS, BRADFORD.

Chief Engineer and Manager: JOHN WAUGH, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

Secretary: ERNEST A. WELLS. Telegraphic Address: "Boiler, Bradford."

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY:—

PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS by regular periodical skilled Inspection.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS OF BOILERS AND ENGINES.

THIS COMPANY'S SINGLE POLICY COVERS—

1. Damage to Boilers by Explosion, Collapse of Flues or Furnaces or Bursting of Tubes.
2. Damage to surrounding Property resulting therefrom. Claims under Clauses 6 and 7 of the Boiler Explosions Acts.
3. Claims under the Employers' Liability Acts at Common Law, for Personal Injuries or Death resulting from Boiler Accidents.

Boilers inspected and tested for Purchasers without Insurance, and full Report thereon sent.

Certificates of Safety granted on Boilers fit for Work. Consulting Engineering on all matters connected with generation and distribution of POWER. Engines indicated. Engine and Boiler Tests conducted.

Full Information on application.

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE

WITH THE

IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.,

Established 1878.

The Oldest Company in the Kingdom confining its business to the insurance of Live Stock.

Head Offices: PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

CARRIAGE, SADDLE, FARM, and TRADE HORSES, HUNTERS, STALLIONS, and IN-FOAL MARES,
INSURED against DEATH from ACCIDENT or DISEASE. **CLAIMS PAID, £100,000.**

This Office numbers among its insurers:—*Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Fife.*

Increased Benefits without Extra Cost. Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and all information post free.

AGENTS WANTED.

B. S. ESSEX, Manager.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE OF CANADA. COMPANY

**FOUNDED
1865.**

President—ROBERTSON MACAULAY.

Vice-President—Hon. A. W. OGILVIE.

Secretary and Actuary—T. B. MACAULAY.

Head Office:

MONTREAL.

PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE.

BRANCH OFFICES.

MANCHESTER . . . 14, Cross Street.

BRADFORD . . . 21, Tyrrel Street.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE . 10, Neville Street.

EDINBURGH . . . 2, York Buildings.

GLASGOW . . . 166, Buchanan Street.

Low Premiums. Unconditional Non-
Forfeiting Policies.

Coupon Bond Policies.

Semi-Endowment Policies.

Annuities.

Profits Paid on Reserve Dividend Plan
yield highly remunerative return, and
valuable options to good lives.

RECORD FOR 1894.

New Policies, 4,222. Net New Sums Assured, £1,501,552.

Funds Exceed £1,000,000 Sterling.

Apply for full particulars to Branch Offices; or to Chief Office for United Kingdom—

42, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

GEO. E. REID, *Cashier.*

S. J. EYRE HARTLEY, *Manager.*

THE

BOILER INSURANCE AND STEAM POWER CO., LD.

Head Office: 67, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £250,000. INVESTED FUNDS, £109,000.

BOILERS AND ENGINES INSURED AND INSPECTED.

Employers Insured against claims under "The Employers' Liability Act."

JOINT POLICIES ISSUED.

INDIVIDUAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

J. F. L. CROSLAND, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.E., *Chief Engineer.*

EDWARD HADFIELD, *Secretary.*

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

SIX PER CENT. INVESTMENT POLICIES

Are now issued upon very favourable terms by the

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

(FOUNDED 1847),

4 and 5, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Chairman—The Right Hon. Sir JOHN GORST, Q.C., M.P.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS (1895), £1,800,000. PREMIUM INCOME
(1895) nearly £200,000.

For full particulars apply to

G. H. RYAN, Actuary and Secretary.

SPECIAL AGENTS REQUIRED.

KENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN OLD AND WEALTHY COMPANY
OFFERING SECURITY OF THE FIRST ORDER.

Established in 1802.

The FIRE FUNDS equal 4 years' premiums.

The LIFE FUNDS equal 60 per cent. of the total sums assured with Bonus additions.

Prospectus and Examples of Bonus Distribution on application to HEAD OFFICE, MAIDSTONE; or LONDON OFFICE, 124, CANNON STREET, E.C.; or Branches, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Canterbury and Belfast.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY & WORKPEOPLE'S PROVIDENT & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Capital, £250,000. Fully Subscribed. £58,810.

Head Office: 37, BENNETT'S HILL ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Policies issued covering the following risks :—

Employers' Liability Insurance.	Horse and Cattle Insurance.
Personal Accident Insurance.	Street Accident Insurance.

*Prospectuses, with full particulars, on application.
Applications for Agencies are invited.*

W. F. GREENING, } Secretaries.
A. WEAVING, }

THE MACHINERY INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL . . . £200,000.

DIRECTORS.

- LORD GEORGE CAMPBELL, 2, BRYANSTON SQUARE, W. (Director of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Limited).
 D. E. CARDINAL, Esq., J.P., HOLLY COURT, ARDLEIGH, ESSEX, and CROMWELL ROAD, BRIGHTON (Director of the Manchester Brewery Company, Limited).
 H. W. MAYNARD, Esq., ST. AUBYN, WIMBLEDON (Director of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited, and of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited).
 J. S. PEIRCE, Esq., C.E., WANDSWORTH COMMON (Director of the Accident Insurance Co., Ltd.).
 A. A. FRANKERD, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, 8, FIG TREE COURT, TEMPLE (Director of the Alliance Economic Investment Company, Limited).
 E. R. ROBSON, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Architect and Surveyor, THE PARAGON, BLACKHEATH, and PALACE CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER.
 W. H. STONE, Esq., J.P., D.L., THURSLEY, GODALMING (Trustee in England of the New York Life Assurance Society, Limited).

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

ALEXANDER B. W. KENNEDY, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

GENERAL MANAGER.—J. R. FAWKNER, M.E.

SECRETARY.—W. E. DUNCAN. Offices: TEMPLE CHAMBERS, TEMPLE AVENUE.

This Company is prepared to receive Proposals for the
**INSURANCE OF ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY, AND PREVENTION OF STOPPAGES
 AND BREAKDOWNS.**

The first and only Company of its kind in the United Kingdom.

All needful particulars and information on application at the

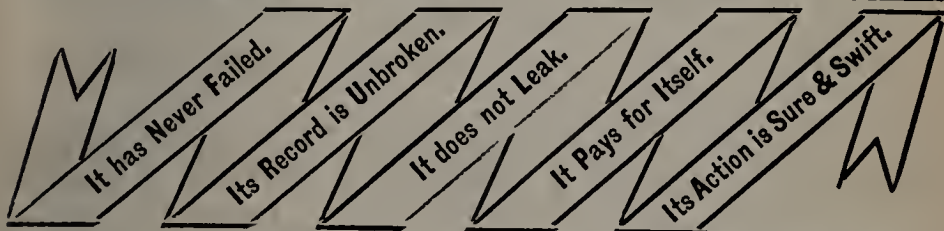
Offices: TEMPLE CHAMBERS, TEMPLE AVENUE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.

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WITTER SPRINKLER

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ONLY RELIABLE AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER.



**THE WITTER HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY MANUFACTURERS THROUGHOUT THE
 WORLD, AND HAS EXTINGUISHED 75 ACTUAL MILL FIRES.**

The Largest Discounts are allowed for it by every Insurance Company.

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WITTER & SON,

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COSTLESS LIFE ASSURANCE.

5th Thousand.

*A Guide to British Offices yielding 2 and 4 per cent.
Compound Interest per annum on Ordinary and
Endowment Policies.*

By T. G. ROSE.

“Interesting tables and illustrations of the most careful character.”—*Insurance Record*.

“Vast amount of information.”—*Citizen*.

“Valuable pamphlet.”—*The Review*.

“Of interest to insurance experts.”—*Financial Times*.

“The author seems to be perfectly well acquainted with the subject.”—*Echo*.

“Is likely to be found useful.”—*Yorkshire Post*.

“The author has dealt with the subject exhaustively, and also with consummate ability. The pamphlet should command an extensive circulation.”—*Middlesex and Surrey Express*.

“This little pamphlet will serve a very good purpose. The ignorance and carelessness of insurers concerning the offices in which they are insuring are so notorious that the figures and tables given should prove of immense utility and interest, especially as they are extracted from the schedules supplied to the Board of Trade by the Life Assurance Offices themselves.”—*Financial Standard*.

“Investment in a Life assurance or endowment policy as a means of earning interest on capital is not quite so plain a transaction as laying out the fund in Consols; but it is, nevertheless, the case that the return upon the outlay is greater under an insurance policy than from other equally safe sources. . . . It is not the best office that gets the most business, and if insurers would study the subject in their own interest there would be some extraordinary changes rapidly brought about in the condition of various prominent establishments. Mr. Rose has put together a mass of interesting facts.”—*Capitalist*.

SIXPENCE.

EFFINGHAM WILSON & CO., 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.

ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSTALLS.

JOHN DAY & Co., Ltd.

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(BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1878.)

HAVE large experience of, and give special attention to, PROSPECTUSES and announcements of PUBLIC COMPANIES and CORPORATIONS.

Undertake the entire Advertising of Prospectuses of new issues and Companies, including Printing, Addressing, and Circulating.

Have a special organization for the LOCAL DISTRIBUTION of Prospectuses to known Investors in all important towns throughout the Provinces, Scotland and Ireland.

Advise and assist, by arrangement, clients and customers who contemplate the issue of Prospectuses, in drafting same, and otherwise.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Advertisements received for the LONDON GAZETTE, and prompt and special attention given to insertion of LEGAL NOTICES and Solicitors' business generally.

AUCTIONEERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Advertisements of Sale by Auction, and of Estates, Houses and other Property to be Sold or Let, inserted with promptitude in all Newspapers.

FINANCIAL, TRADE AND GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN ALL ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, INDIAN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

REPLIES RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

Schemes of TRADE ADVERTISING, by the month, year or season, prepared for Manufacturers and Engineers, and for every description of Wholesale and Retail businesses.

Blocks for ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS designed and engraved by competent artists and workmen.

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12, Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

Cheques to be crossed "BROWN, JANSON & CO."

PARR'S BANKING COMPANY AND THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

(WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

FULLER, BANBURY, NIX & Co., 77, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

AND

Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & CO., 1, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.)

Head and Registered Office: 4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL.

AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,000,000
PAID UP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900,000

DIRECTORS.

Right Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR, G.C.B., *Chairman.*
 CECIL F. PARR, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
 EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.
 THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.
 JOHN DUN, Esq.
 Sir WILLIAM DUNN, Bart., M.P.
 N. FFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.
 Sir HORACE B. T. FARQUHAR, Bart., M.P.
 ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq.

Sir THOMAS G. FROST.
 Colonel GAMBLE, C.B.
 ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.
 HENRY WARREN MEADE-KING, Esq.
 HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
 EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.
 HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.
 PETER STUBS, Esq.
 ALFRED TURNER, Esq.

JOHN DUN, *Director and General Manager.*
 R. O. YEATS, *London Manager.*
 H. T. HORN, } *Joint Assistant London*
 R. W. WHALLEY, } *Managers.*

E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.*
 T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *Superintendent of Branches.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

77, Lombard Street, late Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.
 1, Cavendish Square, W., late Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co.
 Battersea, 30, Victoria Road, Battersea Park, S.W.
 Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
 Camden Town, Alliance Bank Buildings, High Street, N.W.
 Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.

Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
 Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
 Kensington, 88 and 90, High Street, W.
 Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
 Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
 Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
 Stratford, 23 and 25, Broadway, E.
 Streatham, 138, High Road, S.W.
 Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
 Woodford, George Lane, E.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Altrincham.
 Ashton-in-Makerfield.
 Birkdale.
 Birkenhead.
 Do. Charing Cross.
 Bolton.
 Bootle.
 Chester.
 Congleton.
 Earlestown.
 Ellesmere Port.
 Frodsham.

Garston.
 Great Crosby.
 Golborne.
 Haydock.
 Hindley.
 Huyton.
 Kingston-on-Thames.
 Knutsford. | Leek.
 Little Sutton, Cheshire.
 Liverpool.
 Do. Great Charlotte Street.

Lymm.
 Macclesfield.
 Newton-le-Willows.
 Northwich.
 Ormskirk.
 Oswestry.
 Prescot.
 Rainford.
 Rainhill.
 Runcorn.
 St. Helens.
 Sale.

Sandbach.
 Seaforth.
 Southport.
 Standish.
 Sutton, Lancashire.
 Warrington.
 Waterloo.
 Westhoughton.
 Wrexham.
 Widnes.
 Do. Simm's Cross.
 Wigan. | Winsford.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in uniformity with the usual practice in London and the Country respectively. Customers keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining Loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection, and of lodging with the Bank Deeds and other valuable property for safe custody. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, etc., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of Customers, free of charge. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, etc.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued.

THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (£10 per Share on 100,000 Shares), £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN CORRY, Esq.

J. HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq.

THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.

HENRY HOLMES, Esq.

ISAAC HOYLE, Esq.

SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.

ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq.

EMILE LEVITA, Esq.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND,

K.C.M.G., M.P.

JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (Corner of Finch Lane), THREADNEEDLE STREET.

DAVID G. H. POLLOCK, and LEWIS S. M. MUNRO, Joint General Managers.

HENRY WELLS SMART, Assistant Manager

BOND STREET

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

LUDGATE HILL

PADDINGTON

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

ALDGATE

HOLBORN

OLD STREET

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

FORE STREET

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE

BEDFORD ROW

OLD KENT ROAD

OXFORD STREET

34, Old Bond Street

159 and 160, Tottenham Court Rd.

45 and 47, Ludgate Hill

219 and 221, Edgware Road

6, Sloane Street

94, Fenchurch Street

34, Holborn Viaduct

93, Great Eastern Street

71a, Queen Victoria Street

100 and 101, Fore Street

138, Shaftesbury Avenue

44, Theobald's Road

280, Old Kent Road

196, Oxford Street

EDWARD G. MULLINS, Manager

WILLIAM CALF,

GEORGE B. BROWNE,

J. S. BEYINGTON,

RICHARD S. FENNINGS,

ALFRED JAKES,

WM. HY. NICHOLLS,

WM. J. CLILYERD,

WM. H. HILLMAN,

THOMAS REED,

JAMES W. STUBBERFIELD,

PERCY CHIPPER,

HENRY TIPPER,

JAMES F. GOMME,

Secretary—H. W. LAMB.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the practice of London Banks. In cases where a remunerative Balance is not maintained, a Charge for Commission is made. Parties keeping Current Accounts have the facility of having approved Bills discounted; of obtaining Loans upon negotiable Securities; of depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection; and of lodging with the Bank Deeds and other valuable property in the Fireproof Strong-Rooms for safe custody.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Money, in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, and Interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of Interest by Advertisement in one or more of the leading London Newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight, no Interest is allowed. Persons having Current Accounts can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to Deposit Account.

THE AGENCY OF COUNTRY AND FOREIGN BANKS, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank. LETTERS of CREDIT, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted; also Mercantile and Marginal Credits. CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an appointed Correspondent. DIVIDENDS, etc., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, etc., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities are also undertaken; and every description of Banking business is transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ..	£1,600,000
RESERVE FUND...	... ..	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNDER THE CHARTER	... ..	£1,600,000
		£4,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, Esq., M.P.

CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.

SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.

ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

W. A. MCARTHUR, Esq., M.P.

EDWARD M. NELSON, Esq.

JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.

SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I.,
Q.C., M.P.

MARTIN RIDLEY SMITH, Esq.

SIR THOS. SUTHERLAND, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the Branches of the Bank in the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

PRIDEAUX SELBY, Secretary.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£325,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1895-96.

ALEXANDER PATRICK CAMERON, Esq.	JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.	EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM,	SIR JAMES LYLE MACKAY, K.C.I.E.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G. [K.C.I.E.]	WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.

Manager—THOMAS FORREST.

Sub-Manager—CALEB LEWIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Inspector—W. A. MAIN.

BOMBAY.	DELI (SUMATRA).	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	THAIPING.	SOURABAYA.	TIENTSIN.
RANGOON.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.	HANKOW.
COLOMBO.	BANGKOK.	HONG KONG.	YOKOHAMA.
PENANG.	KWALA LUMPOR.	FOOCHOW.	KOBE.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK, LIMITED.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business there.

Deposits are received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.

TWO-AND-A-HALF per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

Two per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on deposit, and allows Interest monthly on each completed £1.

BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE

FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH.

BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND

FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000—Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,600,000.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAMES ASHTON, ESQ.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, ESQ.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, ESQ.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
BONAMY DOBREE, ESQ.
AUGUSTUS WILLIAM GADESSEN, ESQ.

HENRY GOSCHEN, ESQ.
FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH,
ESQ.
CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON,
ESQ.
WALTER LEAF, ESQ.

RT. HON. LORD LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, ESQ.
HOWARD POTTER, ESQ.
JOHN SANDERSON, ESQ.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, ESQ.

MANAGERS.

CITY OFFICE	41, Lothbury, E.C.	W. ASTLE.
COUNTRY DEPARTMENT	41, Lothbury, E.C.	H. F. BILLINGHURST.
WEST-END OFFICE	1, St. James's Square, S.W.	G. R. HEMMERDE.
BAYSWATER BRANCH	233, Westbourne Grove, W.	A. H. DAWS.
BLOOMSBURY BRANCH	214, High Holborn, W.C.	H. E. KEENE.
EASTERN BRANCH	230, High Street, Whitechapel, E.	C. FISHER.
HAMSTEAD BRANCH	206, Finchley Road, N.W.	C. HATFIELD.
HOLBORN CIRCUS BRANCH	8, Holborn Circus, E.C.	H. R. S. MASSEY.
HORNSEY BRANCH	Broadway, Crouch End, N.	G. BANKS.
ISLINGTON BRANCH	269 & 270, Upper Street, N.	I. G. LINDON.
KENSINGTON BRANCH	94 & 96, High Street, W.	E. N. DENNANT.
LAMBETH BRANCH	91, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.	J. BENNETT.
MARYLEBONE BRANCH	1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.	C. D. MILLETT.
OXFORD STREET BRANCH	112 & 114, Oxford Street, W.	W. D. NICHOLS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH	1, Brompton Square, S.W.	P. N. HERBERT.
SOUTHWARK BRANCH	6, Borough High Street, S.E.	J. T. WALLIS.
TEMPLE BAR BRANCH	217, Strand, W.C.	B. R. KETCHLEE.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH	44 & 46, Hampstead Road, N.W.	A. F. PLANTE.
VICTORIA STREET BRANCH	62, Victoria Street, S.W.	G. LEE.

SECRETARY—A. M. HAWTHORN.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES—H. L. RUTTER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000. In 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 8500 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,800,000. The Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,600,000. Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint-Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances; and generally transacts every description of Banking business. Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, repayable at call; sums of £500 and upwards may be deposited upon seven days' notice of withdrawal. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon. Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for commission. Letters of Credit are also granted, payable at all the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches. *The Officers of the Bank are not allowed to receive any Christmas Boxes or Gratuities.*

LONDON, December, 1895.

A. M. HAWTHORN, Secretary.

LONDON & SAN FRANCISCO BANK

(LIMITED).

Authorised Capital, 100,000 Shares of £7 each ... £700,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid-Up, 70,000 Shares of £7 each ... £490,000
Reserve Fund ... £75,000

HEAD OFFICE: 73, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Esq.
ROBERT DAVIE PEEBLES, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.

NORMAN DUNNING RIDEOUT, Esq. (San Francisco).

Managing Director—R. D. PEEBLES, Esq. Secretary—D. HATCHER, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited.

Auditors—TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Manager—A. SCRIVENER.

PORTLAND, OREGON. Manager—W. MACKINTOSH, Esq.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON. Manager—T. V. WALTER, Esq.

Agents at New York—Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & Co.

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted, and Telegraphic Remittances made. Approved Bills negotiated or sent for collection, and, generally, Banking business of every description undertaken throughout the Pacific States.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

73, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 1895.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

Reserve Funds, £1,000,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD J. ASHTON, Esq.
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
CHAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
JOHN DENISTOUN, Esq.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.
JOSEPH MCGAW, Esq.

JOHN S. HILL, Esq.
Hon. C. W. MILLS.
CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

COLONIAL BRANCHES.

VICTORIA.—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Brunswick, Geelong, Ballarat, Maryborough, Egerton, Tarnagulla, Clunes, Daylesford, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Rupanyup, Warracknabeal, Bendigo (Sandhurst), Rochester, Alexandra, Portland.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, George Street (Sydney), Haymarket (Sydney), Oxford Street (Sydney), Newtown, Newcastle, West Maitland, Young, Burrowa, Grenfell, Forbes, Parkes, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Junee, Coolamon, Cootamundra, Temora, Hay, Broken Hill, Deniliquin.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Charters Towers.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by this Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

W. R. MEWBURN, Manager.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED,

35, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £460,000.

Directors.—WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

FREDERICK CHALMERS, Esq.

ROGER CUNLIFFE, Esq.

EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq.

QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON NORMAN, Esq.

JOHN FRANCIS OGILVY, Esq.

AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

Manager—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—LEWIS BEAUMONT, Esq.

Secretary—CHARLES WOOLLEY, Esq.

Auditors—JAMES MORTON BELL, Esq.; JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq.
(Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)

Bankers—Bank of England; The Union Bank of London, Ltd.

Approved Mercantile Bills Discounted.

Loans granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit, at Call, and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon terms to be specially agreed upon.

Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1851. INCORPORATED 1874).

Offices: 16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

BELSEY, FRANCIS FLINT, Esq., J.P.
BURGESS, HENRY, Esq.
GROSER, W. H., Esq., B.Sc. London.
ROBERTSON, GEORGE, Esq.
ROBOTOM, C., Esq.
SAUNDERS, J. E., Esq., J.P.

ARBITRATORS.

KEMP-WELCH, S., Esq.
LUSK, Sir ANDREW, Bart.
McARTHUR, ALEXANDER, Esq.
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AUDITORS.

WILSON, ROBERT, Esq., F.I.A.
SMITH, J. MILTON, Esq. (Chartered Accountant).

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WATSON, SONS, & ROOM.

BANKERS.

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, & Co.

REALISED SHARES issued of £10 and upwards at 4 per cent. Interest payable half-yearly.

SUBSCRIPTION SHARES of £25, £50, and £100 issued, payable by Monthly Payments of 10/-. 15/-. and 20/-.

DEPOSITS received Daily at 3 per cent. interest.

Prospectus, and Forty-Fourth Annual Report, sent on application to

W. W. COWDY, *Secretary.*

TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Founded 1854. Incorporated 1875.)

This Society offers Advantages unsurpassed by any Building Society in London.

Since its establishment in 1854, it has continuously maintained its hold on popular favour, and has advanced upon Freehold and Leasehold Property £5,800,000. Upwards of £820,000 at present secured upon Mortgage. Reserve Fund exceeds £52,000.

BORROWING DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Repayments for each £100 advanced—

8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.
£1 6 7	£1 2 2	£0 19 6	£0 17 6	£0 16 8

The Law Charges are upon a very moderate scale. Mortgages are carried out with the utmost promptitude. The facilities for redemption are exceptionally favourable.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.—Interest on Deposits, 3 per cent. per annum.

SUBSCRIBING AND COMPLETED SHARES.—4 per cent. per annum.

EDWARD WOOD, *Secretary.*

Offices: 4, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

FORMED IN 1792.

Its present sphere of Labour embraces, in Asia—Continental India and the Island of Ceylon and Northern China; in Africa—the Upper and Lower Districts of the Basin of the Congo River; in Europe—France and Italy; and in the West Indies—Trinidad, the Bahamas, San Domingo, and Turk's Islands. It also supports the Calabar Institution for Training Native Agency in the Island of Jamaica. It has 137 Missionaries, 326 Evangelists, and 658 Mission Stations in connection with which there are 16,605 Church Members, and a much larger number of adherents.

Income for the year 1894-95, £62,999 18s. 3d.; expenditure, £71,700 3s. 6d.

Treasurer—W. R. RICKETT, Esq.

General Secretary—

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., F.R.A.S., to whom all remittances should be made.

Bankers—

MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, & CO., 54, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Office—

BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 19, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

HEADQUARTERS: 14, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THIS Society, founded in September 1795, by a number of Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, on a broad and catholic basis, from which it has never departed, has recently completed its first and entered upon its second century of work amongst the heathen and unenlightened races of the earth.

The Society has had the honour of sending out more than a Thousand Missionaries, not reckoning their wives, and among them such distinguished men as John Williams, Moffat, Livingstone, Morrison (the first Protestant Missionary to China), Medhurst, Ellis, Mullens, Gilmour of Mongolia, and Dr. Mackenzie of Tientsin.

Its chief Fields of Labour are: China, from twelve chief centres; North India, the Madras Presidency and Travancore; Madagascar; South Africa; Central Africa; West Indies; Polynesia; and New Guinea.

It has on its present staff 261 Missionaries, 17 of whom are qualified Medical Missionaries; 1,429 Native Ordained Pastors and Evangelists; over 12,000 other native helpers; 94,295 Church Members; 408,147 Native Adherents; 2,798 Schools; 127,464 Scholars; 10 Hospitals, in which nearly a hundred thousand patients were treated during 1894.

Donations are earnestly solicited, and may be made payable to the

REV. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A.,

14, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

LONDON CITY MISSION.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

The object of this Society, established 1835, is to evangelise the masses in the Metropolis, by carrying the Gospel to every house, garret and cellar, and beseeching men to be reconciled to God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The number of Missionaries is now 480. Every Missionary visits once a month about 650 families, or 2,900 persons. They also meet constantly about Half a Million Working Men in Factories and elsewhere.

Special Missionaries have been appointed to various classes, amongst others to the Bakers, night and day Cabmen, Omnibus Men, Canal Boatmen, Soldiers, Sailors and the Criminal Classes, besides Foreigners from all parts of the world.



SUMMARY OF WORK DURING THE YEAR 1894-1895.

Visits and calls paid	3,624,277
Induced to attend Public Worship	5,823
New Communicants	2,108
Adults visited who died	7,935
Of whom visited by the Missionary only	2,027
Public Houses regularly visited	10,000
Drunkards reclaimed	1,853

A large addition to the number of Missionaries is needed at once. It is estimated that about a Million of the Working Classes in London never attend any place of Public Worship.

F. A. BEVAN, Esq., Chairman.

Secretaries—Rev. T. S. HUTCHINSON, M.A., Rev. ROBERT DAWSON, B.A.

OFFICE: 3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Vice-President—SIR GEORGE G. STOKES, BART., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., etc.

Chairman of Council—LORD HALSBURY.

CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS.—Founded in 1870, by men of leading religious denominations, to counteract the aggressive infidelity of the times, especially among the uneducated; to meet the difficulties and strengthen the faith of the doubting and perplexed; and to instruct the young in the reasons for believing Christianity to be a Divine Revelation.

METHODS OF OPERATION.—Conferences, Sermons, Lectures, in London and the Provinces; Classes for Young People, followed by Examinations, and award of Prizes to successful Students; Free Distribution of Tracts; receiving and giving Information on Doubts and Difficulties, and on the Literature of Christian Evidence.

REPORT 1894 95.—Sermons and Lectures, 518; Open-air Lectures, 554; Students Examined, 134; Prizes, 15; Certificates, 101; Receipts, £1178; Expenditure, £1396; Wanted, £2000.

ANNUAL MEETING.—May 1895; *Chairman*, The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, D.D.; *Speakers*, Rev. R. M. Thornton, D.D.; Bishop of Grahamstown, D.D.; Rev. H. H. Pereira; Rev. F. Relton; Rev. Prof. Redford, M.A.

Secretaries { REV. C. LLOYD ENGSTROM, M.A.
REV. T. T. WATERMAN, B.A.

Offices: 13, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, S.E.

Founded 1799.

Junior Branch School—LINDEN LODGE, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.

Patron: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Treasurer: B. T. BOSANQUET, Esq.

Chaplain and Secretary: REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.

THIS SCHOOL receives 200 Blind Pupils (by Election), between the ages of 7 and 22. They are maintained and clothed FREE OF COST, for a period of Six Years, during which they learn to Read and Write, receive Religious and general Instruction, and are taught a Trade. A few showing real talent are trained to become Organists.

FORMS FOR ADMISSION may be obtained from the Secretary, at the School.

THE BRANCH is for the reception of 40 Pupils, between the ages of 7 and 12, to be educated for admission into the Parent School.

A WORKSHOP has been established for Adults at St. George's, in which they manufacture Mats, Baskets, Brushes, etc.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of the extension of the Charity, which may also be assisted by the purchase of Goods made by the Blind Pupils. Life Subscription, £10 10s. Annual, £1 1s. All Cheques and P.O. Orders should be made payable to the Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, and crossed "& Co."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give to the SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, St. George's Fields, London, S.E., the sum of £ , to be paid, free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my Estate as I may lawfully bequeath to Charitable purposes, as soon after my decease as may be possible."

THE ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

(with which is united "THE BLIND FEMALE ANNUITY SOCIETY").

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Honorary Secretaries: Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Thomas Pocock" and "James Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20 if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

An approved Candidate of 75 years of age or upwards can receive an immediate pension upon payment of a donation of Thirty Guineas.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and the multiple thereof in proportion.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts, and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the Bank of England, or by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., Treasurer and Chairman of Committee.

W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary.

235, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Church of England Temperance Society.

Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

Chairman—THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Deputy-Chairman—THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP BARRY.

Vice-Chairmen—ROBERT SAWYER, Esq., E. STAFFORD HOWARD, Esq., J.P.

Treasurers—CHARLES ERNEST TRITTON, Esq., M.P., 8, FINCH LANE, E.C.,

A. F. HILLS, Esq., MONKHAMS, WOODFORD GREEN, ESSEX.

Bankers—MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON & CO., 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS.

I.—The Promotion of Habits of Temperance.

II.—The Reformation of the Intemperate.

III.—The Removal of the Causes which lead to Intemperance.

The Society employs over Seventy Missionaries, who work in the Police Courts of London and in many of the chief Cities and Towns in the Provinces. In addition to these missionaries there are several Mission Women who deal particularly with the female prisoners, and many of the missionaries attend the prison gates to help those just leaving gaol. For the purpose of assisting those brought up in the police courts there are no less than Ten Labour Yards, Four Shelter Homes, and Two Permanent Inebriate Homes for Women.

There are also Departments for dealing with those in the Navy, Railway Men, Hop Pickers, Fruit Pickers, those who attend Agricultural Fairs and Shows, those who frequent Racecourses, and several Vans with Missioners visit the rural districts in the summer. The Publication Department issues an immense amount of useful literature year by year.

Besides all this there is the ordinary Educational Work going on in the Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope up and down the Country, which number over 4,000.

Funds are urgently needed for the development of the work, and Subscriptions can be sent to the Secretary—

F. EARDLEY-WILMOT, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1678.

President.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurers { REV. SIR E. GRAHAM MOON, BART, M.A.
SIR REGINALD HANSON, BART., M.P., LL.D., ALDERMAN.
W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq., M.P. }

Since its Foundation, in the year 1655, the Corporation has been engaged in **relieving**, to the best of its ability, the **Clergy of England and Wales**, their **Widows** and **Children**, from the stress and cares of that extreme poverty to which many have been exposed.

The **Governors** now assist annually over 700 Clergymen and Clergy Children by grants of money, and 1,000 Clergy Widows and aged single Daughters by pensions and grants.

DONORS OF 30 Guineas are elected Governors of the Corporation.

Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed.

LEGACIES also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this old-established Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, BART., *Registrar*,

Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.

Bankers—MESSRS. HOARE, 37, FLEET STREET

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

Established 1842.

The Society has 27 Missionaries and many Voluntary Assistants, who carry the Gospel to the Jews in England, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Turkey. Many Jews have, by this Society, been led to believe that JESUS IS THE CHRIST. Much good has been done among the thousands of Jews in London by the various Agents, and by the Mission House.

INCREASED FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Rev. J. DUNLOP, at the Office,
96, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4111 Fatherless Children already. Sixty-one were admitted last year.

Nearly 600 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected.

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	..	..	..	..	£5	5	0
" " " " Two Votes	..	..	..	..	10	10	0
Annual "Subscription for One Vote	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
" " " " Two Votes	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

Offices: 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, SLOUGH.

For the Maintenance and Education of Destitute Orphans from all parts of the British Empire of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee earnestly appeal for increased support of an Institution which has been carrying on its work of usefulness for nearly 70 years, and which is dependent on Voluntary aid. New Annual Subscriptions are much needed. Annual Subscriptions: For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription: For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s.

Bankers: Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and MANCHESTER and SALFORD BANK, Limited,
20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 62, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

CHAS. T. HOSKINS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Treasurer—The Reverend Prebendary WHITTINGTON, M.A.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of £12,700 per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £467,300.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

Office—65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

HAM COMMON, RICHMOND, SURREY.*Office: 12, PALL MALL, LONDON.*

Patrons: The Duke of Cambridge, Princess Christian, the Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Teck, etc.

NATIONAL*A Cot for All
Time may be
had for £450.*

Orphan Girls received, from 7 to 12 years, without distinction as to religion. They receive a plain English Education, and Practical Instruction in the Home, Kitchen and Laundry. Nearly 700 have been provided for. 100 Children on the books; room for 50 more. Lack of funds prevents them being received.

ORPHAN

This National Charity is in the greatest need of Annual Subscriptions, and the Secretary earnestly appeals to the charitable for help on behalf of the poor Orphans.

Reader, will you Help?*Subscriptions, Donations and Requests gratefully received by the Bankers.***LLOYD'S BANK: HERRIES, FARQUHAR BRANCH,
16, ST. JAMES'S STREET.****HOME.****And by E. EVANS CRONK, Secretary, 12, PALL MALL, S.W.****Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools.****BIBLE SCHOOLS;****RELIEF AND MATERNITY SOCIETIES;****INDUSTRIAL TRAINING HOMES;****REFUGES FOR THE DESERVING HOMELESS POOR;****GOSPEL MISSION SERVICES for Men, Women,
and Children.****The Committee Earnestly Appeal for Contributions.****£4,500 needed annually to maintain the work.****Treasurer—WILFRID A. BEVAN, Esq.,
54, Lombard Street, E.C.****Secretary—PEREGRINE PLATT,
The Institution, Vine Street,
Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.****BETHNAL GREEN FREE LIBRARY, E.****Founded 1876, and supported by Voluntary Contributions.****Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.****Vice-Patron: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK.****Vice-President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.**The Institution embraces, besides the Library, a News-room, Patents Department, and Lecture-hall, where Free Illustrated Science and other Lectures are delivered, and where Concerts of a high-class character are given. Evening Classes are also held for the youth of both sexes. Number of persons benefited last year approaches **53,000.****DONATIONS AND NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED.****Treasurer: F. A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.****Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.****G. F. HILCKEN, Secretary and Librarian.**

Nearly Five Thousand

Orphan or Waif Children are now being

MAINTAINED, EDUCATED, and TAUGHT TRADES in

“DR. BARNARDO’S HOMES,”

Thus constituting the Largest Family on earth.

“Christian, Protestant, Evangelical, but Non-Sectarian” is the Religious motto of the Institutions.

Applications for urgent cases are received at any hour of the day or night.

Destitute children of any age or creed, of either sex, and of any nationality are eligible.

Deaf or dumb, blind or crippled children, or those diseased and already given over to death, are, *if destitute*, always eligible.

The most searching inquiry is made into every application, but no really destitute boy or girl is ever rejected. Each case is determined solely upon its merits, without election and without the intervention of wealthy patrons.

28,000 children have been received since 1866. From **50** to **60** Fresh Cases are admitted weekly during the winter months.

About **1500** young children are now Boarded Out in rural districts, under careful supervision.

Technical training in some one of the **fourteen** handicrafts carried on in the Homes is given to every lad capable of receiving it.

All the Girls are brought up in Cottages on the family system, and carefully instructed in the various branches of Domestic Service.

8000 Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these **98** per cent. have been successful.

Four Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge open in the Metropolis, and **Eight “Ever Open Doors”** in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to homeless “Waifs and Strays” seeking temporary shelter.

In all, these Institutions now comprise **24** Mission Branches and **84** distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR FOOD AND MAINTENANCE.

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.; by the Chairman of Committee, SAMUEL G. SHEPPARD, Esq.; by the Vice-Chairman, HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.; by the Founder and Director, Dr. THOS. J. BARNARDO; or by the Bankers, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (Bow Branch), and Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE & Co.

JOHN ODLING, Secretary.

Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

For further particulars, see Article “BARNARDO’S HOMES” (under letter B) in Hazell’s Annual.]

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS,

FARNINGHAM and SWANLEY.

For 500 Homeless and Orphan Boys from all parts of the
United Kingdom.

Patrons

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Vice-Presidents.

The Duke of Argyll, K.G.
The Marquis of Zetland.
The Earl of Darnley.
The Lord Herschell, G.C.B.
The Lord Hillingdon.
The Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.
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The Earl of Strafford.
The Earl Stanhope.
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.
George Hanbury, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq.
Robert T. Turnbull, Esq.
John Walter, Esq.

Treasurer.—W. H. WILLANS, Esq., J.P., 3, Cophthall Buildings, E.C.

Bankers.—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

Secretaries.

Mr. ARTHUR E. CHARLES, and Mr. W. ROBSON, Bank Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

*Among those who have presided at Meetings or otherwise advocated the claims
of the Homes, are—*

The Archbishops of Canterbury (Dr. Longley, Dr. Tait, and Dr. Benson).

The Bishop of Ripon.
Bishop Barry.
The Dean of Canterbury.
The Dean of Winchester.
The Dean of Ely.
The Dean of Chester.
The Dean of Bangor.

The Dean of Wells.
The Dean of Ripon.
Archdeacon Sinclair.
Canon Fleming.
Canon Tristram.
Canon Bell.

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM

are for 300 Little Boys, who are homeless or in danger of falling into crime. They are clothed, fed, educated, and taught Trades as Tailors, Shoemakers, Carpenters, Engineers, Bakers, Steam Printers, Gardeners, and are then sent out into the world to earn an honest livelihood.

THE ORPHAN HOMES AT SWANLEY

are for 200 Fatherless Boys, who are wholly maintained and educated, and receive technical instruction to fit them for a working life.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED,

and the Committee very earnestly appeal for Donations, Congregational Collections, and Bequests to enable them to carry on this Christian work.

All communications to be addressed to—

Offices : 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

A. E. CHARLES, }
W. ROBSON, } *Secretaries.*

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, and "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.



BEFORE.



AFTER.

INSTITUTED BY THE LATE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in 1843.

London Office :— 164, **SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.**
(Formerly at 8 and 25, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

CONSIST OF :

1. THE TRAINING SHIP "ARETHUSA." } Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
2. THE "CHICHESTER" TENDER. }
3. THE BOYS' REFUGE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.
4. THE BOYS' HOME, FORTESCUE HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.
5. THE FARM SCHOOL, BISLEY, SURREY.
6. THE SHAFTESBURY SCHOOL, BISLEY.
7. THE GIRLS' HOME, SUDBURY, near HARROW.
8. THE GIRLS' HOME, EALING.
9. WORKING BOYS' HOME, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
10. "ARETHUSA" AND "CHICHESTER" DEPÔT, 100, EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.

In these Homes and Ships nearly One Thousand
Boys and Girls are fed, clothed, lodged, technically educated,
and religiously trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.
Secretary—H. BRISTOW WALLEN.

Finance and Deputation Secretary—HENRY G. COPELAND.
Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large family.
Cheques, Postal or Post-Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretary, or Bankers, as above.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE, AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Founder and Principal—Rev. T. B. STEPHENSON, D.D., LL.D.

President—Rev. Dr. WALLER, President of the Wesleyan Conference.

Vice-Presidents—

Right Hon. Sir H. H. FOWLER, M.P.

Rev. JOHN CLIFFORD, D.D.

The Very Reverend Dean FARRAR.

MARK WHITWELL, Esq., J.P.

Rev. Dr. RIGG.

General Treasurers—J. E. VANNER, Esq.; T. B. HOLMES, Esq., J.P.

Secretary—Mr. J. PENDLEBURY, M.A.

CHIEF OFFICE: Bonner Road, LONDON, E.

LONDON BRANCH	- - - - -	Bonner Road, LONDON, N.E.
Gordon Hall Mission	- - - - -	Globe Road, N.E.
Children's Mission	- - - - -	Hartley Street, Bonner Lane, N.E.
Girls' Protection Agency	- - - - -	Office, Bonner Road, N.E.
Servants' Free Registry	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Working Boys' Lodge	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Working Girls' Lodge	- - - - -	Bonner Road, N.E.
Our Own Hospital	- - - - -	Waterloo Road, N.E.
LANCASHIRE BRANCH	- - - - -	Edgworth, near BOLTON.
CANADIAN BRANCH	- - - - -	Hamilton, ONTARIO.
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL BRANCH	- - - - -	Milton, KENT.
RAMSEY BRANCH	- - - - -	Ramsey, ISLE OF MAN.
PRINCESS ALICE ORPHANAGE	- - - - -	New Oscott, BIRMINGHAM.
INFANT AND CONVALESCENT BRANCH	- - - - -	Alverstoke, HANTS.

The Mission of **The Children's Home** is to rescue children who, through the death or vice, or extreme poverty of their parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways. It is therefore at once an **Orphanage** and a **Refuge**.

The Home receives children of any age, or any sect, without election. It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a **Training School for Christian Workers**; and is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.

Within the last twenty-seven years about 3,700 children have received the benefits of this Institution. Nearly 930 are now in residence. About £16 will maintain a child in the Home for a year.

Nearly 2,770 children have now passed through the Home, and there is the greatest cause for thankfulness to God for the present well-being and for the prospects in life of a large majority of this great number.

In connection with this work the **Gordon Hall Mission** is carried on in the East End of London; an agency for the **Protection of Girls** is at work, a refuge being available night and day; a **Servants' Free Registry** is open, and **Lodgings** are provided for respectable young women during the interval between situations; also a **Mission to the Poorest Children** of East London is very successfully carried on. The entire work is greatly in need of more liberal support. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

The need of such a work is painfully obvious. Our cities and towns are crowded with children exposed to every evil influence, shut out from all good, and living a life worse than that of savages, and as they grow up they naturally take their places in the ranks of the pauper and the criminal. Yet they may be saved. Hundreds of cases prove that these little ones—some of them mere infants—are susceptible of every elevating influence, and need only the care of a Christian home to develop all that is good in their characters, and fit them for reputable and useful lives.

Collecting Books, Boxes, or Cards will gladly be forwarded to those who are willing to collect in aid of the funds of the Institution.

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed City Bank, and Orders made payable at General Post Office.

Remittances to be made payable and sent to T. B. STEPHENSON, Bonner Road, London, N.E.

J. PENDLEBURY, *Secretary*.

ROYAL ALFRED Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867

To give a HOME or a PENSION to Merchant Seamen
when Old, Destitute, and Helpless.

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Vice-Chairman.—CAPTAIN DAVID MAINLAND, F.R.G.S.



100 Inmates at the Home, Belvedere, Kent.

250 Pensioners at their own homes throughout the kingdom.

1222 Old Sailors—between 65 and 100 years old—have enjoyed, some for 5 years, some for 20 years, the benefits of this Charity during the 27 years of its existence.

250 Applicants for these benefits.

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W. E. DENNY, Secretary.

OFFICE : 58, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. **President:** The Rt. Hon. LORD CHARLES BRUCE.

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the LORD CHARLES BRUCE.
The LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Col. MAKINS.
The Hon. PASCOE C. GLYN.

Treasurer: S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.

Chairman of Council: T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.

Secretary: JOHN HARROLD

The Hospital was founded in 1814 by Her Majesty's father, the late Duke of Kent, and was the First Hospital in Europe devoted to the treatment of Diseases of the Chest.

TWO ADDITIONAL WARDS have recently been opened to meet the Demand for Increased Accommodation **FOR IN-PATIENTS.**

The opening of these Wards will INCREASE the bed accommodation from **50 to 80**, and the expenses by **£1000** per annum.

The Hospital is situated in one of the **POOREST QUARTERS** of London, and relieves thousands of the deserving poor. The Attendances of Out-patients last year reached the large total of **19,718.**

OUT-PATIENTS, as well as **IN-PATIENTS**, receive the best possible Medical Advice, and all **MEDICINE GRATUITOUSLY.**

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to enable the Council to carry on the **EXTENDED WORK** of the Hospital. Without **INCREASED SUPPORT** it will be **IMPOSSIBLE** to permanently maintain the Additional Wards.

DONATIONS and **SUBSCRIPTIONS** are Earnestly Solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1751.

President—H.R.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Treasurer—EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.

This Hospital was established for the care and cure of the Insane of those Classes of Society for whom no legal provision has been made. Patients are admitted either gratuitously or upon payment of a small weekly contribution, according to their circumstances.

Since the opening of the Hospital up to the 31st Dec., 1891, **23,834** Patients have been admitted, of whom upwards of **10,000** have been discharged cured.

A Convalescent Establishment in connection with the Hospital at Nethercourt, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.

The Committee most earnestly appeal for Donations in support of this Institution, which has for so long a period afforded valuable assistance and alleviation in this the heaviest affliction which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon His creatures. A Governor's Qualification is 30 Guineas. A Subscriber of 10 Guineas undertaking to contribute like amounts in each of the two years next following—so completing the requisite qualification—may be provisionally chosen a Governor and be eligible at once to serve on the Committee.

PERCY DE BATHE, M.A., *Secretary.*

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND URINARY DISEASES, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

President: RT. HON. EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT-EARL, K.P.

Treasurer: F. A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Hospital provides 24 Beds for Patients, and 2 Wards for Paying Patients; also an Outpatient Department where Patients are seen daily.

Inpatients treated last year, 445; Outpatients, 4,722.

Subscriptions are earnestly asked for, as last year the Committee had to withdraw over £200 from the Capital Account to meet the tradesmen's bills.

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary*

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND, W.C.

President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

Treasurers:

JOHN B. MARTIN, Esq., AND GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq.

Bankers:

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MESSRS. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street; MARTIN'S BANK, LD., 68, Lombard Street.

Secretary—ARTHUR E. READE, Esq.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over
23,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.

The Assured Income is about - - - - - £3,000.

The Expenditure averages - - - - - £13,000.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

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ENTIRELY FREE TO THE SICK POOR.

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CHAIRMAN—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—BARCLAY, RANSOM & CO., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

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Beds for 155 Patients.

1200 In-Patients, and 27,000 Out-Patients treated annually.

40 Beds unused for want of Funds.

There is a Debt on the Building of £12,000.

The reliable Annual Income is £8,000 less than the Expenditure.

Annual Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and Donations of any amount are urgently solicited.

LEWIS H. GLENTON KERR, Secretary.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, ISLINGTON, N.

**SUFFERERS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES,
or GERMAN MEASLES, are Received for Treatment**

(a) In the Wards, on payment of **£3 3s.** each, which is equal to about a fourth of their cost, and covers the whole period during which they are under treatment (the balance falling upon the Funds of the Institution); and

(b) In private rooms at **£3 3s.** a week.

Domestic Servants of Governors and certain Employes of Subscribing Firms, Clubs, and Hotels, are Treated Free of Charge.

ADDITIONAL HELP IS MUCH NEEDED.

22,000 Sufferers have been Treated here in the last 25 Years.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS gratefully received by the Secretary at the Hospital.

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ESTABLISHED 1807.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—JOHN NORBURY, Esq.

The patients (numbering 10,033 in 1894) are of both sexes and all ages, from children of a month old to adults over 95.

Over HALF A MILLION patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED to meet the increasing demands on the Charity. Premises recently enlarged, providing, *inter alia*, a separate entrance, waiting-room, and female attendant for female patients.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS and BEQUESTS will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, LLOYD'S BANK (Limited), 72, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary at the Institution.

N.B.—Patients are relieved IN AND FROM ALL PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and the COLONIES.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN DISEASES. LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.

FOUNDED A.D. 1863.

Presiden: THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Funds are urgently required by this, the Chief Skin Hospital in the United Kingdom.

Last year 178 In-patients and 6306 New Out-patients were admitted. The Hospital is entirely free to the necessitous, and may be inspected at any time.

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A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED.

Treasurer: H. L. ANTROBUS, Esq., 59, Strand, W.C. | Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C. W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, E.C.

INSTITUTED 1750.

Patroness: HER GRACE (ELIZABETH) THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.

Treasurer: A. J. ROBERTS, Esq. Bankers: Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK & CO.

This Hospital affords Medical and Surgical treatment to poor Married Women, both as In and Out Patients, also for the Training of Midwives and Monthly Nurses.

Patients delivered last year, **2,189**; delivered in the Hospital since 1750, **59,220**.

New Annual Subscriptions especially solicited.

R. A. OTHWAITE, *Secretary.*

THE HAMPSTEAD HOSPITAL AND NURSING INSTITUTE, PARLIAMENT HILL ROAD, N.W. [Established 1882.

Vice-President: HENRY HARBEN, Esq. J.P. Treasurer: W. F. MALCOLM, Esq.

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A **General Hospital** Free to the Poor of **Hampstead, Highgate**, and adjoining Districts; also for Private Patients on payment of from 12s. to £5 5s. per week.

Trained Lady Nurses are sent to all parts of the United Kingdom on the shortest notice.

The Expenditure exceeds the Income by over £500.

Donations and New Annual Subscriptions urgently needed.

R. A. OTHWAITE, *Hon. Secretary.*

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PATRON: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND. *Treasurer:* SIR GEO. S. MEASON, J.P.

Established to give temporary shelter and food to the thousands of dogs cast homeless and friendless upon the streets of London, thus removing a serious nuisance and a source of danger; to restore lost dogs to their owners; to provide good homes for deserted animals, where they will be well cared for; to provide a merciful and painless death for those that are old, injured, diseased, or dangerous. Upwards of 206,000 dogs have been received during the past ten years.

The Home has no subsidy from any Public Body, but relies entirely upon Subscriptions and Donations. Contributions are urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by

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HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary.*

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For Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear.

FOUNDED BY SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, 1863.

Entirely free to the poor and necessitous. Open day and night.

The Medical Staff attend daily, at 2.30 p.m.; on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 6.30; and on Monday mornings (for children only) at 9.

The Hospital is largely dependent upon Voluntary Support, and the Committee appeal for help.

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Treasurer: CHAS. J. LACY, Esq.

CAPTAIN W. HOLT, *Secretary.*

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Founded 1842.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1887.

PATRON: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G. |

Treasurer: F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

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Vice-President: Her Grace the DOWAGER-DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Chairman: The MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, K.P.

Hon. Treasurer: H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.

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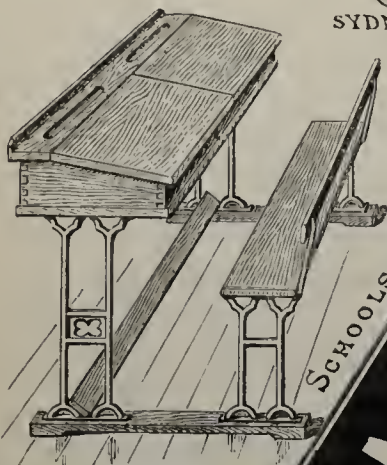
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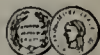
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